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सं. 31]

नई दिल्ली, जुलाई 25—जुलाई 31, 2004, शनिवार/श्रावण 3—श्रावण 9, 1926

No. 31]

NEW DELHI, JULY 25—JULY 31, 2004, SATURDAY/SHRAVANA 3—SHRAVANA 9, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांख्यिक आदेश और सूचनाएँ  
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(सूचना विभाग)

(मुख्य आयुक्त आयुक्त को कार्यालय)

जोधपुर, 23 मार्च, 2004

का. आ. 1777.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 की 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 गक के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयुक्त आयुक्त, जोधपुर "लाला कमलसप्त सिंघानिया एज्युकेशन संस्थान, गेट नं. 1, बिला-नगीर (राजस्थान)" को उक्त धारा के प्रयोग हेतु निर्धारण वर्ष 1999-2000 से 2001-02 के लिए अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

परन्तु यह तब जबकि सोसायटी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 गक के प्रावधानों की पूर्ति एवं अनुपालना करती है।

[अधिसूचना संख्या-1/2003-04/सं. मुआआ/जो./आज/ तकनीकी/10(23ग)(vi)/2003-04/3094]

रा. ब. सिन्हा, मुख्य आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX)

Jodhpur, the 23rd March, 2004

S.O. 1777.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962, the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur hereby approves "Lala Kamal Sapt Singhania Education Sansthan "Gota, Dist. Nagaur (Raj.)" for the purpose of said section for the Assessment Years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002.

Provided that the Institute conforms to and complies with the provisions of sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

[Notification No.-1/2003-04/No. CC/TDH/ITO (Tech)/10(23C)(vi)/2003-04/3094]

R. B. SINHA, Chief Commissioner

जोधपुर, 15 जून, 2004

का. आ. 1778.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 की 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 गक के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जोधपुर “लाला कमलापत सिंघानिया एज्युकेशन संस्थान, गोटेन, जिला-नागौर (राजस्थान)” को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजन हेतु निर्धारण वर्ष 2002-2003 से 2004-05 के लिए अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

परन्तु यह तब जबकि सोसायटी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 गक के प्रावधानों की पुष्टि एवं अनुपालना करती है।

[अधिसूचना संख्या-2/2004-05/सं. : मुआआ/जो./आअ/ तकनीकी/10(23ग)(vi)/2004-05/644]

रा. य. सिन्हा, मुख्य आयुक्त

Jodhpur, the 15th June, 2004

S.O. 1778.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962, the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur hereby approves “Lala Kamalapat Singhania Education Sansthan” Gotan Dist-Nagaur (Raj for the purpose of said section for the Assessment Years 2002-2003 to 2004-2005.

Provided that the Institute confirms to and complies with the provisions of sub-Section (VI) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

Notification No. 2/2004-05/No. CC/JDH/ITO (Tech)/10(23C)(vi)/2004-05/644]

R. B. SINHA, Chief Commissioner

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 जून, 2004

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 1779.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 1 मई, 2004 की, अधि. सं. का. आ. 1277 में और आगे संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्

“उक्त अधिसूचना में, “सात लाख बारह हजार पाँच सौ” शब्दों के स्थान पर “ग्यारह लाख पचहत्तर हजार” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।”

[सं. 16/2004-स्टाम्प-फा. सं. 33/20/2004-वि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th June, 2004

## STAMPS

S.O. 1779.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (I) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No. S. O. 1277 dated 1st May, 2004, namely:—

“In the said notification for the words “seven lakh twelve thousand five hundred”, the words “eleven lakh seventy five thousand” shall be substituted.”

[No. 16/2004-STAMP-F. No. 33/20/2004-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(सीमा शुल्क एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

कोयम्बतूर, 19 जुलाई, 2004

सं. 1/2004 सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.)

का. आ. 1780.—यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं-14/2002 सी. शु. (एन. टी.), दिनांक 7-3-2002 के साथ पठित सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 152 खण्ड (ए) के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के दिनांक-1 जुलाई, 1994 के अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.) के अधीन अधोहस्ताक्षरी को प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, जे. एम. के. शेखर, मुख्य आयुक्त, सीमा शुल्क एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क कोयम्बतूर एतद्वारा तमिलनाडु राज्य, दिण्डिगल जिला, दिण्डिगल तालुक के पल्लपट्टी ग्राम को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत निजी भाण्डागार को लाइसेंस देने के उद्देश्य से भाण्डागारण स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित करता हूँ।

[सी. सं. VIII/40/1/2003-सी. शु. (मु. आ. का.)]

जे. एम. के. शेखर, मुख्य आयुक्त

(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE)

Coimbatore, the 19th July, 2004

No. 1/2004-CUSTOMS (NT)

S.O. 1780.—In exercise of the powers delegated to the undersigned vide Notification No. 33/94-Customs (NT) dated 1st July, 1994 by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi under Clause (a) of Section 152 of the Customs Act, 1962, read with Notification No. 14/2002 Cus(NT) dated 7-3-2002 as amended, I, J. M. K. Sekhar, Chief Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Coimbatore hereby declare “Pallapatti Village, Dindigul Taluk, in the District of Dindigul, State of Tamil Nadu, to be a warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of licensing of Private Bonded Warehouse.

[C. No. VIII/40/1/2003-Cus(CCO)]

J. M. K. SEKHAR, Chief Commissioner

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1781.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों के सूचीबद्ध कार्यालयों/शाखाओं को, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

क्रम सं.	बैंक का नाम	कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की संख्या
1.	पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक	086
2.	कार्पोरेशन बैंक	03
3.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र	015
4.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	184
5.	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	034
6.	सिंडिकेट बैंक	015
7.	ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स	02
8.	सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	05
9.	आन्ध्रा बैंक	023
10.	विजया बैंक	193
11.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	019
12.	केनरा बैंक	45
13.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद	05
14.	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	07
15.	भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	02
		638

[फा. सं. 11016/2/2004-हिंदी]

रमेशबाबू अणिवेरी, उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)

अनुबन्ध

राजभाषा नियम 10 (4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित की जाने वाली शाखाओं की सूची

पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक

1. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
जसपाल कौर पब्लिक स्कूल  
शालीमार बाग, दिल्ली 110088
2. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरु गोबिंद सिंह कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स  
पीतमपुरा, नई दिल्ली-110088
3. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
छजारसी, डाकघर गलन्द  
जिला गाजियाबाद

4. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
संतोष वर्ल्ड मेडिकल कॉलेज  
प्रताप विहार, साहिबाबाद  
जिला गाजियाबाद
5. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
प्रेम नगर, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 2  
देहरादून-248007
6. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
एन. टी. पी. सी. सेक्टर-24  
नोएडा, गौतमबुद्ध नगर 201301
7. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
माजरा  
तहसील और जिला  
देहरादून-248171
8. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
युवराज कॉम्प्लेक्स  
दिल्ली यू. पी. बार्डर  
चिकम्बरपुर-201006
9. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
दीवान पब्लिक स्कूल  
मेरठ कैंट
10. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
मोरना  
जिला मुजफ्फरनगर-251316
11. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरुद्वारा रोड,  
सहारनपुर-247001
12. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
पनियाली कासिमपुर, तहसील देवबंध  
जिला सहारनपुर-247551
13. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरुद्वारा सिंह सभा  
रेसकोर्स देहरादून
14. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरु नानक इन्टर कॉलेज  
कैंकड़ खेड़ा, मेरठ-250001
15. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
अपर बाजार, जोशीमठ  
जिला चमोली-246443
16. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गाँव व डाकघर, बागपत रोड  
बलेनी, जिला बागपत-250626

17. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
जी. आर अकादमी, राजपुर  
देहरादून
18. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
होटल सम्राट हैवन, गढ रोड  
मेरठ
19. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
शेरपुर खादर, तहसील पुरकाजी  
जिला मुजफ्फरनगर-251317
20. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
दिल्ली यू. पी. बार्डर, लोनी  
जिला बागपत-201102
21. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
कृषि उपज मण्डी, साहिबाबाद  
जिला गाजियाबाद
22. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुडविन पब्लिक स्कूल  
रोडता रोड, मेरठ
23. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गणेशपुर, डाकधर हस्तिनापुर  
जिला मेरठ-250404
24. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरु तेग बहादुर स्कूल, पटेल नगर  
मैदा मिल रोड, सहारनपुर
25. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
आई. टी. एस. डेन्टल कॉलेज  
मुरादनगर, जिला गाजियाबाद
26. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
डी. पी. एस. सेक्टर 30, नोएडा  
जिला गौतमबुद्ध नगर
27. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गॉगुल रोड, कौशी  
डाकखाना परतारपुर  
जिला मेरठ-250001
28. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
सिविल लाईन्स  
सहारनपुर-247001
29. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
ए-10/ए, एफ. डी. आई. कॉम्प्लेक्स  
सेक्टर 24, नोएडा  
गौतमबुद्ध नगर-201301
30. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
डी. ए. बी. शताब्दी स्कूल  
चंदर नगर  
गाजियाबाद
31. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
सिविल लाईन्स  
बिजनौर-245701
32. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
चंद नवां, कैप सिंघाल वाला  
जिला मोगा-142001
33. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
हिम्मतपुरा  
जिला मोगा-142039
34. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
जंड साहिब  
तहसील और जिला फरीदकोट
35. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
मचाकी कलां  
तहसील और जिला फरीदकोट
36. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
रौतां, ब्लॉक एस. एस. वाला  
जिला मोगा
37. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
राजकीय त्रिजेंद्रा कॉलेज  
फरीदकोट
38. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
रैड क्रॉस भवन, सादिक चौक  
फरीदकोट
39. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
गुरु नानक कॉलेज  
मोगा
40. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
न्यू ग्रेन मार्किट, अबोहर  
जिला फिरोजपुर
41. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
अनिल भागी हास्पिटल  
फिरोजपुर सिटी
42. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
थापर नर्सिंग होम  
जी. टी. रोड मोगा
43. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
दशमेश पब्लिक स्कूल  
फरीदकोट
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56. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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58. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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59. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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61. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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62. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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65. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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68. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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69. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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70. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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71. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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72. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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73. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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74. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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75. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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76. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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78. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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लुधियाना-141001
79. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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80. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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81. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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82. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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83. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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88, ग्रीन फील्ड, पखोवाल रोड,  
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85. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
एम.जी. रोड, एर्नाकुलम  
कोचीन-682011
86. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक  
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कैलाश चौक, सिविल लाईन्स  
लुधियाना-141001

#### कार्पोरेशन बैंक

1. कार्पोरेशन बैंक  
सरखेज-गांधीनगर हाइवे शाखा  
कार्पोरेट हाउस,  
पकवान-11 के सामने,  
जजेज बंग्लोज रोड, बोडकदेव,  
अहमदाबाद-380015

2. कार्पोरेशन बैंक  
तिलक रोड शाखा,  
मंडल कार्यालय,  
भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम,  
जीवन प्रकाश भवन,  
तिलक रोड  
अहमदाबाद-380001
3. कार्पोरेशन बैंक  
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)  
आंचलिक कार्यालय  
तीसरी मंजिल, दि इंगल्स प्लाइट  
सं. 301-302, सुरेन रोड  
अंधेरी-कुर्ला रोड,  
अंधेरी (पूर्व)  
मुम्बई-400093

#### शाखाओं/कार्यालयों का विवरण

1. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
अंचल कार्यालय,  
'श्याम गोकुल' ए/24,  
स्वस्तिक सोसायटी,  
नवरंगपुरा,  
अहमदाबाद-380009,  
फोन : 079-6423508  
6560774  
फैक्स : 6427485, 6425653
2. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, ए-1,  
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
तल क्र. 6, वाणिज्य केन्द्र,  
कल्याण होटल के सामने  
बडोदरा-390005,  
फोन : 2361518  
टेलीफैक्स : 2225059
3. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, ए-2,  
'श्याम गोकुल' ए/24,  
स्वस्तिक सोसायटी,  
नवरंगपुरा,  
अहमदाबाद-380009,  
टेलीफैक्स : 6427707
4. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, ए-3,  
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स्वस्तिक सोसायटी,  
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अहमदाबाद-380009,  
फोन : 6404381  
फैक्स : 6561370

5. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, ए-4,  
'श्याम गोकुल' ए/24,  
स्वस्तिक सोसायटी,  
नवरंगपुरा,  
अहमदाबाद—380009,  
फोन : 6405826  
फेक्स : 6441407
6. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
सिमरडा शाखा,  
तालुका : पेटलाव,  
जिला-खेडा,  
फोन : 02697-251044
7. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
आमलेथा शाखा,  
तालुका : नांदोड,  
जिला : भरुच-382000  
फोन : 02640-242109
8. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
'सहजानंद', शाहीबाग,  
अहमदाबाद—380004  
फोन : 097-25621221  
फेक्स : 25621764
9. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
21, आशिर्वाद शोपींग सेन्टर  
प्रितमनगर,  
कोचरब आश्रम के सामने,  
पालडी, अहमदाबाद—380007  
फोन : 097-26576352  
26579968
10. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
सिद्धपुर शाखा,  
अंबालाल एवन्यु,  
सिद्धराज जयसिंह रोड,  
आरामगृह के सामने,  
सिद्धपुर (उ.गु.)  
जिला, पाटण-384151  
फोन : 02764-223744  
224368
11. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
वाशी शाखा, नई मुंबई  
एपीएमसी ग्रोमा मार्केट शाखा,  
सेन्ट्रल फेसिलिटी बिल्डिंग,  
फेईज-2, मार्केट-2, सेक्टर-19  
वाशी, नई मुंबई -400705  
फोन : 022-27669191  
फेक्स : 27667525

12. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
वसई रोड शाखा  
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'ए' विंग, अंबाडी रोड  
नवधर, जिला थाने,  
वसई रोड (वेस्ट)-400703  
फोन : 0250-2335981
13. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
पंजाबीबाग शाखा  
28/12, रिंगरोड,  
एमडब्ल्यूएन (एनआईआईटी)  
ईस्ट पंजाबी बाग,  
नई दिल्ली—110026  
फोन : 011-25466717  
25466733
14. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
22 जवाहर मार्ग,  
सियागंज, इन्दौर—452001  
फोन : 0731-2364378  
2369921
15. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र,  
गुडगांव शाखा,  
19, हाडसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी,  
झांसा रोड, गुडगांव—122011  
फोन : 0124-2314702  
2304202  
**भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, शिमला**
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
धर्मशाला जिला कांगड़ा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
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3. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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7. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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9. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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हि.प्र.कृ.वि.वि.पालमपुर  
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15. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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16. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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17. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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18. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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19. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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26. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
उना जिला उना, हिमाचल प्रदेश
27. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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29. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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30. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
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31. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कोटखाई जिला शिमला,  
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32. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कलबोग जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
33. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सावड़ा जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
34. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
चियोग जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
35. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
देहा जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
36. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
बालुगंज जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश

37. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
मेलठी जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
38. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
शीलघाट जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
39. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
गान्धी जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
40. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सेवा शाखा, शिमला जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
41. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
लिप्पा जिला किन्नौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
42. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
चंगो जिला किन्नौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
43. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
बिलासपुर जिला बिलासपुर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
44. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कन्दौर जिला बिलासपुर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
45. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
नाहन जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
46. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कृषि विकास शाखा पांवटा जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
47. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
पांवटा जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
48. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
माजरा जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
49. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
राजबन जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
50. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
तारूवाला जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
51. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कालाअम्ब जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
52. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
धौलाकुआँ जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
53. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कफोटा जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
54. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
रजाना जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
55. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
भराड़ी जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
56. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
खेरी जिला सिरमौर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
57. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
हमीरपुर जिला हमीरपुर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
58. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
नदौन जिला हमीरपुर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
59. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कांगू जिला हमीरपुर,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
60. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सुबाधु जिला सोलन,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
61. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सिन्हुता जिला चम्बा, हिमाचल प्रदेश
62. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
बाथरी जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
63. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
मेहला जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
64. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
चुवाड़ी जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
65. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सुरंगानी जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
66. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
किलार जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश

67. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
परेल जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
68. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
समोट जिला चम्बा,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
69. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कुल्लू जिला कुल्लू,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
70. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
मनाली जिला कुल्लू,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
71. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सैज जिला कुल्लू,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
72. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कूंगश जिला कुल्लू,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
73. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
मण्डो जिला मण्डो,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
74. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सुन्दर नगर जिला मण्डो,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
75. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सलापड़ जिला मण्डो,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
76. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
गुम्मा जिला मण्डो,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
77. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कटिपड़ी जिला मण्डो,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
78. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
किलांग जिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
79. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
काजाजिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
80. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
उदयपुर जिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
81. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
ताबो जिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
82. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
गोंधला जिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
83. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
हंसा जिला लाहौल व स्पीति,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश
84. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
परवाणु  
(हिमाचल प्रदेश)
85. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
एस एस आई बद्दी  
(हिमाचल प्रदेश)
86. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
विशेषीकृत वाणिज्यिक शाखा,  
अम्बेडकर चौक करनाल  
(हरियाणा)
87. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
विशेषीकृत वाणिज्यिक शाखा,  
जी टी रोड, पानीपत  
(हरियाणा)
88. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बहादुरगढ़,  
(हरियाणा)
89. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
विशेषीकृत वाणिज्यिक शाखा  
जिन्दल कम्प्लेक्स हिसार,  
(हरियाणा)
90. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण केंद्र,  
धारवाड़ कालेज रोड,  
धारवाड़-585 001
91. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
गोल्लहली शाखा  
डाकघर सं. अवलमुरकी  
चिक्कबल्लापुर तालुक,  
कोलार-562101
92. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण केंद्र,  
6, पंपमहाकवि रोड,  
बसवनगुडी  
बेंगलूर-560 004
93. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
वाणिज्यिक शाखा,  
औद्योगिक संपदा  
राजाचैनगर  
बेंगलूर-560044

94. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
तेल भवन शाखा,  
देहरादून कैट, (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 003
95. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
मुख्य शाखा,  
4 कान्वेंट रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
96. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी शाखा,  
प्रेम नगर,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 010
97. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
पल्टन बाजार शाखा,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
98. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
इंडियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम शाखा,  
पो. ओ. मोहकमपुर,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 005
99. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
क्लेमेंट टाउन शाखा,  
टर्नर रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
100. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
बीरपुर शाखा,  
देहरादून कैट (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 003
101. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सम्भपुर शाखा,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 003
102. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
सहायपुर रोड शाखा,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
103. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
लंडोर कैट शाखा,  
मसूरी (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 179
104. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
राजपुर रोड शाखा,  
खिन्डलास शॉपिंग कम्प्लेक्स  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
105. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
आखन शाखा,  
म. नं. 282 आवास विकास कालोनी,  
पो. ओ. आखन, राजपुर रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
106. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कन्हरी शाखा,  
58/10, गांधी रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
107. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
डिफेन्स कालोनी शाखा,  
हरिद्वार रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 005
108. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
कान्बली रोड शाखा,  
73 कान्बली रोड,  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-248 001
109. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
बंगाल इंजिनियरिंग ग्रुप एन्ड सेन्टर रुड़की  
रुड़की कैन्ट, जिला हरिद्वार  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-247 667
110. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
रोशनाबाद शाखा,  
जिला हरिद्वार (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-249 403
111. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
आई. डी. ओ. रुड़की शाखा,  
जिला हरिद्वार (उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-247 667
112. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,  
भलसावागंज शाखा,  
तह. रुड़की, ब्लाक भगवानपुर, जिला हरिद्वार  
(उत्तरांचल)  
पिन कोड सं.-247 668

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| 113. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>न्यू टिहरी टाउनशिप शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक चम्बा, जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 148     | 123. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>तलवाड़ी शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक थराली,<br>जिला चमौली गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 482          |
| 114. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>पौड़ी खाल शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक देवप्रयाग, जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 121          | 124. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>लाड़ोली शाखा,<br>जिला रुद्रप्रयाग गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 429                    |
| 115. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>सिल्का खाल शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक देवप्रयाग, जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 161         | 125. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>कुलसारी शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक नारायणबागड़,<br>जिला चमौली गढ़वाल<br>(उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 481 |
| 116. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>प्रताप नगर शाखा,<br>जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 166                          | 126. दर्वे, मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश   |
| 117. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>जाखण्ड शाखा,<br>जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 001                              | 127. कुम्हा, मथुरा, उ०प्र०  |
| 118. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>कांडी खाल शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक थौलधार, जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-249 131             | 128. श्री कृष्ण जन्म स्थान, मथुरा, उ० प्र०  |
| 119. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>दुधारखाल शाखा, तह. कोटद्वार,<br>जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 419              | 129. सिटी शाखा, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
| 120. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>दुगड्डा शाखा,<br>तह. कोटद्वार, जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 127               | 130. मुनिहाई, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
| 121. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>भीरी शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक अगस्तमुति,<br>जिला रुद्रप्रयाग गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 419      | 131. शू-मर्किट, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
| 122. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,<br>चोपड़ा शाखा,<br>ब्लॉक भीखरी नागनाथ, जिला रुद्रप्रयाग गढ़वाल<br>(उत्तरांचल)<br>पिन कोड सं.-246 495 | 132. राजा की मंडी, आगरा, उ०प्र०   |
|  | 133. हीराबाग कालोनी, आगरा, उ०प्र०   |
|  | 134. सदर बाजार, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 135. लोहामण्डी, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 136. नगर महापालिका, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 137. बलकेश्वर कालोनी, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 138. ताजगंज, आगरा, उ०प्र०   |
|  | 139. जयपुर हाउस, आगरा, उ०प्र०   |
|  | 140. सेव का बाजार, आगरा, उ०प्र०   |
|  | 141. एस.एन. मेडिकल कालेज, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 142. मोहब्बतपुर, मैनपुरी, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 143. कौलारा कलां, फतेहाबाद रोड, आगरा  |
|  | 144. छत्ता बाजार, आगरा, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 145. अलीगढ़ सिटी, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०  |
|  | 146. मन्नागढ़, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०   |



147. औद्योगिक आस्थान, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०
148. डी.एस. कालेज, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०
149. मेडिकल कालेज, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०
150. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़
151. रेलवे रोड, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०
152. देहली गेट, अलीगढ़, उ०प्र०
153. मण्डी समिति, हाथरस, उ०प्र०
154. फिरोजाबाद टाउन, फिरोजाबाद, उ०प्र०
155. वृन्दावन गेट, मथुरा, उ०प्र०
156. मथुरा रिफाइनरी प्रोजेक्ट, मथुरा, उ०प्र०
157. मथुरा रिफाइनरी टाउनशिप, मथुरा
158. मथुरा कैंट, मथुरा, उ०प्र०
159. लक्ष्मीनगर, मथुरा, उ०प्र०
160. मार्केट यार्ड, मथुरा, उ०प्र०
161. मुख्य शाखा मथुरा, स्टेशन रोड, मथुरा
162. मुख्य शाखा, फिरोजाबाद, उ०प्र०
163. मुख्य शाखा, छीपीटोला, आगरा, उ०प्र०
164. मुख्य शाखा, अलीगढ़, स्टेशन रोड, अलीगढ़
165. सेवा शाखा, आगरा
166. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
मीठापुर सूरजकराडी शाखा  
जिला - जामनगर  
पिन - 361347
167. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
मेरठ कैंट शाखा, रुडकी रोड  
मेरठ
168. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
नवयुग मार्केट, शाखा, गाजियाबाद
169. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
सेवा शाखा, रुडकी रोड मेरठ कैंट, मेरठ
170. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
इ-8, शास्त्री नगर शाखा, मेरठ
171. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
एन.टी.पी.सी.,  
ऊंचा अमीरपुर शाखा,  
गौतम बुद्ध नगर
172. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
सूरजपुर, शाखा  
गाँव सूरजपुर, ग्रेटर नोएडा, उ.प्र.
173. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
पी.बी. बी. नोएडा शाखा  
सेक्टर 26, नोएडा, उ.प्र.
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ग्रेटर नोएडा, शाखा  
लेंगर स्ट्रोमिया शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स  
इन्सटिट्यूशनल एरिया, ग्रेटर नोएडा उ.प्र.
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आई.टी.सी शाखा  
सरदार पटेल मार्ग, सहारनपुर
176. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
गाँव घटेडा शाखा, जिला सहारनपुर
177. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
गाँव गडगजपुर शाखा,  
जिला सहारनपुर
178. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
वसुन्धरा टाउनशिप शाखा  
सेक्टर-15 वसुन्धरा गाजियाबाद
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मुख्य शाखा,  
टाऊन हाल, अमृतसर
180. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
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होशियारपुर-146001
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पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी शाखा,  
सेक्टर-14,  
चंडीगढ़-160014
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चिकित्सा संस्थान (पी.जी.आई.) शाखा,  
सेक्टर-12, चंडीगढ़-160012
183. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक  
नया नंगल शाखा,  
नया नंगल-140126  
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सेक्टर-37 शाखा,  
चंडीगढ़-160036

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## बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया

1. प्रबंधन विकास संस्थान,  
सेक्टर-नं. 11, प्लॉट नं. 30,  
सीबीडी बेलपुर, नवी मुंबई-400 614

## नागपुर अंचल-II

2. नागपुर आंचलिक कार्यालय-II,  
बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया बिल्डिंग,  
दूसरी मंजिल, सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल मार्ग,  
पो. बा. नं. 4, किंगजवे,  
नागपुर 440 001

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राजभाषा नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचीकरण हेतु कार्यालयों की सूची

## बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया

## लखनऊ अंचल

3. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
पीलीभीत शाखा,  
सरताज भवन, स्टेशन रोड,  
पीलीभीत, उत्तर प्रदेश

## भुवनेश्वर अंचल

4. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
भुवनेश्वर सेवा शाखा,  
केशरी टॉकिज बिल्डिंग,  
98, खारवेल नगर,  
यूनिट-III भुवनेश्वर-751 001

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5. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
रोहिणी सी एण्ड पी शाखा,  
6, विकास टॉवर, कंप्यूनिटी सेंटर,  
सेक्टर-8, रोहिणी, दिल्ली-110 085

6. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
दिल्ली आवास एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,  
26ए, कंप्यूनिटी सेंटर,  
अशोक निहार, नई दिल्ली-110 052

## राजस्थान अंचल

7. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
बिजनौर शाखा,

कोतवाली के सामने, रेलवे रोड,  
बिजनौर-246 701

## रायगड अंचल

8. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
कलबा शाखा, प्रथम मंजिल, नवजीवन एपार्टमेंट,  
स्टेशन रोड, कलबा (पश्चिम),  
ठाणे-400 605
9. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
मीरा रोड शाखा ग्राउंड फ्लोर,  
सेंट्रल ब्लाका बिल्डिंग, मीरा रोड (पूर्व),  
ठाणे-401 107
10. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
नेरुल शाखा 182-बी, क्रम-मंजिल,  
सोशियो वेल्फेयर कॉम्प्लेक्स एनेक्स अथवा टेम्पल,  
सेक्टर-17, नेरुल, नई मुंबई-400 706

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11. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
अंधेरी कास्टोरेट बैंकिंग शाखा,  
28, एस.बी. रोड, समुंद्रीआय बिल्डिंग,  
पहली मंजिल, अंधेरी पश्चिम,  
मुंबई-400 058
12. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
बोरीवली आवास वित्त एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,  
पटेल शॉपिंग सेंटर, बी/10/11, चंदावस्कर लेन,  
बोरीवली पश्चिम, मुंबई-400 092
13. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
सामन आवास वित्त एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,  
29, अम्बा भवन, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई चौक,  
सामन, मुंबई-400 022
14. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
बांद्रा कुर्ला संकुल शाखा स्टर हाउस,  
प्लॉट सं. सी-5, जी-ब्लॉक बांद्रा कुर्ला संकुल, बांद्रा (पू)  
मुंबई-400 051

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15. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
जयपुर सेवा शाखा गुरी भवन,  
होटल सवाई लेन, एस. आई. रोड,  
जयपुर-302 001
16. बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,  
हनुमान गढ़ शाखा राजीव गांधी चौक,  
दीनार सिनेमा कॉम्प्लेक्स हनुमान गढ़ टाउन,  
जिला हनुमान गढ़, राजस्थान-335 513

17. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
किशनगढ़ शाखा पुष्पाय भवन,  
मेन मार्केट मदन गंज किशनगढ़ जिला अजमेर,  
राजस्थान-305 801

## भागलपुर अंचल

18. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
कटिहार शाखा उमादेवी कन्या पाठशाला के सामने,  
अमला टोला, कटिहार, बिहार-854-103
19. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
लखीसराय शाखा चंद्रा मार्केट, नया बाजार  
लखीसराय, बिहार-811311

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20. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
डोर - नं. 29-26-13, एन. आर. पी. रोड  
गांधीनगर, विजयवाड़ा आंध्र प्रदेश पिन कोड-520 003

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21. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
पतनमतिट्टा शाखा पहली मंजिल, मंगलम प्लाजा  
कुम्भला रोड, पतनमतिट्टा,  
केरल

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22. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
बहरासोल शाखा ग्राम बहरासोल, डाकघर-चटपुड़ा,  
बरासत चंद्रमोना टाउन, जिला-मिदनापुर,  
पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-721 201
23. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
जामुरिया शाखा मेन बाजार, डाकघर-जामुरिया बाजार,  
जिला-बर्दमान, पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-714 336
24. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
बाकसा शाखा, ग्राम-बाकसा डाकघर-बाकसा चौक,  
जिला-मिदनापुर, पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-721 135
25. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
कलरा शाखा, ग्राम-कलरा, डाकघर-कलरापुर,  
जिला-बर्दमान, पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-713 408
26. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
विष्णुपुर शाखा, गोपाल गंज, डाकघर-विष्णुपुर,  
जिला-बंकुड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल
27. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
मिदनापुर शाखा, खुदीराम नगर, मिदनापुर,  
पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-721 101

28. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
डाला शाखा, ग्राम-डाला, डाकघर-साहू बंकुड़ा,  
जिला-मिदनापुर, पश्चिम बंगाल,  
पिन-721 233

29. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
मिदनापुर शाखा, जी. टी. रोड, मिदनापुर,  
डाकघर-मिदनापुर, जिला-बर्दमान,  
पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-713 359

30. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
नेहारी शाखा, ग्राम-नेहारी, डाकघर-नया नेहारी,  
बरासत-एरा, जिला-मिदनापुर,  
पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-721 429

31. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
सातविन्या शाखा, 131/132, जी. टी. रोड,  
सातविन्या, हावड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल,  
पिन-711 106

32. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
पुर्नित शाखा, उमादेवी राय स्त्रीट, अमिताभ नगर,  
पुर्नित, पश्चिम बंगाल,  
पिन-723 101

33. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
कलेसबाड़ा शाखा, एम. ए. रोड,  
123-जी. टी. रोड (अनार), तनमंजिल, सातविन्या,  
हावड़ा-711 106

34. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
सिद्धीराम शाखा, उमरा नगर, सिद्धीराम, बिरसा,  
पश्चिम बंगाल, पिन-731 101

राजभावा प्रभाग, प्रधान कार्यालय, मणिपुर-576 119

## सिडिकेट बैंक

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पुलिबेंदुला शाखा, डोर-नं. 1/1946-ए, पार्कस्ली रोड,  
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केतुगोड़ा शाखा, डोर-नं. 17725ए, पुलबे बस स्टैंड के पास,  
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आंचलिक कार्यालय,  
27, सेक्सविकस साहनी, पहली और दूसरी मंजिल,  
कोलकाता-700017
4. सिडिकेट बैंक,  
कलेसबाड़ी शाखा, श्री गुरुदेव आश्रम ट्रस्ट, बिहिरांग,  
गछदेवी एरिया, डाकखाना गणेशपुरी,  
कलेसबाड़ी-401 206, जिला-ठाणे (महाराष्ट्र)

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खैरे पातालगंगा शाखा, सीएफसी बिल्डिंग,  
एमआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया,  
डाक पातालगंगा-401 220,  
जिला रायगढ़ (महाराष्ट्र)
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मुंबई सान्ताक्रूज (पूर्व) शाखा,  
सान्ताक्रूज रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने  
सान्ताक्रूज (पूर्व)  
मुंबई-400 055
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जसई शाखा, डाक जसई, वाया पनवेल,  
ता. उरण, जिला रायगढ़  
महाराष्ट्र-410 206
8. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
मुंबई भांडूप (प) शाखा  
'सी' विंग, शिवसागर कॉम्प्लेक्स,  
लोला शेट काम्पाउण्ड, अशोक कडरे चौक,  
गडव नाका, टेम्बीपाडा, भांडूप (पश्चिम),  
मुंबई-400 078
9. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
कल्याण शाखा, परदेशी बिल्डिंग,  
पहली मंजिल लक्ष्मी मार्केट के सामने,  
डाकपेटी सं. 232, स्टेशन रोड  
कल्याण-421 304, जिला-ठाणे (महाराष्ट्र)
10. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
वडवली बसीन शाखा, साथी सदन, वडवली  
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तालुका वसई,  
जिला, ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र-401 207
11. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
वालीव शाखा, उद्योग भवन, होटेल पम्पपोश काम्पाउण्ड  
गोलानी कॉम्प्लेक्स के सामने,  
वालीव, वसई (पूर्व)  
जिला ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र-401 208
12. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
होली बसीन शाखा  
सरवेल बिल्डिंग, होली मार्केट  
आजाद रोड, डाक वसई. जिला-ठाणे  
महाराष्ट्र-401 201
13. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
मुंबई कालबादेवी शाखा  
डाकपेटी सं. 2716, 1, गणेशवाड़ी  
जावेरी बाजार  
कालबादेवी  
मुंबई-400 002

14. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
डोंबिवली शाखा,  
शुभांगी दर्शन बिल्डिंग, मानपाड़ा रोड,  
डाकपेटी सं. 8, डोंबिवली  
जिला-ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र-421 201
15. सिंडिकेट बैंक,  
मुंबई कांदिवली शाखा,  
89, ओम निवास  
एस.बी.रोड  
कांदिवली (प)  
मुंबई-400 067

**भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की जाने वाली शाखाओं  
की सूची**

**ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स**

1. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स  
शाखा कार्यालय, 40/957, पहली मंजिल,  
महाराजा कालेज मैदान के सामने  
एम.जी.रोड,  
एर्नाकुलम-कोच्ची  
पिन-682011
2. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स  
शाखा कार्यालय,  
एम.जे.एस. चैम्बर्स नं. 26,  
रिचमंड रोड,  
बंगलौर  
पिन-560025

**सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया**

1. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
मावेल्लूर शाखा (केरल)  
एच पी सी कॉम्प्लेक्स, मावेल्लूर  
पो. न्यूजप्रिंट नगर-686616  
जिला-कोट्टायम  
क्षेत्र-कोचीन  
अंचल-चेन्नै
2. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
इरिजालकुडा शाखा (केरल)  
पो.बो. सं. 8, चंद्रिका बिल्डिंग,  
प्रधान डाकघर के सामने, मेन रोड,  
म्युनिसिपल बस स्टैंड के पास,  
इरिजालकुडा-680121  
जिला-त्रिचुर  
क्षेत्र-कोचीन  
अंचल-चेन्नै

3. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
कुमिली शाखा (केरल)  
ओत्तपलक्कल बिल्डिंग,  
के.के.रोड, कुमिली-685509  
जिला-इंदिककी  
क्षेत्र-कोचीन  
अंचल-चेन्नै
4. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
त्रिरुर शाखा (केरल)  
20/1096, पाल्मस् बिल्डिंग,  
ताशापालम्  
जिला-मालपुरम, त्रिरुर-676101  
क्षेत्र-कोचीन  
अंचल-चेन्नै
5. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
कासारगोड शाखा (केरल)  
केएमसी, 2/305 ए-8  
सिटी कॉम्पलेक्स,  
कासारगोड-671 121  
क्षेत्र-कोचीन  
अंचल-चेन्नै
6. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
सिटी सेंट्रल काम्पलेक्स  
56 राजपुर रोड  
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)
7. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
10, मेन मार्केट  
कालकाजी-110 019  
नई दिल्ली
8. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
शिव मेशन  
लोहागल रोड  
अजमेर (राजस्थान)
9. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
3-4 के सी प्लाजा कमर्शियल काम्पलेक्स  
रेसीडेन्सी रोड  
जम्मू (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर)
10. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
विजयलक्ष्मी हाउस  
चंद्रचाय चौक, रानीपूर मोड  
हरिद्वार (उत्तरांचल) 249 407

नियम 10.4 के अधीन अधिसूचित किये जाने वाले शाखाओं के पते :—

1. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
होटल दीप प्लेस  
177/1ए, राय मार्केट  
अम्बाला कैंट (हरियाणा)
2. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
वर्धमान प्लाजा  
बाबा तराना रोड  
गांधी चौक  
सोनीपत (हरियाणा)
3. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
ए-1/19, प्रशान्त विहार  
सेक्टर-14, रोहिणी  
दिल्ली-110 085
4. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
9, मूपिंदर रोड  
मार्केट नं. 22 के नजदीक  
पटियाला (पंजाब)
5. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
वसुन्धरा बिल्डिंग,  
आर्य समाज रोड  
शिमला पहाड़ी चौक  
होशियारपुर (पंजाब)
6. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
2-1087  
शेरमेन्स गरल्स हाई स्कूल के सामने  
कोंगरेडिडपल्लि  
चित्तूर - 517 001  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश
7. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
एस वी आर्ट्स कालेज शाखा  
तिरुपति - 517 502  
चित्तूर जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश
8. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
पेरूर 3. शाखा  
तिरुपति - 517 502  
चित्तूर जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश
9. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
एस वी मेडिकल कालेज शाखा  
तिरुपति - 517 501  
चित्तूर जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश
10. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
आर टी पी पी शाखा  
कलमल्ला - 516 312

कडप जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

विजया बैंक  
प्रधान कार्यालय  
बेंगलूर

16. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
बी आर कालेज शाखा  
नेल्लूर - 524 001  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

1. ऊंझा - 7330  
तिरुपति काम्प्लेक्स  
स्टेशन रोड  
ऊंझा - 384 170

17. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
आन्ध्र केसरी नगर शाखा  
नेल्लूर - 524 003  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

2. भावनगर - 7331  
सं. 2140  
शिवशक्ति  
वाघवाडी रोड  
भावनगर - 364 002

18. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
एलएम जूनियर कालेज शाखा  
हरनाथ पुरम  
नेल्लूर - 524 003  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

3. भुज - 7332  
प्लॉट नं. 61  
श्री पारसनाथ चेम्बर्स  
स्टेशन रोड  
भुज - 370 001

19. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
एम पी एम बी बी शाखा  
जयशक्ती नगर  
एम आर पल्ली  
तिरुपति - 517 502  
चिचूर जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

4. बलसद - 7333  
कलानिकेतन अपार्टमेन्ट्स  
सरकारी कालोनी के सामने  
तिथल रोड, बलसर  
बलसद जिला - 396 001

20. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
घंटुमिल्लिन शाखा  
तुमगा जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश - 521 334

5. एमबीसीएससी अहमदाबाद - 9510  
कामधेनु काम्प्लेक्स  
पॉलिटेक्निक के सामने  
अम्बावाडी  
अहमदाबाद - 380 015

21. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
जड पी शाखा  
मछलीपट्टणम  
कृष्णा जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

6. बिलेकहल्ली - 1399  
3, बन्नेरघट्टा रोड  
अरकेरे गेट  
बिलेकहल्ली  
बेंगलूर - 560 076

22. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
रामवरप्पाडु सर्किल शाखा  
विजयवाडा  
कृष्णा जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

7. होसूर - 3037  
यू एस पी टावर्स  
बैपास रोड  
होसूर - 635 109  
धर्मपुरी जिला
8. जे बी जैन कॉलेज - 7138  
जे बी जैन कॉलेज  
पर्दुमन नगर  
सहारनपुर - 247 001

23. आन्ध्रा बैंक  
टी.जी.एम.ए. शाखा  
विजयवाडा  
कृष्णा जिला  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

9. नेहरू नगर - 7139  
सं. 110/25-26  
80 फीट रोड  
नेहरू नगर  
कानपुर - 208 012

10. एमबीसीएससी लखनऊ - 9509  
नटराज काम्प्लेक्स  
11, बी एन रोड  
कैशरबाग  
लखनऊ - 226 001
11. चिक्कमगलूर - 1046  
नायडु काम्प्लेक्स  
इंदिरा गांधी रोड  
चिक्कमगलूर - 577 101
12. हलेबुडनूर - 1074  
एम सी रोड  
हलेबुडनूर - 571 451  
मण्ड्या जिला
13. नगरूर - 1156  
नगरूर - 571 236  
सोमवारपेट ताल्लुका  
कोडगु जिला
14. एच डी कोटे - 1234  
780/2, I मेइन  
एच डी कोटे - 571 114  
मैसूर जिला
15. विशेष महिला शाखा - 1404  
1636, 100 फीट रोड  
विद्यानगर  
मण्ड्या - 571 401
16. बैन्दूर - 1041  
पो. बॉ. नं. 1  
बैन्दूर - 576 214  
उडुपि जिला
17. क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षणालय, मंगलूर - 9401  
कैथलिक क्लब बिल्डिंग  
हंपनकट्टा  
मंगलूर - 575001
18. एआरएमबी दिल्ली - 6036  
सं. 17  
विजया बिल्डिंग  
बाराखंबा रोड  
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
19. पीतमपुरा - 6037  
प्लॉट सं. 1, सी यू ब्लॉक  
विकास सूर्य प्लाजा  
पीतमपुरा,  
नई दिल्ली - 110 034
20. रोहिनी - 6038  
एस एस प्लाजा  
1, कम्यूनिटी सेन्टर  
सेक्टर-3, रोहिनी  
नई दिल्ली - 110 085
21. नारैना - 6039  
सी-127, मेन रोड  
फेज-1, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया  
नारैना  
नई दिल्ली - 110 028
22. वसन्त कुंज - 6040  
भटनागर इंटरनैशनल स्कूल  
सेक्टर-बी, पॉकेट 8-9  
वसन्त कुंज  
नई दिल्ली - 110 070
23. खन्ना - 7509  
करम बिजिनेस सेन्टर  
एम के चौक, जी टी रोड  
खन्ना - 141 401  
लुधियाना जिला
24. जम्मू - 8202  
रेड क्रॉस भवन  
कच्ची छावनी  
जम्मू - 180 001
25. एमबीसीएससी दिल्ली - 9503  
17, विजया बिल्डिंग  
बाराखंबा रोड  
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
26. आरएफसी दिल्ली - 9514  
17, विजया बिल्डिंग  
बाराखंबा रोड  
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
27. कैम्प पुणे - 5014  
पो. बॉ. सं. 105  
19, सुन्दर प्लाजा  
एम जी रोड, कैम्प पुणे  
पुणे - 411 001
28. उल्हासनगर - 5027  
सं. सी/25, 96/97  
भारत चेम्बर्स  
के ए रोड  
उल्हासनगर - 421 003

29. मनपाडा - 5031  
रामवाडी कालोनी  
मनपाडा रोड  
डोम्बिविली (पूर्व)  
थाना जिला  
मुम्बई - 400062
30. धसई - 5033  
पोस्ट आफिस के सामने  
धसई - 421 402  
मुरबाद ताल्लुका  
थाना जिला
31. मोहने - 5034  
एन आर सी काम्प्लेक्स  
मोहने - 421102  
मोहने, कल्याण  
थाना जिला
32. औरंगाबाद - 5039  
पो. बॉ. सं. 16 एम ए हाऊस  
अदालत रोड  
शनि मंदिर के पास  
औरंगाबाद - 431001
33. इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनान्स - 5045  
एक्सेलिसियर बिल्डिंग  
वल्लासे स्ट्रीट  
फोर्ट  
मुम्बई - 400001
34. ए आर एम शाखा - 5046  
84, राजमहल बिल्डिंग  
वीर नारिमन रोड  
चर्चंगेट  
मुम्बई - 400020
35. बोरिविली (पश्चिम) - 5047  
सं. 6 प्रेमनगर  
मन्दपेश्वर रोड  
बोरिविली (प)  
मुम्बई - 400092
36. विरार (पश्चिम) - 5052  
यू आर शापिंग सेन्टर  
अगसी रोड  
विरार (प - 401303)  
थाना जिला
37. सी एम एस शाखा - 5054  
रोहित चेम्बर्स  
एस ए ब्रेल्व रोड  
फोर्ट  
मुम्बई - 400001
38. एस एस आई शाखा - 5056  
सं. 29, एस वी रोड  
जवाहर नगर  
गोरेगांव (पश्चिम)  
मुम्बई - 400062
39. भिवंडी - 5058  
25, टी एल निवास  
पायल सिनेमा के सामने  
भिवण्डी - 421302  
थाना जिला
40. नान्देड - 5059  
सं. 4-5-209  
ओल्ड मोन्धा  
नान्देड - 431601
41. रत्नगिरी - 5060  
724/ए, एन सी काम्प्लेक्स  
अपना बाजार बिल्डिंग  
शिवाजिनगर  
रत्नगिरी - 415639
42. कोपर खैरने - 5061  
प्लॉट 380, सेक्टर - 19  
जी वी हाई स्कूल के पास  
कोपर खैरने  
नवी मुम्बई - 400709
43. नेरुल - 5062  
आर्मी को-आपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी  
प्लॉट सं. 6, दारा एनक्लेव  
सेक्टर-9, नेरुल  
नवी मुम्बई - 400706
44. बेलापुर - 5063  
सं. 43, शॉप सं. 20-22  
नवी मुम्बई को-आपरेटिव काम्प्लेक्स  
सेक्टर - 11, बेलापुर  
नवी मुम्बई - 400614
45. घटकोपर - 5064  
अम्बिका दर्शन बिल्डिंग  
43, एम जी रोड  
घटकोपर (पूर्व)  
मुम्बई - 400077
46. कल्याणी नगर - 5065  
3, दि सवरीन  
सेन्ट्रल अवेन्यू  
कल्याणी नगर  
पुणे - 411006



47. सतारा रोड - 5066  
63/2बी, इन्द्रलोक अपार्टमेंट  
अश्वमेघ बजाज शोरूम के सामने  
सतारा रोड  
पुणे - 411009
48. बजाज नगर - 5067  
219, साउथ अम्बाजरी रोड  
अभ्यंकरनगर एक्सटेन्शन  
बजाज नगर  
नागपुर - 440010
49. पणजी, गोवा - 6010  
पो. बॉ. सं. 345  
जे डी डी एम हाल बिल्डिंग  
एच एस रोड  
पणजी, गोवा - 403001
50. मडगांव, गोवा - 6014  
पो. बॉ. सं. 40  
एमस्कॉट हाउस  
एल डी मिरंडा रोड  
मडगांव, गोवा - 403601
51. मापुका, गोवा - 6023  
मापुजा रेसिडेन्सी  
मापुका  
उत्तर गोवा जिला  
गोवा - 403507
52. वास्को, गोवा - 6025  
पो. बॉ. सं. 207  
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| 142. हत्तरगी-1225<br>171/ए, पी बी रोड<br>हत्तरगी-591243<br>बेलगाम जिला                          | 151. गुलेडगड-1273<br>गुलेडगड-587 203<br>बादामी ताल्लुका<br>बागलकोट जिला                |
| 143. यल्लापुर-1226<br>पो. बॉ. नं. 5<br>बस स्टैण्ड रोड<br>यल्लापुर-581359<br>उ. क. जिला          | 152. शाहापुर-1275<br>पो. बॉ. नं. 124<br>एस पी मुखर्जी रोड<br>शाहापुर<br>बेलगाम-590 001 |
| 144. लिंगसुगूर-1229<br>ओल्ड बस स्टैण्ड के पास<br>लिंगसुगूर-584122<br>रायचूर जिला                | 153. बलिचक्कूर-1280<br>पोस्ट आफिस के पास<br>बलिचक्कूर-585 221<br>गुल्बर्गा जिला        |
| 145. अरलीकट्टी-1230<br>पोस्ट आफिस के पास<br>अरलीकट्टी-581207<br>हुब्ली ताल्लुका<br>धारवाड़ जिला | 154. आसंगी-1282<br>आसंगी-587 317<br>बया बनहट्टी<br>जमखण्डी ताल्लुका<br>बागलकोट जिला    |
| 146. भण्डिवाड-1232<br>भण्डिवाड<br>मन्तूर-580213<br>हुब्ली ताल्लुका<br>धारवाड़ जिला              | 155. फरहताबाद-1284<br>बस स्टैण्ड के पास<br>फरहताबाद-585 308<br>गुल्बर्गा जिला          |
| 147. तोगर्सी-1244<br>आनवटी रोड<br>तोगर्सी-577433<br>शिकारिपुरा ताल्लुका                         | 156. कल्केरी-1290<br>मार्केट रोड<br>कल्केरी-586 110<br>बिजापुर जिला                    |
| 148. कतुर-1247<br>कतुर-581346<br>मुण्डगोड ताल्लुका<br>उ.क. जिला                                 | 157. तेग्गी-1293<br>तेग्गी-587 117<br>बीलगी ताल्लुका<br>बागलकोट जिला                   |
| 149. कारवार-1266<br>पो. बॉ. नं. 22<br>एम जी रोड<br>कारवार-581301<br>उ.क. जिला                   | 158. धुमवाड-1294<br>धुमवाड-580 114<br>कलघदगी ताल्लुका<br>धारवाड़ जिला                  |

159. कलघट्गी-1298  
बस स्टैण्ड के पास  
कलघट्गी-581 204  
धारवाड़ जिला

160. एस आर रस्ते-1299  
तिप्पेस्वामी काम्प्लेक्स  
एस आर रस्ते  
शिमोगा-577 201

161. बल्लोल्ली-1302  
बल्लोल्ली-586 117  
ईन्डी ताल्लुका  
बिजापुर जिला

162. ओल्ड टाउन-1303  
गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल के सामने  
चन्नगिरि रोड  
ओल्ड टाउन  
भद्रावती-577 303

163. मदनगेरे-1306  
मदनगेरे-581 344  
कुमटा ताल्लुका  
उ. क. जिला

164. कुप्पगट्टे-1327  
कुप्पगट्टे-577 429  
सोरबा ताल्लुका  
शिमोगा जिला

165. तिलकवाडी-1330  
उल्लगट्टी खानापुर रोड  
तिलकवाडी  
बेलगाम-590 006

166. अंकोला-1336  
पो. बॉ. नं. 23  
दिनकर देसाई मार्ग  
अंकोला-581 314  
उ. क. जिला

167. गंगावति-1340  
बीर सावरकर रोड  
गंगावति-583 227  
रायचूर जिला

168. चिक्कोडी-1346  
के सी रोड  
चिक्कोडी-591 201  
बेलगाम जिला

169. तरिहल-1347  
के आइ ए डी बी काम्प्लेक्स  
इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया  
तरिहल-580 030  
धारवाड़ जिला

170. उल्लगट्टी खानापुर-1349  
उल्लगट्टी खानापुर-591 510  
हुक्केरी ताल्लुका  
बेलगाम जिला

171. कोतुर-1350  
पी बी रोड  
कोतुर-580 007  
धारवाड़ ताल्लुका  
धारवाड़ जिला

172. निवर्गी-1353  
निवर्गी-586 205  
ईन्डी ताल्लुका  
बिजापुर जिला

173. गंजीवट्टी-1361  
गंजीवट्टी-581 230  
कलघट्गी ताल्लुका  
धारवाड़ जिला

174. चित्रहल्ली-1362  
चित्रहल्ली-577 526  
होललकेरे ताल्लुका  
चित्रदुर्गा जिला

175. चिल्लहल्ली-1365  
चिल्लहल्ली  
अम्बिनहाले-577 546  
चित्रदुर्गा जिला

176. कीरनगी-1370  
1-45, मेइन रोड  
कीरनगी-585 338  
गुल्बर्गा जिला

177. मनगुण्डी-1372  
होयसला नगर  
मनगुण्डी-580 115  
धारवाड़ जिला
178. तण्डगा-1373  
तण्डगा-573 114  
होसदुर्गा ताल्लुका  
चित्रदुर्गा जिला
179. सुंकासल-1374  
हुब्ली कारवार रोड  
सुंकासल-581 314  
अंकोला ताल्लुका  
उ. क. जिला
180. हिरमगदूर-1375  
हिरमगदूर-581 112  
सावनूर ताल्लुका  
हावेरी जिला
181. देहूर-1376  
देहूर-581 450  
मिदनापुर ताल्लुका  
उ. क. जिला
182. गयचूर-1377  
सं. 11/5/23/बी  
चेम्तवारपेट  
गयचूर-584 101  
गयचूर जिला
183. हावेरी-1381  
115/ए, एम जी रोड  
हावेरी-581 110  
हावेरी जिला
184. तीर्थहल्ली-1382  
10/1, आज़ाद रोड  
तीर्थहल्ली-577 432  
शिमोगा जिला
185. चित्रदुर्गा-1386  
श्रीनिधि काम्प्लेक्स  
वी डी रोड  
चित्रदुर्गा-577 501
186. एस एस आई शखा-1391  
देसाई एण्ड कं. बिल्डिंग  
हुब्ली धारवाड़ रोड  
विद्यानगर  
हुब्ली-580 031
187. बीदर-1393  
सिविल अस्पताल के पास  
भवानी चौक  
बीदर-585 401
188. तोरणगल्लू-1395  
जिन्दा ल विजयनगर स्टील लि.  
तोरणगल्लू-583 123  
बेल्लारी जिला
- विजया बैंक**  
**प्रधान कार्यालय**  
**राजभाषा प्रभाग बेंगलूर**
189. विजया बैंक  
के होन्नलगेरे-1321 (ग्रा)  
के होन्नलगेरे-571 433  
महूर ताल्लुका  
मंडया जिला
190. विजया बैंक  
सासालु-1366 (ग्रा)  
के एस रोड  
सासालु-571 423  
के आर पेट ताल्लुका  
मंडया जिला
191. विजया बैंक  
चेन्नै  
रंगराजपुरम-3034 (म)  
विश्वनाथपुरम  
मेइन रोड  
रंगराजपुरम  
चेन्नै-600 024
192. विजया बैंक  
ईरोड-3030 (न)  
सं. 335, प्रथम तल  
मेट्टूर रोड  
ईरोड-638011



193. विजया बैंक  
चंडीगढ़ मेइन-6003 (न)  
पो. बॉ. नं. 119  
एल आई सी बिल्डिंग  
सेक्टर-17 बी  
चंडीगढ़-160017

**स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर  
प्रधान कार्यालय जयपुर**

**1. गुड़गांव**

117, 118, शॉपिंग माल, डीएलएफ फेज-1, अर्जुन मार्ग,  
गुड़गांव-122002  
(हरियाणा)

**2. एन. एस. रोड**

14, एन.एस. रोड  
कोलकाता - 700001

**3. आजाद हिन्द बाग**

अभय गुहा रोड  
डेज मार्किट  
कोलकाता - 700006

**4. विवेकानन्द रोड**

विवेकानन्द रोड  
कोलकाता - 700006

**5. पार्क स्ट्रीट**

पार्क मेशन,  
कोलकाता - 700016

**6. भवानीपुर**

नार्थन पार्क,  
कोलकाता - 700020

**7. श्याम बाजार**

आचार्य प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र राय रोड,  
कोलकाता - 700004

**8. साल्ट लेक**

एफ ई - 233,  
सेक्टर 111  
बिधान नगर,  
कोलकाता - 700091

**9. बैलीगंज**

208, रास बिहारी एवेन्यु  
कोलकाता - 700029

**10. सेवा शाखा**

14, एन.एस. रोड,  
(प्रथम तल)  
कोलकाता - 700001

**11. ब्रबोन रोड**

साइनागोप स्ट्रीट  
कोलकाता - 700001

**12. सलकिया**

श्री अरविन्दु रोड,  
हावड़ा - 711101

**13. अंगुस-चंपादनी**

पता :

अंगुस-चंपादानी  
(पो.आ. बैधवाटी,  
94, जी.टी. रोड)  
कोलकाता - 712202

**14. रोहणी**

पता :

प्लॉट नं. 7  
लोकल शॉपिंग कोम्प्लेक्स,  
सेक्टर नं. 5,  
रोहिणी, दिल्ली - 110 085

**15. सिकन्दराबाद**

पता :

शिवाजी नगर,  
सिकन्दराबाद - 500 003

**16. बेंगलोर - शिवानचेट्टी गार्डन**

पता :

शिवानचेट्टी गार्डन  
बेंगलोर - 560 042

**17. बेंगलोर - भारती नगर**

पता :

भारती नगर  
बेंगलोर - 560 042

## 18 विशिषीकृत लघु उद्योग शाखा, लुधियाना

पता :

विशिषीकृत लघु उद्योग शाखा,

बी-XXI-14576

मिलिट्री केम्प के सामने,

जी.टी. रोड, लुधियाना

## 19 कृषि उपज मण्डी, सुमेरपुर

पता :

कृषि उपज मण्डी, सुमेरपुर-306 902

जिला-पाली (राजस्थान)

## केनरा बैंक

## 01. केनरा बैंक

67, 7वाँ मेइन, II ब्लॉक

अशोका पिल्लर मेइन रोड

जयनगर, बगलूर - 560 011

कर्नाटक

## 02. केनरा बैंक

19/7, मारुति मेशन

कन्निगहाम रोड

बगलूर - 560 052

कर्नाटक

## 03. केनरा बैंक

पो बा 1910, 72, 50 फीट रोड,

संकेतहल्ली एक्स्टेंशन

हनुमंतनगर,

बगलूर - 560 019

कर्नाटक

## 04. केनरा बैंक

4/1, वाल्टन रोड

लावेल्ले रोड शाखा

बेंगलूर - 560 001

कर्नाटक

## 05. केनरा बैंक

615, पद्मा कॉम्प्लेक्स

डॉ राजकुमार रोड

राजाजीनगर II ब्लॉक

बगलूर - 560 021

कर्नाटक

## 06. केनरा बैंक

शंकरनारायण बिल्डिंग

25, एम जी रोड

ट्रिनिटी सर्कल शाखा

बगलूर - 560 021

कर्नाटक

## 07. केनरा बैंक

58, संजीवप्पा ले आऊट

जयभारत नगर

बानसवाडी रोड

विवेकानंदनगर शाखा

बगलूर - 560 033

कर्नाटक

## 08. केनरा बैंक

के आई ए डी बी बिल्डिंग

बोम्मसंद्रा इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया कॉम्प्लेक्स

बगलूर - होस्सूर रोड

बोम्मसंद्रा - 562 158

कर्नाटक

## 09. केनरा बैंक

128/1ए, अप्पुराव रोड

केंपेगौडनगर

बगलूर - 560 018

कर्नाटक

## 10. केनरा बैंक

चित्रापुर मठ कॉम्प्लेक्स

15वाँ क्रास, मल्लेश्वरम

बगलूर - 560 055

कर्नाटक

## 11. केनरा बैंक

नं. 8, 80 फीट रोड

चद्रा ले आऊट मेइन रोड

बगलूर - 560 040

कर्नाटक

## 12. केनरा बैंक

नं. 3, 1वाँ क्रास, 1 मेइन

कालिदास ले आऊट

श्रीनगर, बेंगलूर - 560 050

कर्नाटक

## 13. केनरा बैंक

14 न्यू ए ए एल कॉलोनी  
जवाहर चौक (न्यू मार्किट)  
भदभदा रोड, टी टी नगर  
भोपाल - 460 003  
मध्य प्रदेश

## 14. केनरा बैंक

जी-188, बी डी ए कॉलोनी  
कोहेफिजा  
भोपाल  
मध्य प्रदेश

## 15. केनरा बैंक

39, ए बी रोड, पटवर्धन  
(पेट्रोल पम्प के सामने)  
देवास-455 001  
मध्य प्रदेश

## 16. केनरा बैंक

107-108, अरिहन्त प्लाजा  
पेट्रोल पम्प के पास  
मालवीय नगर  
जयपुर  
राजस्थान

## 17. केनरा बैंक

सं. 30, कम्यूनिटी सेंटर  
वसंत लोक  
वसंत विहार  
नई दिल्ली-110 057

## 18. केनरा बैंक

एम-46, शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स  
ग्रेटर कैलाश-II  
नई दिल्ली-110 048

## 19. केनरा बैंक

7, सैन्ट्रल मार्किट  
वेस्ट अवेन्यू रोड  
पंजाबी बाग  
नई दिल्ली-110 026

## 20. केनरा बैंक

1624/14/बी, रेवन्यू इस्टेट  
मेन थाना रोड  
नजफगढ़  
नई दिल्ली-110 043

## 21. केनरा बैंक

एस एस बी  
सेंटर फार मीडिया स्टडीज  
रिसर्च हाऊस

34 बी, कम्यूनिटी सेंटर, साकेत  
नई दिल्ली-110 017

## मुद्रा तिजोरी के पते :

## 22. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी  
मारु देवी कॉम्प्लेक्स, गुडाली  
कलपेटा-673121  
केरल, वयनाड

## 23. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी  
तिरु रोड, डाऊन हिल  
मलप्पुरम - 676519  
केरल, मलप्पुरम

## 24. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी  
श्री विद्या आर्कैड, कोट्टाचेरी  
मयंगल रोड, कावंडड 670315  
केरल, कासरगोड

## 25. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी  
18/395, समूहम रोड  
पी बी नं. 554  
चालप्पुरम, कालिकट 673002  
केरल, कोषिकोड

## 26. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी  
टी पी IV 582, वलपट्टमम रोड  
साऊथ बाजार, कण्णूर - 670002  
केरल, कण्णूर

## अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालयों के पते :

## 27. केनरा बैंक

अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय  
मारु देवी कॉम्प्लेक्स, गुडाली  
कलपेटा - 673121  
केरल, वयनाड

## 28. केनरा बैंक

अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय  
तिरु रोड, डाऊन हिल  
मलप्पुरम - 676 519  
केरल, मलप्पुरम

## 29. केनरा बैंक

अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय  
18/1067, जेल रोड  
कालिकट - 673004  
केरल, कोषिकोड

## क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, एरणाकुलम

30. केनरा बैंक  
कूत्ताट्टुकुलम  
पाडसन चेंबर्स  
एम सी रोड, आई ओ सी पंप के सामने  
कूत्ताट्टुकुलम  
केरल, कूत्ताट्टुकुलम
31. केनरा बैंक  
जे व जे बिल्डिंग  
कमरा सं. 5759, कुरिशुंगल  
काजिजारपल्ली  
केरल, काजिजारपल्ली
32. केनरा बैंक  
होली फामिली चर्च  
फोरन्स चर्च शॉपिंग केन्द्र  
पी पी रोड, पोन्कुन्म  
केरल, पोन्कुन्म
33. केनरा बैंक, XVII/1309  
मुल्लक्कल, आलप्पी - 688010  
केरल, आलप्पी
34. केनरा बैंक, मुद्रा तिजोरी  
बी जे रोड, आलप्पी - 688010  
केरल, आलप्पी
35. केनरा बैंक  
अलफोन्स कमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स  
मार्केट जंक्शन  
कोट्टारक्करा - 691506  
केरल, कोट्टारक्करा
36. केनरा बैंक  
पी ए सी शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, सूर्या रोड  
के एस आर टी सी बस स्टैंड के पास  
नेडुमंगाड - 695541  
केरल, नेडुमंगाड

## अंचल कार्यालय, तिरुवनंतपुरम

37. केनरा बैंक  
टी सी-2/4-1, प्रथम मंजिल  
उल्लर जंक्शन  
तिरुवनंतपुरम  
केरल, उल्लूर
38. केनरा बैंक  
प्रथम मंजिल  
लक्ष्मी चेंबर्स  
गणपति कोविल रोड  
वयुतक्काड, तिरुवनंतपुरम  
केरल, वयुतक्काड

## राजभाषा नियम 10 (4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित की जाने वाली 7 शाखाओं/कार्यालयों के द्विभाषी पते

39. केनरा बैंक  
अग्रवाल सेंट्रल प्लाजा,  
डीडीए कामर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स  
डी सी चौक, सेक्टर-9,  
रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली - 110085
40. केनरा बैंक  
जी डी सल्वान स्कूल  
पुराना राजिन्दर नगर  
नई दिल्ली - 110060
41. केनरा बैंक  
जी-3, एटलांटिक आर्केड  
पटपड़गंज, आई पी एक्सटेंशन  
दिल्ली - 110092
42. केनरा बैंक  
जी ब्लॉक, विद्याभारती स्कूल  
सेक्टर - 15, रोहिणी  
नई दिल्ली - 110088
43. केनरा बैंक  
प्लॉट नं.-18, विकासदीप बिल्डिंग,  
लक्ष्मी नगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर,  
लक्ष्मी नगर, दिल्ली - 110092
44. केनरा बैंक  
तीव्र वसूली केन्द्र  
मार्शल हाउस, हनुमान रोड  
संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110001
45. केनरा बैंक  
तीव्र वसूली केन्द्र  
बेरसिया रोड (मुख्य शाखा)  
होटल प्रेसीडेन्ट के नीचे  
भोपाल - 462001 (म.प्र.)
1. State Bank of Hyderabad  
Shapurnagar Branch  
Hyderabad - 500055
2. State Bank of Hyderabad  
IDPL Colony Branch  
Hyderabad - 500037
3. State Bank of Hyderabad  
Balanagar Branch  
Hyderabad - 500037
4. State Bank of Hyderabad  
Bolaram Branch  
Hyderabad - 500010
5. State Bank of Hyderabad  
Sanathnagar Branch  
Hyderabad - 500018

यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन प्रभाग, केंद्रीय कार्यालय, मुंबई  
राजभाषा नियम 10(4) में अधिसूचनार्थ संस्तुत  
शाखाएं/कार्यालय

अंचलीय कार्यालय, भोपाल

1. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया  
एम.पी. नगर शाखा,  
84, झोन-2, एम.पी. नगर,  
भोपाल - 462009.  
मध्यप्रदेश.
- नोडल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लखनऊ
2. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
लखनऊ पब्लिक स्कूल शाखा,  
एल.डी.ए. कॉलोनी, कानपुर रोड,  
लखनऊ
3. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
राजपूरीपुरम् शाखा,  
लखनऊ पब्लिक कॉलेज, ब्लॉक-ए,  
राजपूरीपुरम्, लखनऊ

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, कानपुर

4. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
आई.आई.टी. शाखा,  
आई.आई.टी. कैम्पस, कल्यानपुर,  
कानपुर - 208016.

नोडल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पटना

5. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
खगड़िया शाखा,  
प्रथम तल, जगरानी कॉम्प्लेक्स,  
मिस्त्र रोड, खगड़िया,  
पिन - 851204.

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, भुवनेश्वर

6. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
बंघमहाल शाखा,  
मु. + पो. बंघमहाल,  
जिला-झारसुगुड़ा,  
पिन-768211  
उड़िसा
7. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,  
असिगिगिगिग शाखा,  
बीडीए केअरहाउसिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स  
भुवनेश्वर, पिन - 751019,  
उड़िसा

भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक

राजभाषा नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत कार्यालयों को भारत  
के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना क्रमांक

1. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक, मुंबई शाखा कार्यालय,  
11वीं मंजिल, नरीमन भवन,  
227, विनय के. शाह मार्ग,  
नरीमन पॉइंट.  
मुंबई - 400021
2. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक, पश्चिम अंचल  
कार्यालय,  
11वीं तथा 12वीं मंजिल, नरीमन भवन,  
227, विनय के. शाह मार्ग,  
नरीमन पॉइंट.  
मुंबई - 400021

(Department of Economic Affairs)  
(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2004

S.O. 178.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use of official languages of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby, notifies the listed officers/branches of the following banks in the attached annexure, more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

S.No.	Name of the Banks	Number of Officers/Branches
1	2	3
1.	Punjab & Sind Bank	086
2.	Corporation Bank	03
3.	State Bank of Saurashtra	015
4.	State Bank of India	184
5.	Bank of India	034
6.	Syndicate Bank	015
7.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	02
8.	Central Bank of India	05
9.	Andhra Bank	023
10.	Vijaya Bank	193
11.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	049
12.	Canara Bank	45
13.	State Bank of Hyderabad	05
14.	Union Bank of India	07
15.	SIDBI	02
Total		638

[F. NO. 11016/2/2004-Hindi]

RAMESH BABU ANIYERY, Dy. Director (G.A.)

**List branches to be notified under O.L. Rule 10(4)**

1. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jaspal Kaur Public School  
Shalimar Bagh, Delhi - 110088
2. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Guru Gobind College of Commerce  
Pitampura, New Delhi - 110088
3. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Chhajarsi, Post Office Glund  
Distt. Ghaziabad
4. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Santosh world Medical College  
Partap Vihar, Sahibabad  
Distt. Ghaziabad
5. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Prem Nagar, Post Box No. 2  
Dehradun-248007
6. Punjab & Sind Bank  
N.T.P.C. Centre, Sec. 24  
Noida, Gautam Budha Nagar-201301
7. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Majra  
Tehsil & Distt.  
Dehradun-248171
8. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Yuvraj Complex  
Delhi U.P. Border  
Chikamber Pur-201006
9. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Dewan Public School  
Merrut Cantt.
10. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Morna  
Distt. Muzaffar Pur - 251316
11. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Gurudwara Road,  
Saharanpur - 247001
12. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Panyali Qasim Pur, Teh. Devbandh  
Distt. Saharan Pur-247551
13. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Gurudwara Singh Sabha  
Racecourse, Dehradun
14. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Guru Nanak Inter College  
Kankar Khera, Merrut - 250001
15. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Upper Bazar, Joshimath  
Distt. Chamoli - 246443
16. Punjab & Sind Bank  
U.P.O. Bagpat Road  
Baleni, Distt. Bagpat - 250626
17. Punjab & Sind Bank  
G.R. Academy, Rajpur  
Dehradun
18. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Hotel Samrat Heaven  
Garh Road, Merrut
19. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Sherpur Khadar, Teh. Purkazi  
Distt. Muzaffarnagar - 251317
20. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Delhi U.P. Border, Loni  
Distt. Bagpat-201102
21. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Krishi Utpadan Mandi  
Distt. Ghaziabad
22. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Gudvin Public School  
Rohta Road, Merrut
23. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Ganeshpur, Post Office Hastinapur  
Distt. Merrut - 250404
24. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Guru Teg Bahadur School  
Patel Nagar, Maida Mill Road  
Saharanpur
25. Punjab & Sind Bank  
I.T.S. Dental College  
Muradnagar, Distt. Ghaziabad
26. Punjab & Sind Bank  
D.P.S. Sec. 30, Noida  
Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar
27. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Gangul Road, Kaanshi  
Post Office Partarpur  
Distt. Merrut - 250001
28. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Civil Lines  
Saharanpur - 247001

29. Punjab & Sind Bank  
A-10/A F.D.I. Complex  
Sec. 24 Noida  
Gautam Budh Nagar - 201301
30. Punjab & Sind Bank  
D.A.V. Shatabadi School  
Chander Nagar, Ghaziabad
31. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Civil Lines  
Bijnore - 245701
32. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Chand Nawan, Camp Singhal Wala  
Distt. MOGA - 142001.
33. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Himmatpura  
Distt. Moga 142039
34. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jand Sahib  
Teh. & Distt. Faridkot
35. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Machaki Kalan  
Teh. & Distt. Faridkot
36. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Raunta, Block S. S. Wala  
Distt. Moga
37. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Govt. Barjindra College  
Faridkot
38. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Red Cross Bhavan, Sadik Chowk  
Faridkot
39. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Guru Nanak College  
Moga
40. Punjab & Sind Bank  
New Grain Market, Abohar  
Distt. Firozpur
41. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Anil Bhagi Hospital  
Firozpur City
42. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Thapar Nursing Home  
G.T. Road, Moga
43. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Dashmesh Public School  
Faridkot
44. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Barundi, Teh. & Distt.  
Ludhiana - 141421
45. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Chaukiman  
Distt. Ludhiana - 142023
46. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Chakkar  
Distt. Ludhiana - 142035
47. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Dehlon  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141118
48. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Doraha  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141421
49. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Ghulal  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141124
50. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Halwara  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141107
51. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Heddon  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141114
52. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Isru  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141414
53. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jodhan  
Distt. Ludhiana - 142029
54. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jagraon  
Distt. Ludhiana - 142026
55. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jamalpur Awana  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141001
56. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jaspal Bangar  
Distt. Ludhiana 141122
57. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Jandiali  
Distt. Ludhiana - 141001
58. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Khanna, G. T. Road  
Distt. Ludhiana-141401
59. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Karamasar,  
Rara Sahib Distt.  
Ludhiana
60. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Sabun Bazar  
Ludhiana 141008
61. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Guru Nanak Engg.  
Collage Gill,  
Ludhiana 141006
62. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Kailash Chowk,  
Civil Lines  
Ludhiana 141001

63. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Gurudwara Kalgidhar,  
Ludhiana - 141008
  64. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Haibowal Kalan Distt.,  
Ludhiana 141001
  65. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Kitchlu Nagar,  
Ludhiana 141001
  66. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Moti Nagar,  
Ludhiana 141009
  67. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
New Janata Nagar,  
Ludhiana 141003
  68. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
I.F.B. Dolewal Chowk,  
Ludhiana 141003
  69. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Khalsa College For Women,  
Civil Lines,  
Ludhiana - 141001
  70. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Nandpur,  
Sahnewal Distt.  
Ludhiana - 141120
  71. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Nathowal Distt.  
Ludhiana
  72. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Pakhawal Distt.  
Ludhiana 141108
  73. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Sherpur,  
P.O. Moti Nagar  
Ludhiana - 141009
  74. Punjab & Sind Bank  
Sunet,  
Opp. Milk Plant  
Ferozepur Road,  
Ludhiana
  75. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Samrula,  
Distt. Ludhiana
  76. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Sherpur Bate,  
Block Machiwara,  
Ludhiana
  77. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Baba Ishar Singh Pub. School,  
Bhai Randhir Singh Nagar,  
Ludhiana - 141001
  78. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Guru Nanak Public School,  
Sarabha Nagar,  
Ludhiana - 141001
  79. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
G.G.N. Khalsa College,  
Civil Lines,  
Ludhiana
  80. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
S.S.I.  
Cheema Chowk,  
Ludhiana
  81. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Ex. Coun. Guru Harkrishan Pub. School,  
Dungri Road,  
Model Town,  
Ludhiana
  82. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Krishi High Tech. Branch-Opp.  
Milk Plant,  
Ferozepur Road,  
Ludhiana
  83. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Specialised Personal Banking Branch,  
Green Field,  
Pakhawal Road,  
Ludhiana
  84. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Guru Govind Singh Study Circle,  
Model Town Extension,  
Ludhiana 141002
  85. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
M.G. Road,  
Ernakulam,  
Cochin - 682011
  86. Punjab & Sind Bank,  
Zonal Office ,  
Kailash Chowk,  
Civil Lines,  
Ludhiana - 141001
- Corporation Bank**
1. Corporation Bank,  
Sarkhej - Gandhinagar High Way Branch,  
Corporate House,  
Opp. Pakvaan-II,  
Judges Bungalows Road,  
Bodakdev,  
Ahmedabad - 380012
  2. Corporation Bank,  
Tilak Road Branch,  
Divisional Office,  
Life Insurance Corporation Of India  
Jeevan Prakash Building,  
Tilak Road,  
Ahmedabad - 380001



3. Corporation Bank,  
(A Government of India Enterprise)  
Zonal Office,  
3rd Floor, The Eagle's Flight,  
No.301-302, Suren Road,  
Andheri-Kurla Road,  
  
Andheri [East]  
Mumbai - 400093
1. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Zonal Office,  
Shyam Gokul A/24,  
Swastik Society,  
Navarangpura,  
Ahmedabad - 380009.
2. Regional Office, A-1,  
State Bank of Saurashtra,  
No. 6, Vanijya Kendra,  
Opp. Kalyan Hotel,  
Vadodara - 390005.
3. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Regional Office, A - 2,  
Shyam Gokul A/24,  
Swastik Society,  
Navarangpura,  
Ahmedabad - 380009.
4. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Regional Office, A - 3,  
Shyam Gokul A/24,  
Swastik Society,  
Navarangpura,  
Ahmedabad - 380009.
5. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Regional Office, A - 4,  
Shyam Gokul A/24,  
Swastik Society,  
Navarangpura,  
Ahmedabad - 380009.
6. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Simarda Branch,  
Taluka : Petlad,  
Dist. Kheda
7. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Amletha Branch  
Taluka : Nandod  
Dist. Bharuch - 362000
8. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
"Sahajanand". Shahibang.  
Ahmedabad - 380004
9. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Centre, Pritamnagar,  
Opp. Kochrab Ashram,  
Paldi.  
Ahmedabad-380007
10. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Siddhpur Branch,  
Ambalal Avenue,  
Siddhraj Jaishinh Road,  
Opp. Aramgruh,  
Siddhpur (NG) - 384151
11. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Vashi Branch,  
APMC Groma Market Br.  
Central Facility Building,  
Phase- II. Market-II  
Sector-19,  
Vashi, New Mumbai - 400705
12. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Vasai Road,  
Vishwakarma Paradise,  
'A' Wing, Ambadi Rod,  
Navdhar, Dist. Thane  
Vasai Road (West)  
Pin. 400703
13. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Punjabi Baug Road,  
Vishwakarma Paradise,  
28/12, Ring Road,  
MWN (NIIT Building)  
New Delhi - 110026.
14. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Siyaganj Branch,  
22, Jawahar Marg.  
Siyaganj,  
Indore - 452001
15. State Bank of Saurashtra,  
Gurgaon Branch,  
19, Housing Board Colony,  
Jhansa Road,  
Gurgaon - 122001

LIST OF THE BRANCHES OF STATE BANK OF  
INDIA, SHIMLA MODULE FOR NOTIFICATION  
UNDER RULE 10(4) OF THE OFFICIAL  
LANGUAGE RULES, 1976

1. State Bank of India, Dharamshala,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
2. State Bank of India, Dehra  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.

3. State Bank of India, Jawali,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
4. State Bank of India, Badalthore,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
5. State Bank of India, Bharmar,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
6. State Bank of India, Jasur,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
7. State Bank of India, Khaira,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
8. State Bank of India, Nandpur,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
9. State Bank of India, Nangal Chowk,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
10. State Bank of India, Panchrukhi,  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
11. State Bank of India, Gharjrot  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
12. State Bank of India,  
H.P. Agri. Univ., Palampur  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
13. State Bank of India, Dhaliara  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
14. State Bank of India, Macleodganj  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
15. State Bank of India, Rait  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
16. State Bank of India, A.D.B. Palampur  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
17. State Bank of India, Yol Camp  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
18. State Bank of India, Ghorab  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
19. State Bank of India, Dantal  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
20. State Bank of India, Gander  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
21. State Bank of India, Sihuni  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
22. State Bank of India, Chamukha  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
23. State Bank of India, Karoa  
Distt. Kangra,  
Himachal Pradesh.
24. State Bank of India, Chintpurni  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
25. State Bank of India, Gagret  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
26. State Bank of India, Una  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
27. State Bank of India, Mchatpur  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
28. State Bank of India, Gondpur Banchra  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
29. State Bank of India, Amb  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
30. State Bank of India, Basal  
Distt. Una,  
Himachal Pradesh.
31. State Bank of India, Kotkhai  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
32. State Bank of India, Kalbog  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
33. State Bank of India, Sawra  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
34. State Bank of India, Cheog  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
35. State Bank of India, Dèha  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
36. State Bank of India,  
Boileauganj, Shimla  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
37. State Bank of India, Melthi  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
38. State Bank of India, Sheel Ghat  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.

39. State Bank of India, Ganvi  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
40. State Bank of India,  
Service Branch, Shimla  
Distt. Shimla,  
Himachal Pradesh.
41. State Bank of India, Lipa  
Distt. Kinnaur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
42. State Bank of India, Chango  
Distt. Kinnaur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
43. State Bank of India, Bilaspur  
Distt. Bilaspur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
44. State Bank of India, Kandaur  
Distt. Bilaspur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
45. State Bank of India, Nahan  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
46. State Bank of India,  
A.D.B. Paonta  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
47. State Bank of India, Paonta  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
48. State Bank of India, Majra  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
49. State Bank of India, Rajban  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
50. State Bank of India, Taruwala  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
51. State Bank of India, Kala Amb  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
52. State Bank of India, Dhaura Kuan  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
53. State Bank of India, Kafota  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
54. State Bank of India, Rajana  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
55. State Bank of India, Bharari  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
56. State Bank of India, Kheri  
Distt. Sirmour,  
Himachal Pradesh.
57. State Bank of India, Hamirpur  
Distt. Hamirpur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
58. State Bank of India, Nadaun  
Distt. Hamirpur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
59. State Bank of India, Kangoo  
Distt. Hamirpur,  
Himachal Pradesh.
60. State Bank of India, Subathu  
Distt. Solan,  
Himachal Pradesh.
61. State Bank of India, Sihunta  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
62. State Bank of India, Bathri  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
63. State Bank of India, Mehla  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
64. State Bank of India, Chowari  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
65. State Bank of India, Surangani  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
66. State Bank of India, Killar  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
67. State Bank of India, Parel  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
68. State Bank of India, Samote  
Distt. Chamba,  
Himachal Pradesh.
69. State Bank of India, Kullu  
Distt. Kullu,  
Himachal Pradesh.
70. State Bank of India, Manali  
Distt. Kullu,  
Himachal Pradesh.
71. State Bank of India, Salnj  
Distt. Kullu,  
Himachal Pradesh.
72. State Bank of India, Kungash  
Distt. Kullu,  
Himachal Pradesh.
73. State Bank of India, Mandi  
Distt. Mandi,  
Himachal Pradesh.
74. State Bank of India, Sunder Nagar  
Distt. Mandi,  
Himachal Pradesh.

75. State Bank of India, Slapper  
Distt. Mandi,  
Himachal Pradesh.
76. State Bank of India, Gumma  
Distt. Mandi,  
Himachal Pradesh.
77. State Bank of India, Katipari  
Distt. Mandi,  
Himachal Pradesh.
78. State Bank of India, Keylong  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
79. State Bank of India, Kaza  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
80. State Bank of India, Udaipur  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
81. State Bank of India, Tabo  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
82. State Bank of India, Gondla  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
83. State Bank of India, Hansa  
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti,  
Himachal Pradesh.
84. State Bank of India,  
Parwanoo (H.P.)  
(Code No. 6403)
85. State Bank of India,  
SSI, Baddi (H.P.)  
(Code No. 5397)
86. State Bank of India,  
Specialised Commercial Branch,  
Ambedkar Chowk,  
Karnal (Code No. 4047)  
Haryana
87. State Bank of India,  
Specialised Commercial Branch,  
G.T. Road, Panipat,  
(Code No. 4050)  
Haryana
88. State Bank of India,  
Industrial Complex,  
Bahadurgarh (Code No. 5697)  
Haryana
89. State Bank of India,  
Specialised Commercial Branch,  
Hissar (Code No. 4048)  
Haryana

**Details of Offices/Branches to be Notified in Official Gazette under Rule 10(4) of OL Rules 1976**

90. State Bank of India,  
Staff Training Centre,  
Dharwad College Road,  
Dharwad-585001

91. State Bank of India,  
Gollahalli Branch,  
P.O. Avalagurki  
Chickballapur Taluk,  
Kolar-562101
92. State Bank of India,  
Staff Training Centre,  
6, Pampa Mahakavi Road  
Basavanagudi,  
Bangalore-560004
93. State Bank of India,  
Commercial Branch,  
Industrial Estate,  
Rajajinagar,  
Bangalore-560049

**List of Branches to be notified under rule 10(4) of the official language rule 1976:**

94. State Bank of India,  
Tel Bhawan, Branch,  
Dehradun Cantt. (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248003
95. State Bank of India,  
Main Branch, 4 Convent Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code No.-248 001
96. State Bank of India,  
Indian Military Academy Branch.,  
Prem Nagar,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 010
97. State Bank of India,  
Paltan Bazar Branch,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
98. State Bank of India,  
Indian Institute of Petroleum Branch,  
P.O. Mohkampur,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 005
99. State Bank of India,  
Clement Town Branch,  
Turner Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
100. State Bank of India,  
Birpur Branch,  
Dehradun Cantt. (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 003
101. State Bank of India,  
Raipur Branch,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 003
102. State Bank of India,  
Saharanpur Road Branch,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001

103. State Bank of India,  
Landour Cantt. Branch,  
Mussoorie (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 100
104. State Bank of India,  
Rajpur Road Branch,  
Windlas Shopping Complex,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
105. State Bank of India,  
Jakhan Branch,  
H.No. 282, Avas Vikas Colony,  
P.O. Jakhan, Rajpur Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
106. State Bank of India,  
Kutchery Branch,  
58/10, Gandhi Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
107. State Bank of India,  
Defence Colony Branch,  
Hardwar Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 005
108. State Bank of India,  
Kanwali Road Branch,  
73, Kanwali Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-248 001
109. State Bank of India,  
Bengal Engineering Group & Centre,  
Roorkee Branch, Roorkee Cantt.,  
Distt. Haridwar (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-247 667
110. State Bank of India,  
Roshnabad Branch,  
Distt. Haridwar (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-249 403
111. State Bank of India,  
I.D.O. Roorkee Branch,  
Distt. Haridwar (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-247 667
112. State Bank of India,  
Bhalsawaganj Branch,  
Teh. Roorkee, Bl. Bhagwanpur,  
Distt. Haridwar (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-247 668
113. State Bank of India,  
New Tehri Township Branch,  
BI Chamba,  
Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-249 668
114. State Bank of India,  
Paurikhal Branch,  
BI Devprayag,
- Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal)  
Pin Code-249 121
115. State Bank of India,  
Silkakhal Branch,  
BI Devprayag,  
Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-249 161
116. State Bank of India,  
Pratap Nagar Branch,  
Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-249 166
117. State Bank of India,  
Jakhand Branch,  
Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-24900
118. State Bank of India,  
Kandikhal Branch,  
Distt. Pauri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-249 131
119. State Bank of India,  
Dudharkhal Branch,  
Distt. Pauri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 129
120. State Bank of India,  
Dugadda Branch,  
Teh. Kotdwar,  
Distt. Pauri Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 127
121. State Bank of India,  
Bhuri Branch,  
Bl. Augustmuni,  
Distt. Rudraprayag Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 419
122. State Bank of India,  
Chopra Branch,  
Bl. Pokhri Nagnath,  
Distt. Rudraprayag Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 495
123. State Bank of India,  
Talwari Branch,  
Bl. Thrali,  
Distt. Chamoli Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 482
124. State Bank of India,  
Ladoli Branch, Distt. Rudraprayag Garhwal  
(Uttaranchal) Pin Code-246 429
125. State Bank of India,  
Kulsari Branch,  
Bl. Narain Baggar,  
Distt. Chamoli Garhwal (Uttaranchal),  
Pin Code-246 481
- List of the Branches to be Notified in the Gazette of India Under Official Language Act 1976 Rule 10 (4)**
126. State Bank of India,  
Darve, Mathura, U.P.
127. State Bank of India,  
Kumha, Mathura, U.P.

128. State Bank of India,  
Shri Krishan Janm Sthan,  
Mathura, U.P.
129. State Bank of India,  
City Branch,  
Agra, U.P.
130. State Bank of India,  
Nunihai,  
Agra, U.P.
131. State Bank of India,  
Shree Market,  
Agra, U.P.
132. State Bank of India,  
Bapu Ki Mandi,  
Agra, U.P.
133. State Bank of India,  
Heerabagh Colony,  
Agra, U.P.
134. State Bank of India,  
Sadai Bazar,  
Agra, U.P.
135. State Bank of India,  
Lohamandi,  
Agra, U.P.
136. State Bank of India,  
Nagar Mahapalika,  
Agra, U.P.
137. State Bank of India,  
Balkeshwar Colony  
Agra, U.P.
138. State Bank of India,  
Tajganj,  
Agra, U.P.
139. State Bank of India,  
Jaipur House  
Agra, U.P.
140. State Bank of India,  
Soo Ka Bazar,  
Agra, U.P.
141. State Bank of India,  
S.N. Medical College,  
Agra, U.P.
142. State Bank of India,  
Mohabbatpur,  
Mainpuri, U.P.
143. State Bank of India,  
Kolarkalan, Fatehabad Road,  
Agra, U.P.
144. State Bank of India,  
Chhatta Bazar,  
Agra, U.P.
145. State Bank of India,  
Aligarh City,  
Aligarh, U.P.
146. State Bank of India,  
Madar Gate,  
Aligarh, U.P.
147. State Bank of India,  
Industrial Estate,  
Aligarh, U.P.
148. State Bank of India,  
D.S. College,  
Aligarh, U.P.
149. State Bank of India,  
Medical College,  
Aligarh, U.P.
150. State Bank of India,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
Aligarh, U.P.
151. State Bank of India,  
Railway Road,  
Aligarh, U.P.
152. State Bank of India,  
Delhi Gate,  
Aligarh, U.P.
153. State Bank of India,  
Mandi Samiti,  
Hathras, U.P.
154. State Bank of India,  
Firozabad Town,  
Firozabad, U.P.
155. State Bank of India,  
Vrindaban Gate,  
Mathura, U.P.
156. State Bank of India,  
Mathura Refinery Project,  
Mathura, U.P.
157. State Bank of India,  
Mathura Refinery Township,  
Mathura, U.P.
158. State Bank of India,  
Mathura Cantt.  
Mathura, U.P.
159. State Bank of India,  
Laxmi Nagar,  
Mathura, U.P.
160. State Bank of India,  
Market Yard,  
Mathura, U.P.
161. State Bank of India,  
Mathura Main, Station Road,  
Mathura, U.P.
162. State Bank of India,  
Firozabad Main Branch,  
Firozabad, U.P.
163. State Bank of India,  
Agra Main Branch,  
Chhipitola, Agra, U.P.
164. State Bank of India,  
Aligarh Main Branch,  
Station Road,  
Aligarh, U.P.
165. State Bank of India,  
Service Branch,  
Dholpur House,  
Agra, U.P.

**Branch to be notified under Rule 10(4) of Official Language Rules 1976**

166. State Bank of India  
Mithapur Surajkradi Branch  
Dist.—Jamnagar,  
Pin—361347.

List of our branches which are yet to be notified in the Gazette.

Branch Name	Opening Date
167. State Bank of India, Meerut Cantt, Roorkee Road, Meerut	13-02-1922
168. State Bank of India, Navyug Market, Ghaziabad	12-05-1958
169. State Bank of India, Service Branch, Meerut Cantt, Roorkee Road, Meerut	22-03-1991
170. State Bank of India, E-8, Shastri Nagar, Meerut	01-08-1988
171. State Bank of India, NTPC, Uncha Amirpur, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.	16-03-1988
172. State Bank of India, Vill. Surajpur, Greater Noida, U.P.	13-12-1995
173. State Bank of India, PBB Noida, Sector-26, Noida, U.P.	27-11-2000
174. State Bank of India, Greater Noida, Lengar Stromia Shoping Complex, Institutional Area, Greater Noida, U.P.	08-05-2003
175. State Bank of India, ITC Saharanpur Sardar Patel Marg, Saharanpur	28-11-2000
176. State Bank of India, Vill. Ghateda, Saharanpur	17-03-1989
177. State Bank of India, Vill. Gadgajpur, Saharanpur	20-03-1989
178. State Bank of India, Vashundhra Township Branch, Sector-15, Ghaziabad	06-10-2003

**STATE BANK OF INDIA, ZONAL OFFICE,  
PUNJAB, CHANDIGARH**

List of Branches Required to be Notified under Rule 10(4) of O.L. Rules-1976

179. State Bank of India,  
Main Branch,  
Town Hall, Amritsar
180. State Bank of India,  
Main Branch,  
Hoshiarpur-146001

181. State Bank of India,  
Punjab University Branch,  
Sector-14,  
Chandigarh-160014
182. State Bank of India,  
Medical Institute (PGI) Branch,  
Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012,
183. State Bank of India,  
Naya Nangal Branch,  
Naya Nangal-140126  
Distt. Ropar (PB)
184. State Bank of India,  
Sector-37 Branch,  
Chandigarh-160036

**ANNEXURE—I**

**Bank of India**

1. Management Development Institute  
Sector No. 11, Plot No. 30  
C.B.D. Belapur  
New Mumbai-400 614

**Nagpur Zonal Office-II**

2. Bank of India,  
Nagpur Zonal Office-II,  
Bank of India Bldg. 2nd floor,  
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Marg,  
I.P.B. No. 4] Kingsway  
Nagpur-440001

**ANNEXURE-II**

**Bank of India**

**Lucknow Zonal Office**

3. Bank of India,  
Pilibhit Branch,  
Sartaj Bhavan, Station Road,  
Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

**Bhubaneswar Zone**

4. Bank of India,  
Bhubaneswar Service Branch,  
Keshari Talkies Building,  
98, Kharvel Nagar,—Unit III  
Bhubaneswar—751 001

**New Delhi Zone**

5. Bank of India,  
Rohini C & P Branch  
6. Vikas Tower, Community Centre,  
Sector-8, Delhi-1100 85
6. Bank of India,  
Delhi Housing & Personnel  
Banking Branch, 26 A,  
Community Centre Ashok Vihar  
New Delhi-110 052

**Ghajiabad Zone**

7. Bank of India,  
Bijnour Branch  
Opp. Kotwali, Railway Road,  
Bijnour-246 701

**Thane Raigad Zone**

8. Bank of India,  
Kalwa Branch,  
1st Floor, Navjeevan Apt.  
Station Road, Kalwa (West),  
Thane-400 605
9. Bank of India,  
Mira Road Branch,  
Ground floor, Central Plaza Bldg.  
Mira Road, (East),  
Thane-401 107
10. Bank of India,  
Nerul Branch,  
183-B, 1st floor,  
Socio.-Welfare Complex, Annex, Ayyappa  
Temple  
Sector-17, Nerul  
New Mumbai-400706

**Mumbai North Zone**

11. Bank of India,  
Andheri Corporate Banking Branch,  
28, S.V. Road, MDI Building,  
1st floor, Andheri West  
Mumbai-400 058
12. Bank of India,  
Borivali Housing Finance and  
Personnel Banking Branch,  
Patel Shopping Centre, B/10/11,  
Chandravarkar Lane, Borivali (West)  
Mumbai-400 092
13. Bank of India,  
Sion Housing Finance and  
Personnel Banking Branch,  
29, Amba Bhavan, Maharani  
Laxmibai Chowk,  
Sion, Mumbai-400 022.
14. Bank of India,  
Bandra Kurla Complex Branch,  
Star House, plot No. C-5, G-Block,  
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (e)  
Mumbai-400 051

**Rajasthan Zone**

15. Bank of India,  
Jaipur Service Branch,  
Poori Bhavan, Hotel Savoy Lane  
M.I. Road, Jaipur-302 001
16. Bank of India,  
Hanuman Garh Branch,

Rajiv Gandhi Chowk,  
Dinar Cinema Complex,  
Hanuman Garh town,  
Dist. Hanuman Garh,  
Rajasthan-335 513

17. Bank of India,  
Kishan Garh Branch,  
Pushpata Bhavan, Main Market  
Madanganj Kishangarh,  
Dist Ajmer, Rajasthan-305 801.

**Bhagalpur Zone**

18. Bank of India,  
Katihar Branch,  
Opp. Umadevi Kanya Pathshala  
Amla Tola  
Katihar, Bihar-854 105

19. Bank of India,  
Lakhisarai Branch,  
Chandra Market, Naya Bazar,  
Lakhisarai, Bihar-811 311

**Visakhapatnam Zone**

20. Bank of India,  
Door No. 29-26-13, N.R.P. Road,  
Gandhinagar, Vijaywada  
Andhra Pradesh-520 003

**Kerala Zone**

21. Bank of India,  
Pathanamthitta Branch,  
First floor, Mangalam Plaza,  
Kumbazha Road,  
Pathanamthitta, Kerala

**Howrah Zone**

22. Bank of India,  
Baharsole Branch,  
Vill. Baharsole, Post-Ghatmura  
Via Chandrakona Town,  
Distt. Midnapore  
West Bengal-721 201

23. Bank of India,  
Jamuria Branch,  
Main Bazar, Post-Jamuria Bazar,  
Distt. Burdwan,  
West Bengal-713 336

24. Bank of India,  
Bakra Branch,  
Vill.-Bakra, Post-Bakra Chaulk,  
Distt. Midnapore,  
West Bengal. Pin-721 135

25. Bank of India,  
Kalara Branch,  
Vill. Kalara, Post Jamalpur,  
Distt. Burdwan,  
West Bengal-713 408



26. Bank of India,  
Bishnupur Branch,  
Gopalganj, Post-Bishnupur,  
Distt. Bankura, West Bengal
27. Bank of India,  
Midnapur Branch,  
Khudiram Nagar, Midnapur,  
West Bengal-721 101
28. Bank of India,  
Dabcha Branch,  
Vill.-Dabcha, Post-Sat-Bankura  
Distt. Midnapur, West Bengal  
Pin-721 253
29. Bank of India,  
Neamatpur Branch,  
G.T. Road, Neamatpur,  
Post-Sitarampur, Distt. Burdwan,  
West Bengal-713 359
30. Bank of India,  
Nehari Branch,  
Vill. Nehari, Post-Bara Nehari  
Via-Egra, Distt. Midnapore  
West Bengal-721 429
31. Bank of India,  
Salkia Branch,  
131/132, G.T. Road,  
Salkia, Howrah,  
West Bengal-711 106
32. Bank of India,  
Purulia Branch,  
Umacharan Roy Street,  
Amlapara, Purulia  
West Bengal-723 101
33. Bank of India,  
Kolkata SSI Branch,  
123, G.T. Road (North),  
Ground Floor, Salkia,  
Howrah-711 106
34. Bank of India,  
Suri Branch,  
Dangal Para, Suri  
Distt. Birbhum,  
West Bengal  
Pin-731 101

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE DIVISION****HEAD OFFICE****MANIPAL-576119**

1. Syndicate Bank,  
Pulivendula Branch,  
Door No. 1/1945-A, Parnapalli Road,  
Pulivendula-516 390  
Cuddapah Distt. (A.P.)

2. Syndicate Bank  
Velgodu Branch,  
Door No. 17/25A, Near Old Bus Stand,  
Velgodu-518 533  
Kurnool Distt. (A.P.)
3. Syndicate Bank,  
Zonal Office,  
27, Shakespeare Sarani,  
I & II Floor,  
Kolkata-700 017
4. Syndicate Bank,  
Vajreshwari Branch,  
Shree Gurudev Ashram Trust Bldg.,  
Gadadevi Area, P.O. Ganeshpuri,  
Vajreshwari-401 206  
Thane Distt., Maharashtra
5. Syndicate Bank,  
Khairat Patalganga Branch,  
CFC Building, MIDC Indl. Area  
Post Patalganga-410 220  
Raigad Distt. Maharashtra
6. Syndicate Bank  
Mumbai Santacruz (East) Branch,  
Opposite Santacruz Rly. Station,  
Santacruz (East),  
Mumbai-400 055
7. Syndicate Bank,  
Jasai Branch,  
P.O. Jasai, Via Panvel, Uran Taluk,  
Rajgad Distt.  
Maharashtra-410 206
8. Syndicate Bank,  
Mumbai Bhandup (W) Branch  
'C' Wing Shriyagar Complex,  
Lola Sheth Compound,  
Ashok Kadare Chowk,  
Gadav Naka, Tembipada  
Bhandup (West)  
Mumbai-400 078
9. Syndicate Bank,  
Kalyan Singh,  
Pardeshi Building, 1st Floor,  
Opposite Lakshmi Market,  
P.B. No. 232, Station Road,  
Kalyan-421304, Thane Distt.  
Maharashtra
10. Syndicate Bank,  
Vadavali Bassin Branch  
Sathi Sadan  
Vadavalli  
Papdi Post Office, Vasai Taluk,  
Thane Distt.,  
Maharashtra-401 207

11. Syndicate Bank,  
Valiv Branch, Udyog Bhavan,  
Hotel Pamposh Compound,  
Opp. Golani Complex,  
Valiv, Vasai (East),  
Thane Distt. Maharashtra-401 208
12. Syndicate Bank,  
Holy Bassein Branch,  
Sirwell Building, Holi Market,  
Azad Road, Post Vasai, Thane Distt.  
Maharashtra-401201
13. Syndicate Bank,  
Mumbai Kalbadevi Branch,  
P.B. No. 2716, 1 Ganeshwadi,  
Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi,  
Mumbai-400 002
14. Syndicate Bank,  
Dombivli Branch,  
Shubhangi Darshan Bldg.,  
Manapada Road, P.B. No. 8,  
Dombivli,  
Thane Distt., Maharashtra-421 201
15. Syndicate Bank,  
Mumbai Kandivili Branch,  
89, Om Nivas,  
S. V. Road, Kandivili (West),  
Mumbai-400 067

#### **Oriental Bank of Commerce**

1. Oriental Bank of Commerce,  
B/o 40/957, Ist Floor,  
Opp. Maharaja College Ground,  
M.G. Road,  
Ernakulam-Kochi  
Pin-682011
2. Oriental Bank of Commerce,  
B/o H.J.S. Chambers No. 26,  
Richmond Road,  
Bangalore,  
Pin-560025

#### **Central Bank of India**

1. Central Bank of India,  
Mavellor Branch (Kerala),  
HPC Complex, Mavellor,  
P.O. Newsprint Nagar-686616,  
Dist.—Kottayam  
Region—Cochin  
Zone—Chennai
2. Central Bank of India,  
Irinjalakuda (Kerala),  
P.B.No. 8, Chandrika Bldg.,  
Opp. Head P.O., Main Road,  
Near Municipal Bus Stand,  
Irinjalakuda-680121  
Dist—Trichur  
Region—Cochin  
Zone—Chennai

3. Central Bank of India,  
Kumily Branch (Kerala),  
Ottapalakkal Building,  
K.K. Road, Kumily-685509  
Dist—Idikki,  
Region—Kochin,  
Zone—Chennai
4. Central Bank of India,  
Tirur Branch (Kerala),  
20/1096, Palms Building,  
Thazhapalam,  
Distt—Malapuram, Tirur-676101  
Region—Kochin,  
Zone—Chennai
5. Central Bank of India  
Kasaragod Branch (Kerala),  
KMC 2/305 A-8,  
Citi Complex,  
Kasaragod-671121  
Region, Kochin,  
Zone—Chennai

#### **List of the branches to be notified under rule 10.4**

1. Andhra Bank,  
Ambala Branch,  
Hotel deep place,  
177/1A, Roy Market,  
Ambala cantt. (Haryana)
2. Andhra Bank,  
Vardhman Plaza,  
Baba Tarana Road,  
Gandhi Chowk,  
Sonipat (Haryana)
3. Andhra Bank,  
A-1/19, Prashanta Vihar,  
Sector-14, Rohini  
Delhi-110085
4. Andhra Bank,  
9, Mupender Road  
Near Market No. 22,  
Patiala (Panjab)
5. Andhra Bank,  
Vasundhara Building,  
Arya Samaj  
Simala Pahadi Chowk,  
Hoshiarpur (Panjab)
6. Andhra Bank,  
City Central Complex,  
56, Rajpur Road,  
Dehradun (Uttaranchal)
7. Andhra Bank,  
10, Main Market,  
Kalkaji  
New Delhi-110019

8. Andhra Bank,  
Shiva Mansion,  
Lohagal Road,  
Ajmer (Rajasthan)
9. Andhra Bank,  
3-4 K. C. Plaza Commercial  
Complex,  
Residency Road,  
Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)

10. Andhra Bank,  
Vijay Lakshmi House,  
Chandra Chai Chowk,  
Ranipur Mod,  
Haridwar (Uttaranchal)-249407

**Address of the branches to Notify Under Rule 10.4**

11. Andhra Bank,  
2-1087,  
Opp. Sherman's Girls High School,  
Kongareddypalli,  
Chittoor-517001  
Andhra Pradesh.
12. Andhra Bank,  
S. V. Arts College branch,  
Tirupati-517502  
Chittoor District,  
Andhra Pradesh
13. Andhra Bank,  
Peruru branch  
Tirupati-517502  
Chittoor District,  
Andhra Pradesh
14. Andhra Bank,  
S. V. Medical College branch,  
Tirupati-517501  
Chittoor District,  
Andhra Pradesh
15. Andhra Bank,  
R T P P branch,  
Kalamalla-516312  
Cuddapah District  
Andhra Pradesh
16. Andhra Bank,  
V. R. College branch,  
Nellore-524001  
Andhra Pradesh
17. Andhra Bank,  
Andhra Kesari Nagar branch,  
Nellore-524004  
Andhra Pradesh
18. Andhra Bank,  
Ratnam Junior College branch,  
Haranathapuram,  
Nellore-524003,  
Andhra Pradesh

19. Andhra Bank,  
S P M V V branch,  
Amaravati Nagar,  
MR Palli,  
Tirupati-517502  
Chittoor District,  
Andhra Pradesh

**Address of the branches to Notify Under Rule 10.4**

20. Andhra Bank,  
Bantunilli branch,  
Kirshna District,  
Andhra Pradesh-521324
21. Andhra Bank,  
Z. P. branch,  
Machilipatnam,  
Kirshna District,  
Andhra Pradesh
22. Andhra Bank,  
Ramavarappadu circle branch,  
Vijayawada  
Kirshna District,  
Andhra Pradesh
23. Andhra Bank,  
T.G.M.A. branch,  
Vijayawada  
Kirshna District,  
Andhra Pradesh

**VIJAYA BANK HEAD OFFICE  
BANGALORE**

1. Unjha-7330,  
Tirupathi Complex,  
Station Road,  
Unjha-384 170
2. Bhavnagar-7331,  
No. 2140,  
Shivshakti,  
Waghawadi Road,  
Bhavnagar-364 002
3. Bhuj-7332,  
Plot No. 61,  
Sri Parashnath Chambers,  
Station Road,  
Bhuj-370 001
4. Valsad-7333,  
Kalanikethan Apts,  
Opp. Govt. Colony,  
Tithal Road, Bulsar  
Valsad Dist. 396 001
5. MBCSC ~~Ahmedabad~~-9510,  
Kamadheni Complex,  
Opp. Ploytechnic,  
~~Ambawada~~,  
Ahmedabad-380 015

6. Bilekahalli-1309  
3, Bannerghatta Road  
Arakere Gate  
Bilekahalli  
Bangalore-560 076
7. Hosur-3037  
U S P Towers  
Bypass Road  
Hosur-635 109  
Dharmapuri Dist.
8. J V Jain College-7138  
J V Jain College  
Parduman Nagar  
Saharanpur-247 001
9. Nehru Nagar 7139  
No. 110/25-26  
80 Feet Road  
Nehru Nagar  
Kanpur- 208 012
10. MBCSC Lucknow-9509  
Nataraj Complex  
11, B N Road  
Kaisherbagh  
Lucknow 226 001
11. Chickmagalur-1046  
Naidu Complex  
Indira Gandhi Road  
Chickmagalur-577 101
12. Halebudanur-1074  
M C Road  
Halebudanur-571 451  
Mandya Dist.
13. Nagroor-1156  
Nagroor-571 236  
Soniawarpet Taluk  
Kodagu Dist.
14. H D Kote-1234  
780/2, 1st Main  
H D Kote-571 114  
Mysore Dist.
15. Spl Womens Branch-1404  
1636, 100 Feet Road  
Vidyanagar  
Mandya-571 401
16. Byndoor-1041  
P B No. 1  
Byndoor 576 214  
Udupi Dist.
17. R. I. Mangalore-9401  
Catholic Club Building  
Hampankatta  
Mangalore-575 001
18. ARMB Delhi  
No. 17  
Vijaya Building  
Barakhamba Road  
New Delhi-110 001
19. Pitampura-6037  
Plot No. 1, C U Block  
Vikas Surya Plaza  
Pitampura  
New Delhi-110 034
20. Rohini-6038  
Ess Ess Plaza  
1, Community Centre  
Sector-3, Rohini  
New Delhi-110 085
21. Naraina-6039  
C-127, Main Road  
Phase-1, Indl. Area  
Naraina  
New Delhi-110 028
22. Vasant Kunj-6040  
Bhatnagar Intl. School  
Sector-B, Pocket 8-9  
Vasant Kunj  
New Delhi-110 070
23. Khanna-7509  
Karam Business Centre  
M K Chowk, G T Road  
Khanna-141 401  
Ludhiana Dist.
24. Jammu-8202  
Red Cross Bhavan  
Kachi Chawni  
Jammu-180 001
25. MBCSC Delhi-9503  
17, Vijaya Building  
Barakhamba Road  
New Delhi-110 001
26. RFC Delhi-9514  
17, Vijaya Building  
Barakhamba Road  
New Delhi-110 001
27. Camp Pune-5014  
P B No. 105  
19, Sunder Plaza  
MG Road, Camp Pune  
Pune-411 001
28. Ulhasnagar-5027  
No. C/25, 96/97  
Bharath Chambers  
K A Road  
Ulhasnagar-421 003

29. Manpada-5031  
Ramwadi Colony  
Manpada Road  
Dombivli (E)  
Thana Dist.
30. Dhasai-5033  
Opp. Post Office  
Dhasai-421 402  
Murbad Taluk  
Thana Dist.
31. Mohane-5034  
NR C Comlex  
Mohane-421 102  
Mohane, Kalyan  
Thana Dist.
32. Aurangabad-5039  
P B No. 16, IMA House  
Adalat Road  
Near Shani Mandir  
Aurangabad-431 001
33. Indl. Finance-5045  
Excelsior Bldg.  
Wallace Street  
Fort  
Mumbai-400 001
34. A R M Branch-5046  
84, Rajmahal Bldg.  
Veer Nariman Road  
Churchgate  
Mumbai-400 020.
35. Borivali (West)-5047  
No. 6 Premnagar  
Mandapeshwar Road  
Borivali (W)  
Mumbai-400 092
36. Virar (West)-5052  
U R Shopping Centre  
Aqashi Road  
Virar (W-401 303)  
Thana Dist.
37. CM S Branch-5054  
Rohit Chambers  
S A Brelvi Road  
Fort  
Mumbai-400 001
38. S S I Branch -5056  
No. 29, S V Road  
Jawahar Nagar  
Goregaon (West)  
Mumbai-400 062
39. Bhiwandi-5058  
25, T L Niwas  
Opp. Payal Chinema  
Bhiwandi-421 302  
Thana Dist.
40. Nanded -5059  
No. 4-5-209  
Old Mondha  
Nanded-431 601
41. Ratnagiri-5060  
724/A, NC Complex  
Apna Bazar Bldg.  
Shivajinagar  
Ratnagiri-415 639
42. Kopar Khairne-5061  
Plot 380, Sector-19  
Near G V High School  
Kopar Khairne  
Navi Mumbai-400 709
43. Nerul-5062  
Army Co-Op Hsq Society  
Plot No. 6, Dara Enclave  
Sector-9, Nerul  
Navi Mumbai-400 706
44. Belapur-5063  
No. 43, Shop No. 20-22  
Navi Mumbai Co-Op Comlex  
Sector-11, Belapur  
Navi Mumbai-400 614
45. Ghatkopar-5064  
Ambika Darshan Bldg.  
43, M G. Road  
Ghatkopar (East)  
Mumbai-400 077
46. Kalyani Ngar-5065  
3, The Sovereign  
Central Avenue  
Kalyani Nagar  
Pune-411 006
47. Satara Road-5066  
63/2b, Indralok Apmt  
Opp. Aswamegh Bajaj Showroom  
Satara Road  
Pune-411 009
48. Bajaj Nagar-5067  
219, South Ambazari Road  
Abhyankarnagar Extn.  
Bajaj Nagar  
Nagpur-440 010
49. Panaji, Goa-6010  
P B No 345  
J D D M Hall Bldg.  
H S Road  
Panaji, Goa-403 001
50. Madgaon, Goa-6014  
P B No. 40  
Emscot House  
L D Miranda Road  
Madgaon, Goa-403 601

51. Mapuca, Goa-6023  
Mapusa Residency  
Mapuca  
North Goa Dist.  
Goa-403 507
52. Vasco, Goa-6025  
P B No. 207  
Citadel Hotel Bldg.  
Pe Jose Vaz Road  
Vasco, Goa-403 802
53. Ponda, Goa-6026  
No. 6, Main Road  
Upper Bazar  
Ponda, North Goa  
Goa-403 401
54. MBCSC Mumbai-9501  
289, Emca House  
Bhagat Singh Road  
Fort  
Mumbai-400 001
55. MBCSC Pune-9511  
P B No. 710  
1159, Swajas House  
Sadashivpet  
Pune-411 030
56. R F C Mumbai- 9513  
Lousiana Apartment  
West Avenue  
Santacruz (West)  
Mumbai-400 054
57. Currency Chest, Mumbai-9610  
No. 289  
EMCA House  
Bhagat Singh Marg  
Fort, Mumbai-400 001
58. Asansol-7201  
No. 240  
GT Road(E)  
Asansol-713 303
59. Gariahat Road-7202  
P/17A, Temple Towers  
AC Avenue  
Gariahat Road  
Kolkata-700 019
60. Burrabazar-7203  
No. 12/2  
S B Street  
Burrabazar  
Kolkata-700 007
61. Darjeeling-7204  
No. 51  
Gandhi Road  
Darjeeling-734 101
62. Rabindra Sarani-7205  
P B No. 12313  
Chittaranjan Avenue  
2-B, T C Dutta Street  
Rabindra Sarani  
Kolkata-700 073
63. Park Street-7208  
No. 125/1  
A G Towers  
Park Street  
Kolkata-700 017
64. Kharagpur-7209  
Malancha Main Road  
Kharagpur-721 301  
Midanapore Dist.
65. Howrah-7210  
No. 27/1  
G.T. Road (South)  
Howrah-711 101
66. Alipore-7212  
Rajahansa Bldg  
6, Hastings Park Road  
Alipore  
Kolkata-700 027
67. Kankalitala-7214  
Kankalitala  
Paruldanga-731 204  
Birbhum Dist.
68. CM S Branch-7217  
Mukti Chambers  
No. 4, Clive Row  
N S road  
Kolkata-700 001
69. Lake Town-7219  
No. P/205  
B-Block  
Lake Town  
Kolkata-700 089
70. A R M Branch-7220  
No 17/A  
Temple Tower  
A C Avenue  
Kolkata-700 019
71. Balasore-7401  
Church Compound  
Hospital Road  
Balasore-756 001
72. Bhubaneswar-7403  
No. 148  
Ashok Nagar  
Bhubaneswar-751 009
73. Cuttack-7404  
P B No. 21  
Kaysons, Buxi Bazar  
Cuttack-753 001

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|--|--|
| 74. Rourkela-7405<br>408, Bisra Road<br>Near Radhika Hotel<br>Rourkela-769 001                           | Thangal Bazar<br>Imphal-795 001  |
| 75. Puri-7407<br>Marichkote Chowk<br>Grand Road<br>Puri-752 001  | 86. Saikul-8602<br>P B No. 54<br>No. 47<br>Thangal Bazar<br>Imphal-795 001                           |
| 76. Kadam Kuan-8409<br>Geetha Bhavan<br>Rajendra Path<br>Kadam Kuan<br>Patna-800 003                     | 87. Agarthala-8701<br>P B No 43<br>No 76<br>Central Road<br>Agarthala-799 001                        |
| 77. Gangtok-8901<br>Sikkim Traders Bldg<br>Metro Point<br>31/A, National Highway<br>Gangtok-737 101      | 88. Itanagar-8801<br>P B No 106<br>Loya Coml Complex<br>'O' Point Tinali<br>Itanagar-791 111         |
| 78. Aizawl-6016<br>P B No. 56<br>Bara Bazar<br>Aizawl-796 001  | 89. Arunachal University-8802<br>Arunachal University<br>Post Doimukh-791 112<br>Papum Para Dist.    |
| 79. Fancy Bazar-8001<br>P B No. 146<br>Hotel Siddartha Bldg<br>H B road, Fancy Bazar<br>Guwahati-781 001 | 90. Anagodu-1005<br>Pune Blore Road<br>Anagodu-577 556<br>Davanagere Dist.                           |
| 80. Dibrugarh-8002<br>P B No. 42<br>Rotary Road<br>Dibrugarh-786 001                                     | 91. Annigeri-1006<br>Main Bazar<br>Annigeri-582 201<br>Dharwar Dist.                                 |
| 81. Tinsukia-8003<br>P B No. 61<br>G N B Road<br>Tinsukia-786 125  | 92. Bableshtar-1013<br>M G Road<br>Bableshtar-586 113<br>Bijapur Dist.                               |
| 82. Jorhat-8004<br>P B No. 64<br>A T Road<br>Jorhat-785 002<br>Jorhat Dist.                              | 93. Bagalkot-1017<br>P.B. No. 60<br>Venkat Peth<br>Bagalkot-587 101<br>Bagalkot Dist.                |
| 83. Golaghat-8007<br>No. 180<br>Main Road<br>Golaghat-785 621<br>Golghat Dist.                           | 94. Banhatti-1021<br>Thammanappa Road<br>Banhatti-587 311<br>Jamakhandi Tq.<br>Bagalkot Dist.        |
| 84. R G B Road-8008<br>Trishul Towers<br>Zoo Narengi Tinali<br>R G Baruah Road<br>Guwahati-781 021       | 95. Bejjavalli-1023<br>Shimoga M'lore Road<br>Bejjavalli-577 232<br>Tirthahalli Tq.<br>Shimoga Dist. |
| 85. Imphat-8601<br>P B No. 54<br>No. 47  | 96. Belagur-1024<br>Near Bus Stand<br>Belagur-573 114<br>Hosadurga Tq.<br>Chitradurga Dist.          |

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|---|--|
| 97. Ramdevgalli-1025<br>P B No 124<br>No 1705<br>Ramdevgalli<br>Belgaum-590 002               | Tontadarya Mutt Road<br>Gadag-582 101  |
| 98. Bellary-1027<br>Priya Complex<br>Anathpur Road<br>Bellary-583 101                         | 110. Gudeangadi-1071<br>Gudeangadi-581 351<br>Kumta Taluk<br>U K Dist.                             |
| 99. B H Road-1032<br>P B No. 315<br>6th Cross, B H Road<br>Bhadravathi-577 303                | 111. Gulbarga-1072<br>P B No. 9<br>Dr. Jawali Complex<br>Super Market<br>Gulbarga-585 101          |
| 100. Bhatkal-1033<br>Sulthan Street<br>Bhatkal-581 320<br>U K Dist.                           | 112. Hamsabhavi-1075<br>Hamsabhavi-581 109<br>Hirekerur Taluk<br>Haveri Dist.                      |
| 101. Bijapur-1034<br>P. B. No 44<br>Mangal Karyalaya<br>Siddeswara Sanstha<br>Bijapur-586 101 | 113. Harnahalli-1077<br>No 364/Ab,<br>Ayanoor-Sowtanga Road<br>Harnahalli-577 416<br>Shimoga Dist. |
| 102. Broadway-1039<br>Corporation Bldg<br>Broadway<br>Hubli-580 020                           | 114. Malavathi-1078<br>Malavathi<br>Avarguppa-581 355<br>Siddapur Taluk<br>U K Dist.               |
| 103. Chachadi-1042<br>Chachadi-591 119<br>Sandatti Taluk<br>Belgaum Dist.                     | 115. Hebsur-1081<br>Near Bus Stand<br>Hebsur-581 209<br>Hubli Taluk<br>Dharwar Dist.               |
| 104. Daddi-1050<br>Daddi-596 354<br>Hokkeri Taluk<br>Belgaum Dist.                            | 116. Hiriyur-1084<br>52, Main Road<br>Hiriyur-572 143<br>Chitradurga Dist.                         |
| 105. Lamington Road-1051<br>P B No 6<br>Kallburgi Mansion<br>Lamington Road<br>Hubli-580 020  | 117. Holalkere-1086<br>Ganapathi Street Res<br>Holalkere-577 526<br>Chitradurga Dist.              |
| 106. Davangere-1055<br>Rudrayya Complex<br>814/10, P B Road<br>Davangere-577 002              | 118. Hospet-1089<br>College Road<br>Hospet-583 201<br>Bellary Dist.                                |
| 107. Devangi-1056<br>Devangi-577 415<br>Thirthahalli Tq.<br>Shimoga Dist.                     | 119. Hulgur-1090<br>Near Bus Stand<br>Hulgur-581 126<br>Shigaon Taluk<br>Haveri Dist.              |
| 108. Dharwar Main-1058<br>P B No 30<br>Vijaya Road<br>Dharwar-580 001                         | 120. Kaladgi-1103<br>Kaladgi-587 204<br>Bagalkot Taluk<br>Bagalkot Dist.                           |
| 109. Gadag-1063<br>P B No. 6  | 121. Kansur-1110<br>Kansur-581 340<br>Siddapur Taluk, U K Dist.                                    |



122. Kathalgere-1115  
No 337, K K Road  
Kathalgere-577 219  
Channagiri Taluk  
Shimoga Dist.
123. Koliwad-1122  
Panchayat Bldg.  
Koliwad-582226  
Hubli Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.
124. Konnur-1125  
Near Janatha Colony  
Konnur-582 206  
Naragund Taluk,  
Gadag Dist.
125. Kumta-1130  
P B No. 8  
Near Kamakshi Temple  
Kumta-581 343  
U K Dist.
126. Mahalingpur-1137  
High School Road  
Mahalingpur-587 312  
Bijapur Dist.
127. Maskal-1145  
Maskal-577 546  
Hiriyur Taluk  
Chitradurga Dist.
128. Morab-1150  
Morab-580 112  
Navalgund Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.
129. Nallur-1157  
Near Bus Stand  
Nallur-577 221  
Channagiri Tq.  
Davangere Dist.
130. Navalgund-1160  
1550, Siddapur Oni  
Navalgund-582 208  
Dharwar Dist.
131. Nippani-1164  
309, Dalal Pet  
Nippani-591 237  
Belgaum Dist.
132. Ranebennur-1181  
P B No. 30  
431/B-1, Station Road  
Ranebennur-581 115  
Haveri Dist.
133. Saunshi-1192  
Market Road  
Saunshi-581 117  
Kundagol Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.
134. B. H. Road-1194  
P B No. 54  
947/A, B H Road  
Shimoga-577 201
135. Shirali-1195  
Chitrapur Cross Rd.  
Shirali 581 354  
Bhatkal Taluk  
U K Dist.
136. Shirol-1196  
Shirol-582 212  
Naragund Taluk  
Gadag Dist.
137. Sirsi-1200  
P B No. 26  
Devikere Road  
Sirsi 581 401  
U K Dist.
138. Tadas-1204  
Hubli Sirsi Road  
Tadas-581 212  
Haveri Dist.
139. Tilavalli-1208  
Tilavalli-581 120  
Hanagal Taluk  
Haveri Dist.
140. Ulavi-1214  
Hosabale Circle  
Ulavi-577 434  
Soraba Taluk  
Shimoga Dist.
141. Vidyanagar-1219  
Rasheed Building  
Vidyanagar  
Hubli-580 021
142. Hattargi-1225  
171/A, P B Road  
Hattargi-591 243  
Belgaum Dist.
143. Yellapur-1226  
P B No. 5  
Bus Stand Road  
Yellapur-581 359  
U K Dist.
144. Lingsugur-1229  
Near Old Bus Stand  
Lingsugur-584 122  
Raichur Dist.
145. Arlikatti-1230  
Near Post Office  
Arlikatti-581 207  
Hubli Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.

146. Bhandiwad-1232  
Bhandiwad  
Mantur-580 213  
Hubli Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.
147. Thogarsi-1244  
Anavathi Road  
Thogarsi-577 433  
Shikaripura Taluk
148. Katur-1247  
Katur-581 346  
Mundagod Taluk  
U K Dist.
149. Karwar-1266  
P B No. 22  
M G Road  
Karwar-581 301  
U K Dist.
150. Harihar-1272  
P B No. 12  
Shimoga Road  
Harihar-577 601
151. Guledgud-1273  
Guledgud-587 203  
Badami Taluk  
Bagalkot Dist.
152. Shahapur-1275  
P B No. 124  
S P Mukherjee Road  
Shahapur  
Belgaum-590 001
153. Balichakkur-1280  
Near Post Office  
Balichakkur-585 221  
Gulbarga Dist.
154. Asangi-1282  
Asangi-587 317  
Via Banhatti  
Jamakhandi Tq.  
Bagalkot Dist.
155. Farhatabad-1284  
Near Bus Stand  
Farhatabad-585 308  
Gulbarga Dist.
156. Kalkeri-1290  
Market Road  
Kalkeri-586 110  
Bijapur Dist.
157. Teggi-1293  
Teggi-587 117  
Bilgi Taluk  
Bagalkot Dist.
158. Dhumwad-1294  
Dhumwad-580 114  
Kalghatgi Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.
159. Kalghatgi-1298  
Near Bus Stand  
Kalghatgi-581 204  
Dharwar Dist.
160. S R Raste-1299  
Tippeswamy Complex  
S R Rasthe  
Shimoga-577 201
161. Ballolli-1302  
Ballolli-586 117  
Indi Taluk  
Bijapur Dist.
162. Old Town-1303  
Opp. Govt. Hospital  
Channagiri Road  
Old Town  
Bhadravathi-577 303
163. Madangere-1306  
Madangere-581 344  
Kumta Taluk  
U K Dist.
164. Kuppagadde-1327  
Kuppagadde-577 429  
Soraba Taluk  
Shimoga Dist.
165. Tilakwadi 1330  
Ullagaddi Khanapur Road  
Tilakwadi  
Belgaum-590 006
166. Ankola—1336  
P B No. 23  
Dinakar Desai Marg  
Ankola-581 314  
U K Dist.
167. Gangavathi-1340  
Veer Savarkar Road  
Gangavathi-583 227  
Raichur Dist.
168. Chikkodi-1346  
K C Road  
Chikkodi-591 201  
Belgaum Dist.
169. Tarihal 1347  
K I A D B Complex  
Industrial Area  
Tarihal-580 030  
Dharwar Dist.
170. Ullagaddi Khanapur-1349  
Ullagaddi Khanapur-591 510  
Hukkeri Taluk  
Belgaum Dist.
171. Kotur-1350  
P. B. Road  
Kotur-580 007  
Dharwar Taluk  
Dharwar Dist.

172. Nivargi-1353  
Nivargi-586 205  
Indi Taluk  
Bijapur Dist.
173. Ganjighatti-1361  
Ganjighatti-581 230  
Kalaghatgi Taluk  
Dharwad Dist.
174. Chitrahalli-1362  
Chitrahalli-577 526  
Holalkere Taluk  
Chitradurga Dist.
175. Chillahalli-1365  
Chillahalli  
Abbinahale-577 546  
Chitradurga Dist.
176. Keeranagi-1370  
1-45, Main Road  
Keeranagi-585 338  
Gulbarga Dist.
177. Managundi-1372  
Hoysala Nagar  
Managundi-580 115  
Dharwar Dist.
178. Tandaga-1373  
Tandaga-573 114  
Hosadurga Taluk  
Chitradurga Dist.
179. Sunkasal-1374  
Hubli Karwar Road  
Sunkasal-581 314  
Ankola Taluk  
U K Dist.
180. Hiremagadur-1375  
Hiremagadur-581 112  
Savanur Taluk  
Haveri Dist.
181. Herur-1376  
Herur-581 450  
Siddapur Taluk  
U K Dist.
182. Raichur-1377  
No. 11/5/23/B  
Bestwarpet  
Raichur-584 101  
Raichur Dist.
183. Haveri-1381  
115/A, M. G. Road  
Haveri-581 110  
Haveri Dist.
184. Tirthahalli-1382  
10/1, Azad Road  
Tirthahalli-577 432  
Shimoga Dist.
185. Chitradurga-1386  
Srinidhi Complex  
B. D. Road  
Chitradurga-577 501
186. S.S.I. Branch-1391  
Desai & Co. Bldg.  
Hubli Dharwar Road  
Vidyanagar  
Hubli-580 031
187. Bidar-1393  
Near Civil Hospital  
Bhavani Chowk  
Bidar-585 401
188. Toranagallu-1395  
Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd.  
Toranagallu-583 123  
Bellary Dist.
- VIJAYA BANK  
HEAD OFFICE  
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE DIVISION  
BANGALORE.**
189. Vijaya Bank  
K. Honnalagere-1321(R)  
K. Honnalgera-571 433  
Maddur Taluk  
Mandya District
190. Vijaya Bank  
Sasalu-1366(R)  
K S Road  
Sasalu-571 423  
K R Pet Taluk  
Mandya District
191. Vijaya Bank  
Chennai  
Rangarajapuram-3034(M)  
Viswanathapuram-  
Main Road,  
Rangarajapuram  
Chennai-600 024
192. Vijaya Bank  
Erode-3030(U)  
No. 335  
First Floor  
Mettur Road  
Erode-638 011
193. Vijaya Bank  
P. B. No. 119  
LIC Building  
Sector-17B  
Chandigarh-160 017

**State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

1. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
117, 118 Shopping Mal,  
DLF Phase-1, Arjun Marg,  
Gurgaon-122002  
(Haryana)
2. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
14, N. S. Road,  
Kolkata-700001
3. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Azad Hind Bag,  
Abhoy Guha Road,  
Deys Road,  
Kolkata-700006
4. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Vivekanand Road,  
Kolkata-700006
5. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Park Street,  
Park Mension,  
Kolkata-700016
6. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Bhawanipur,  
Northan Park,  
Kolkata-700020
7. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Shyam Bazar,  
Acharya Prafulla Chander Rai Road,  
Kolkata-700004
8. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Salt Lake,  
FE-233,  
Sector-111,  
Bidhan Nagar,  
Kolkata-700091
9. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Ballygunj,  
208, Rashbehari Avenue,  
Kolkata-700029
10. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Service Branch  
14, N. S. Road,  
(1st Floor)  
Kolkata-700001
11. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Brabourne Road,  
4, Synagogue Street  
Kolkata-700001

**12. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Salkia,  
Sri Arbindu Road,  
Howrah-711101

**13. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Angus Champadani,  
(P.O. Baidyabati)  
94, G. T. Road,  
Kolkata-712202

**14. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Plot No. 7,  
Local Shopping Complex,  
Sector No. 5,  
Rohini,  
Delhi-110085

**15. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Shivaji Nagar,  
Secunderabad-500003

**16. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Siwanchetty Garden,  
Bangalore-560042

**17. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Bharti Nagar,  
Bangalore-560042

**18. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

SSI Branch,  
B-XXI-14576,  
Opp. Military Camp,  
G.T. Road,  
Ludhiana

**19. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Sumerpur-306902  
Distt. Pali (Rajasthan)

**CANARA BANK****1. Canara Bank**

67, 7th Main, II Block  
Ashoka Pillar Main Road  
Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011  
Karnataka

**2. Canara Bank**

19/7, Maruthi Mansion  
Cunringham Road  
Bangalore-560052  
Karnataka

3. Canara Bank  
PB No. 1910, 72, 50 Feet Road  
Sankenahalli Extension  
Hanumanthanagar  
Bangalore-560019  
Karnataka
4. Canara Bank  
4/1, Walton Road  
Lavelle Road Branch  
Bangalore-560001  
Karnataka
5. Canara Bank  
615, Padma Complex  
Dr. Rajkumar Road  
Rajajinagar, IInd Block  
Bangalore-560021  
Karnataka
6. Canara Bank  
Shankaranarayana Building  
25, M.G Road  
Trinity Circle  
Bangalore-560001  
Karnataka
7. Canara Bank  
58, Sanjeevappa Layout  
Jayabharathnagar  
Banaswadi Road  
Vivekanandanagar Branch  
Bangalore-560033  
Karnataka
8. Canara Bank  
K I A D B Build  
Bommasandra Industrial Area Complex  
Bangalore-Hosur Road  
Bommasandra-562158  
Karnataka
9. Canara Bank  
128/1A, Appurao Road  
Kempegowdanagar  
Bangalore-560018  
Karnataka
10. Canara Bank  
Chitrapur Mutt Complex  
15th Cross, Malleshwaram  
Bangalore-560055  
Karnataka
11. Canara Bank  
No. 8, 80 Feet Road  
Chandra Layout Main Road  
Bangalore-560040  
Karnataka
12. Canara Bank  
No. 3, 1st Cross, Ist Main  
Kalidasa Layout  
Srinagar, Bangalore-560050  
Karnataka
13. Canara Bank  
14, New M L A Colony  
Jawahar Chowk (New Market)  
Bhadrabada Road, TT Nagar  
Bhopal-460003  
Madhya Pradesh
14. Canara Bank  
G-188, B D A Colony  
Kohefiza  
Bhopal  
Madhya Pradesh
15. Canara Bank  
39, A B Road, Patwardhan  
(Opposite Petrol Pump)  
Dewas-455001  
Madhya Pradesh
16. Canara Bank  
107-108, Arihant Plaza  
Near Petrol Pump  
Malviya Nagar  
Jaipur  
Rajasthan
17. Canara Bank  
No. 30, Community Centre  
Vasant Lok  
Vasant Vihar  
New Delhi-110057
18. Canara Bank  
M-46, Shopping Complex  
Greater Kailash-II  
New Delhi-110048
19. Canara Bank  
7, Central Market  
West Avenue Road  
Punjabi Bagh  
New Delhi-110026
20. Canara Bank  
1624/14/B, Revenue Estate  
Main Thana Road  
Najafgarh  
New Delhi-110043
21. Canara Bank  
S S B  
Centre for Media Studies  
Research House  
34 B, Community Centre  
Saket  
New Delhi-110017

**Address of Currency Chest :**

22. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest,  
Maru Devi Temple, Gudalai  
Kalpetta 673 121  
Kerala, Wynad
23. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest,  
Tirur Road, Down Hill  
Malappuram-676 519  
Kerala, Malappuram
24. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest,  
Sri Vidya Arcade, Kottacherry  
Mavangal Road, Kanhangad-670 315  
Kerala, Kasargod
25. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest,  
18/395, Samooham Road  
P B No. 554, Chalapuram  
Calicut-673 002  
Kerala, Kozhikode
26. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest,  
T P IV 582, Valapattanam Road  
South Bazar, Kannur  
Kerala, Kannur

**Lead Bank Office :**

27. Canara Bank,  
Lead Bank Office,  
Maru Devi Complex, Gudulai  
Kalpetta-673 121  
Kerala, Wynad
28. Canara Bank,  
Lead Bank Office,  
Tirur Road, Down Hill  
Malappuram—676 519  
Kerala, Malappuram
29. Canara Bank,  
Lead Bank Office,  
Regional Office  
18/1067, Jail Road  
Calicut—673 004  
Kerala, Kozhikode
30. Canara Bank,  
Koothattukulam  
Padson Chambers  
MC Road, Near IOC Pump  
Koothattukulam  
Kerala, Koothattukulam

31. Canara Bank,  
J & J Building  
Room No. 5759  
Kurisingal, Kanjirapally  
Kerala, Kanjirapally
32. Canara Bank,  
Holy Family Church  
Forance Church Shopping Centre  
PP Road, Ponkunnam-686 506  
Kerala, Ponkunnam
33. Canara Bank,  
XVII/1309  
Mullakkal Alleppey—688 010  
Kerala, Alleppey
34. Canara Bank,  
Currency Chest  
B J Road, Alleppey—688 010  
Kerala, Alleppey
35. Canara Bank,  
Alphonsa Commercial Complex  
Market Junction  
Kottarakkara - 691 506
36. PAC Shopping Complex,  
Soorya Road  
Near KSRTC Bus Stand  
Nedumangad—695 541  
Kerala, Nedumangad

**Circle Office, Thiruvananthapuram**

37. Canara Bank,  
TC 2/4-1st  
Ulloor Junction  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Kerala, Ulloor
38. Canara Bank,  
1st Floor, Lakshmi Chambers  
Ganapathy Kovil Road  
Vazhuthacaud  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Kerala, Vazhuthacadu
39. Canara Bank,  
Surya Central Plaza  
UDA Commercial Complex  
DC Chowk, Sector-9  
Rohini, New Delhi-110 085
40. Canara Bank,  
GD Salwan School  
Old Rajinder Nagar  
New Delhi—110 060
41. Canara Bank,  
G-3, Atlantic Arcade  
Patparganj, 1 P Extension  
Delhi—110 092

42. Canara Bank,  
G Block, Vidyabharti School,  
Sector-15, Rohini,  
New Delhi-110 088.
43. Canara Bank,  
Plot No.-18, Vikasdeep Building,  
Laxmi Nagar District Centre,  
Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110 092.
44. Canara Bank,  
Fast Collection Centre,  
Marshal House, Hanuman Road,  
Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001

45. Canara Bank,  
Fast Collection Centre,  
Berasia Road (Main Branch),  
Below Hotel president,  
Bhopal-462 001 (M.P.)

1. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद  
शापुरनगर शाखा  
हैदराबाद-500 055

2. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद,  
आई डी पी एल कॉलनी शाखा  
हैदराबाद-500 037

3. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद,  
बालानगर शाखा,  
हैदराबाद-500 037

4. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद,  
बोलारम शाखा,  
हैदराबाद-500 010

5. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद,  
समस्तनगर शाखा,  
हैदराबाद-500 018

**Union Bank of India  
Zonal Office, Bhopal.**

1. Union Bank of India,  
M. P. Nagar Branch,  
84, Zone-2, M. P. Nagar,  
Bhopal-462 009  
Madhya Pradesh.

**Nodal Regional Office, Lucknow.**

2. Union Bank of India,

Lucknow Public School Branch,  
L. D. A. Colony, Kanpur Road,  
Lucknow.

3. Union Bank of India,  
Rajajipuram Branch,  
Lucknow Public College,  
Block-"A", Rajajipuram,  
Lucknow.

**Regional Office, Kanpur**

4. Union Bank of India,  
I. I. T. Branch,  
I. I. T. Campus, Kalyanpur,  
Kanpur-208 016.

**Nodal Regional Office, Patna.**

5. Union Bank of India,  
Khagaria Branch,  
1st Floor, Jagrani Complex,  
Mill Road, Khagaria,  
Pin-851 204.

**Regional Office, Bhubaneswar.**

6. Union Bank of India,  
Bandhabahal Branch,  
At + Post-Bandhabahal,  
Dist.-Jharsuguda,  
Pin-768 211  
Orissa.
7. Union Bank of India,  
Aiginia Branch,  
BDA Warehousing Complex,  
Bhubaneswar,  
Pin-751 019  
Orissa.

**Small Industries Development Bank of India.**

1. Small Industries Development Bank of India,  
Mumbai Branch Office,  
11 Floor, Nariman Bhavan,  
227, Vinay K. Shah Marg,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai-400 021.
2. Small Industries Development Bank of India,  
Mumbai Branch Office,  
11 & 12th Floor, Nariman Bhavan,  
227, Vinay K. Shah Marg,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai-400 021.

## सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 1782.—चलचित्रिकी (प्रमाणन) अधिनियम, 1983 के नियम 43 के साथ पठित चलचित्रिकी अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 घ की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार श्री बी. के. शर्मा, सचिव, फिल्म प्रमाणन अपीलीय अधिकरण (एफ. सी. ए. टी.) में श्री बी. के. शर्मा, सचिव की प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि को 09-03-2004 से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, बढ़ाती है।

[फा. सं. 801/13/98-एफ (सी)]

विश्वजीत साहय, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2004

S. O. 1782.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 5D of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with Rule 43 of the Cinematograph (certification) Rules, 1983 the Central Government is pleased to extend the period of deputation in respect of Shri V. K. Sharma, Secretary, Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT), for a period of one year w.e.f. 09-03-2004 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 801/13/98-F(C)]

VISHVAJIT SAHAY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2004

का. आ. 1783.—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम 1983 के नियम 9 के साथ पठित, चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 घ की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशिक्षण) एवं सी ए आर कार्यालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली में संयुक्त निदेशक श्री ए. चन्द्रशेखर को दिनांक 10 जून, 2004 की पूर्वाह्न सभाओं की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, प्रतिनियुक्त आधार पर केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड, बंगलौर में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 801/14/2003-एफ (सी)]

विश्वजीत साहय, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2004

S. O. 1783.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5D of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with Rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri A. Chandrashekhar, Joint Director, in the Office of JS (Training) and CAO, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, as Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Certification, Bangalore, on deputation basis for a period four years with effect from the forenoon of 10th June, 2004 or until further orders, whichever event takes place earlier.

tation basis for a period four years with effect from the forenoon of 10th June, 2004 or until further orders, whichever event takes place earlier.

[F. No. 801/14/2003-F(C)]

VISHVAJIT SAHAY, Dy. Secy

## विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1784.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि., गुड़गांव के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृंद ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है:

1. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.,  
वागूरा उप केन्द्र कार्यालय,  
400/220 के. वी. उप केन्द्र,  
ग्राम-वागूरा, तहसील-चडूरा,  
जिला-बडगाम,  
पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 5,  
जी. पी. ओ. श्रीनगर (जे एंड के)-190001.

2. पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.,  
400/220 के. वी. उप केन्द्र, बिहारशरीफ,  
पटना-रांची रोड,  
पोस्ट आफिस-महानंदपुर (बिहारशरीफ)  
जिला-नालंदा (बिहार)-803101.

[सं. 11017/1/2004-हिंदी]

अजय शंकर, संयुक्त सचिव

## MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

S. O. 1784.—In exercise of Sub Rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd. Gurgaon, the staff whereof have acquired 80% working knowledge of Hindi:

1. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,  
Wagoora Sub Station Office,  
400/220 K. V. Sub Station,  
Village-Wagoora, Tehsil-Chadoora,  
Distt.-Budgam,  
Post Bag No. 15,  
Gurgaon (J&K)-190001

2. Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.,  
400/220 K. V. Sub-station, Biharsharif,  
Patna-Ranchi Road,



Post Office-Mahanandpur (Biharsharif),  
Distt. -Nalanda (Bihar)-803101.

[F. No.11017/1/2004-Hindi]  
AJAY SHANKAR, Jr. Secy.

### कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ.1785.—केंद्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेखदली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे की सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के रैंक के समतुल्य हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (3) की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में निनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन संपदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और उस पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे।

### सारणी

क्र.सं.	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रकार और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	श्री सी. मुरलीधरन, ज्येष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर।	तमिलनाडु, केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पोंडिचेरी, दादरा और नागर हवेली, कर्नाटक और लक्षद्वीप में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अवस्थित भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और उसके संस्थानों के स्वामित्वाधीन या उसके द्वारा या उनकी ओर से पट्टे पर ली गई सभी स्थावर संपत्तियां या परिसर।
2.	श्री पी. के. जैन, ज्येष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।	उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, राजस्थान तथा चंडीगढ़ में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अवस्थित भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और उसके संस्थानों के स्वामित्वाधीन या उसके द्वारा या उनकी ओर से पट्टे पर ली गई सभी स्थावर संपत्तियां या परिसर।

[फा. सं. 30-36/2004-स्था(डीएआरई)]

डी. के. छतवाल, अवर सचिव

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

S. O. 1785.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below, being the officers equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of the Government, to be Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on the Estate Officers by or under the said Act, within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction, in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Shri C. Muralidharan, Senior Administrative Officer, Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore.	All immovable properties or premises belonging to, or taken on lease by or on behalf of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and its Institutes situated at various places at Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Lakshdweep.
2.	Shri P. K. Jain, Senior Administrative Officer, Indian Agricultural Research & Education, New Delhi.	All immovable properties or premises belonging to, or taken on lease by or on behalf of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and its Institutes situated at various places at Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttara-nchal, Rajasthan, Chandigarh.

[F. No. 30-36/2004-Estt.(DARE)]

D. K. CHHATWAL, Under Secy.

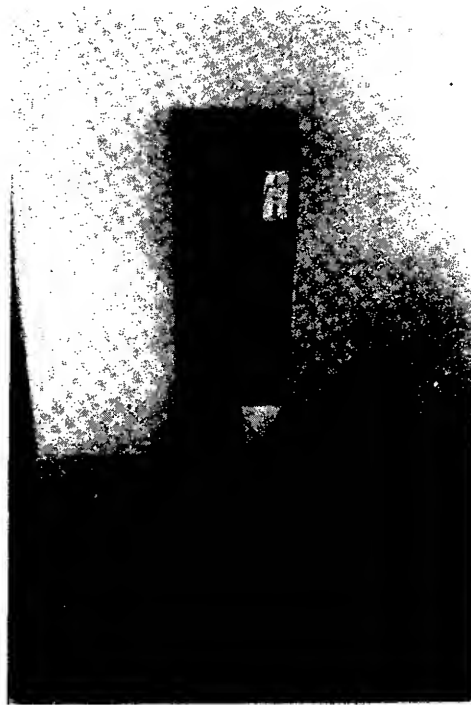
## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

( उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1786.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गिरिट्रोनिक्स, 31, कोआपरेटिव कालोनी, अल्वरपेट, चेन्नई-600018 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले और "पी आर डब्ल्यू आर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन और मुद्रित टिकट निकालने की सुविधा सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सीबी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/613 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अंकक सूचन और मुद्रित टिकट निकालने की सुविधा सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। यह मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 से अधिक और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(74)/2003 ]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION****(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1786.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication and ticket print out facility (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class-III, and "PRWR" series with brand name "Cibi", manufactured by M/s. Giritronics, 31, Co-operative Colony, Alwarpet, Chennai-600018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/613;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication and ticket print out facility and of maximum capacity 200kg, minimum capacity 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100kg and upto 200kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

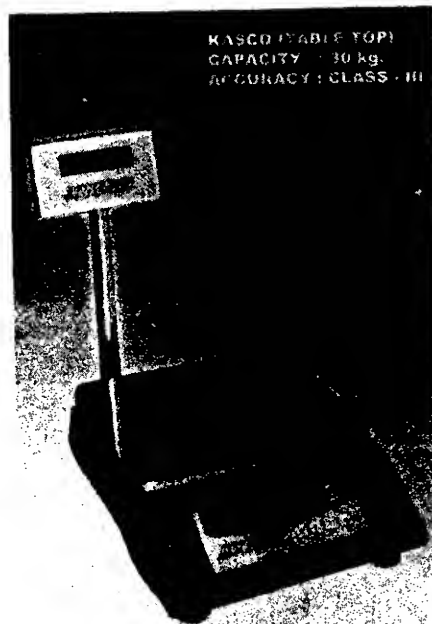
[F. No. WM-21(74)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1787.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पलहार्ट सोफ्ट कं. 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए के टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "केसको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विष्टन आई एन डी/09/2003/630 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज की में सत्यापन मान अंतराल एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(56)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1787.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AKT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Kasco" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Applehard-soft Marketing Co., 101, Ravi Palza, Opp. Dariapur Tower, Ahmedabad-380001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/630;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval(e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

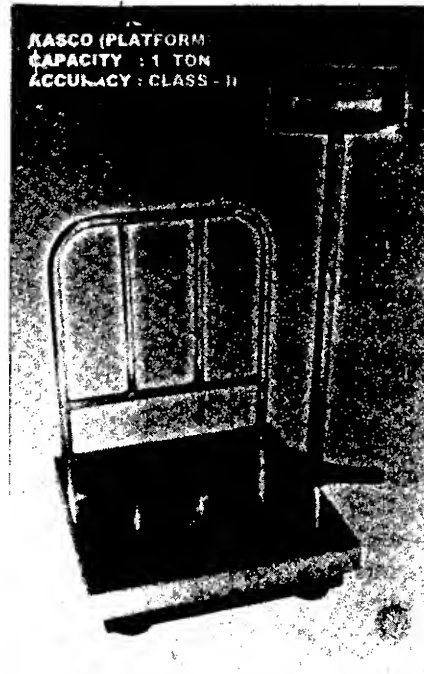
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 0.01g or  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  kg being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model was manufactured.

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1788.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पलहार्ड सॉफ्ट कं. 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए के पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "केसको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/631 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) की मात्रा 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलन से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$  या  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

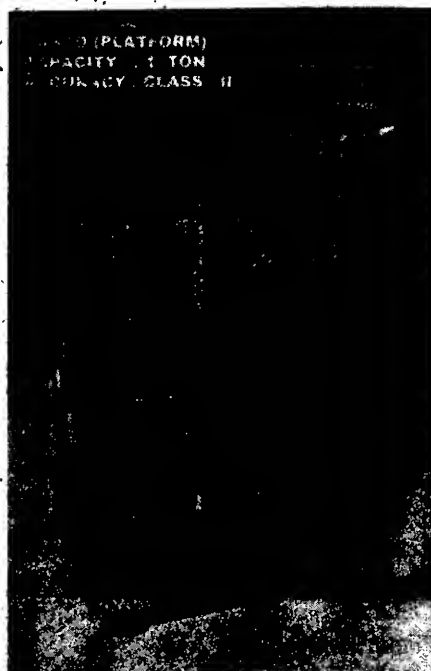
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(56)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1788.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AKP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Kasco" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Applehard-soft Marketing Co., 101, Ravi Palza, Opp. Dariapur, Ahmedabad-380001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/631;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity 1100kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval(e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , or  $5 \times 10^3$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(56)/2003]

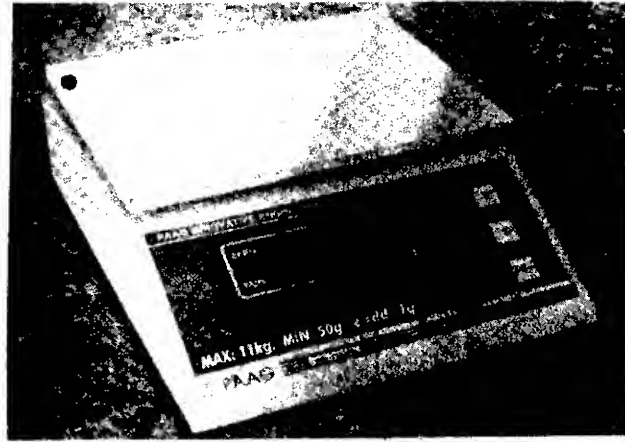
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1789.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पाग इनोवेटिव इंजीनियरिंग, सं. के-1, बालाजी एवेन्यू, प्रेमचन्द नगर रोड, वस्वपुर, अहमदाबाद-380015 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "पी जी-111 टी एल" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पी ए ए जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहिन आई एन डी/09/2003/607 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तम की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ , या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(290)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1789.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PG-111-TL" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "PAAG" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Paag Innovative Engineering, No. K-1, Balaji Avenue, Premchand Nagar Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015, Gujrat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/607;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity 11 kg, and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval(e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(290)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1790.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पाग इनोवेटिव इंजीनियरिंग, सं. के-1, बालाजी एवेन्यू, प्रेमचन्द नगर रोड, वस्त्रपुर, अहमदाबाद-380 015 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी जी-155 टी एच" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पी ए ए जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विष्टन आई एन डी/09/2003/608 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारणात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की गई है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिस्टम, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित है उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^0$ ,  $2 \times 10^0$ , या  $5 \times 10^0$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

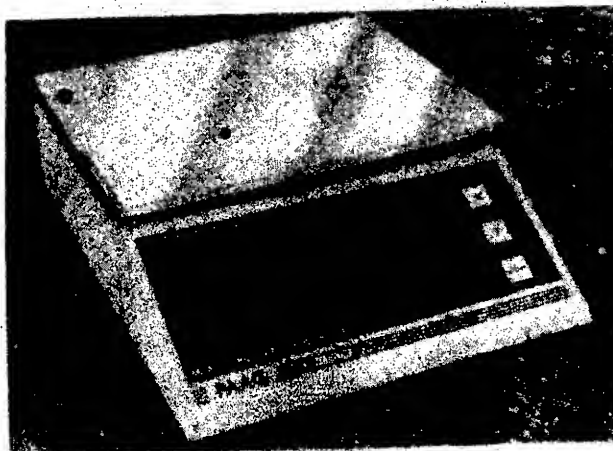
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(290)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1790.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PG-155-TH" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PAAG" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Paag Innovative Engineering, No. K-1, Balaji Avenue, Premchand Nagar Road, Vasirapur, Ahmedabad-380 015, Gujrat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/608;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg, and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval(e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

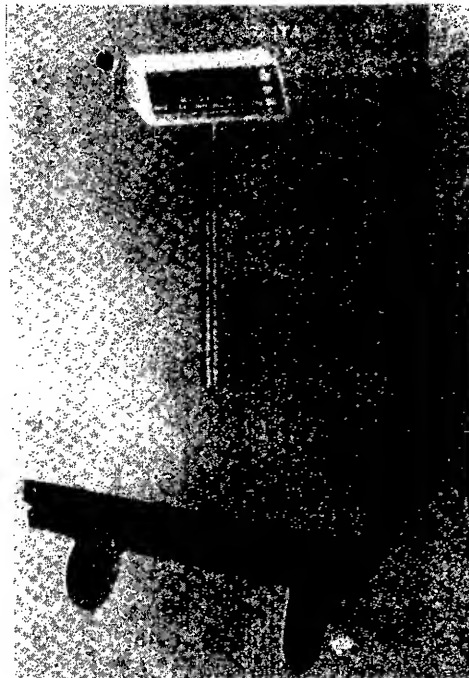
[F. No. WM-21(290)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1791.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पाग इन्वेस्टिव इंजीनियरिंग, सं. के-1, बालाजी एवेन्यू, प्रेमचन्द नगर रोड, वल्लपुर, अहमदाबाद-380 015 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी जी-1 के 1-पी एच" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचक और टोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पी ए ए जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन आई एन डी/09/2003/609 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित है उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$  या  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

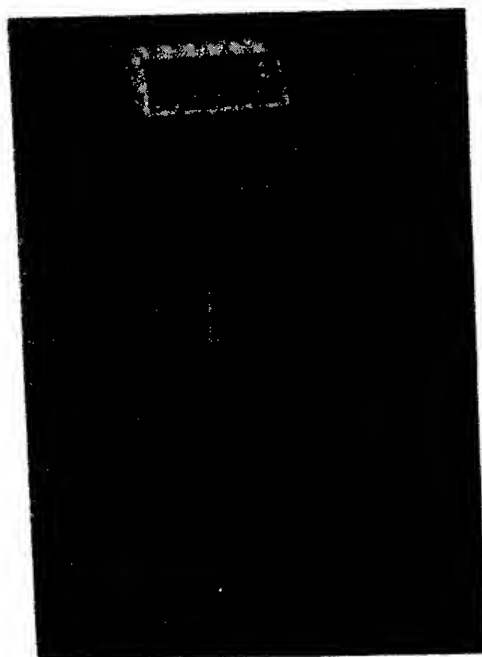
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(290)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th June, 2004

**S.O. 1791.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PG-1K1-PH" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PAAG" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Paag Innovative Engineering, No. K-1, Balaji Avenue, Premchand Nagar Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380 015, Gujrat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/609;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg, and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000 kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with "e" value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

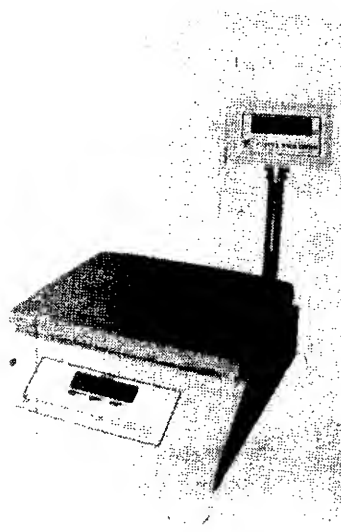
[F. No. WM-21(290)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

क्र.० आ० 1792.— राज्य सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कीर्ति ट्रेडर, गणपति टावर, केन्डीओ बाजार रोड, जोधपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कीर्ति" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/537 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का बोल्ट मेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 के को रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एच) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज की में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

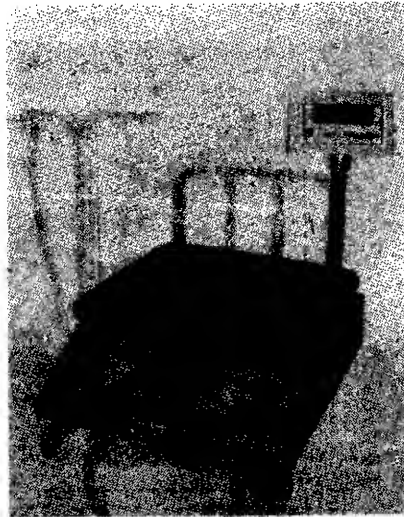
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(190)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1792.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KTT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "KIRTI" (herein referred to as the said model). manufactured by M/s. Kirti Traders, Ganapati Towers, Kandio Bazar Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/537;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg, and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. upto 2 g. or with verification Scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(190)/2002]

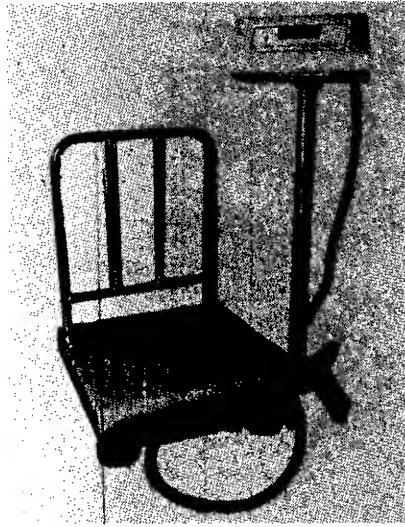
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1793.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कीर्ति ट्रेडर, गणपति टावर, केन्डीओ बाजार रोड, जोधपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के टी पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कीर्ति" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/538 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माड्डल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. के बीच अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(190)/2002]

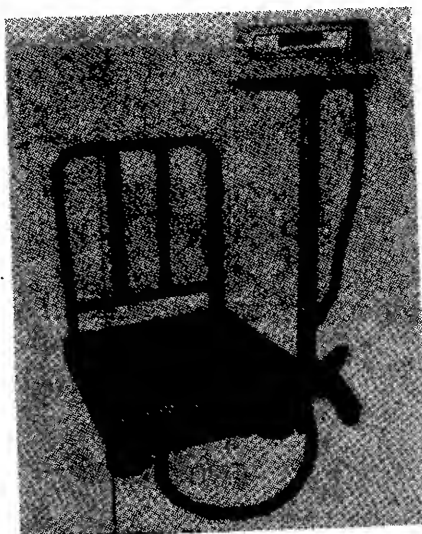
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1793.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KTP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "KRITT" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kirti Traders, Ganapati Towers, Kandio Bazar Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/538;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity 300kg, and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5kg to 10000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

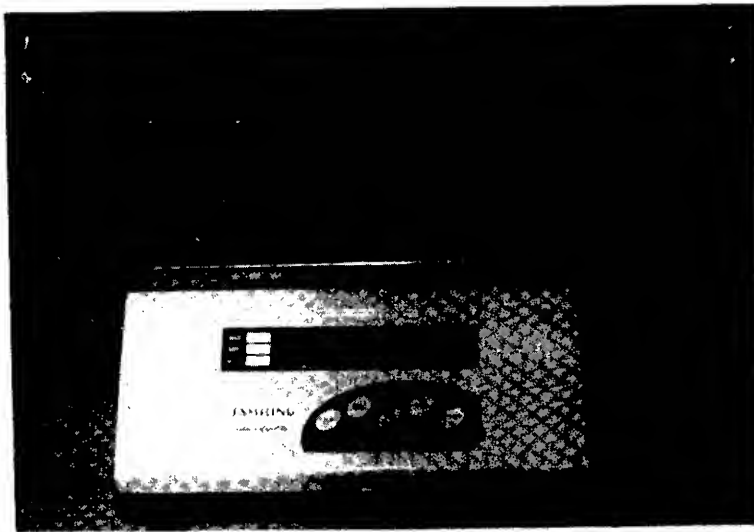
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

**का० आ० 1794.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेमसंग इलैक्ट्रॉनिक वेईंग सिस्टम, डांगे, निवास, अशोक चित्रा मंदिर के पीछे, पिम्परीगाव, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ई डब्ल्यू एस-बी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेमसंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/402 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपुर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(195)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1794.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SEWS-B-T" series of High accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SAMSUNG" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Samsung Electronic Weighing System, Dange Niwas, Behind Ashoka Chitra Mandir, Pimprigaon, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/402;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg, and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg or 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

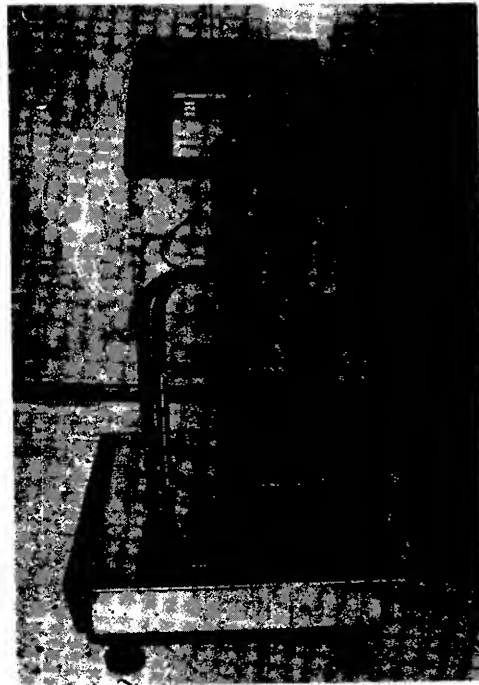
[F. No. WM-21(195)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

**का० आ० 1975.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेमसंग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग सिस्टम, डांगे, निवास, अशोक चित्रा मंदिर के पीछे, पिम्परीगाव, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ई डब्ल्यू एस-बी-पी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेमसंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/403 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है ;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित ((प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 150 कि. ग्रा. के बीच की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

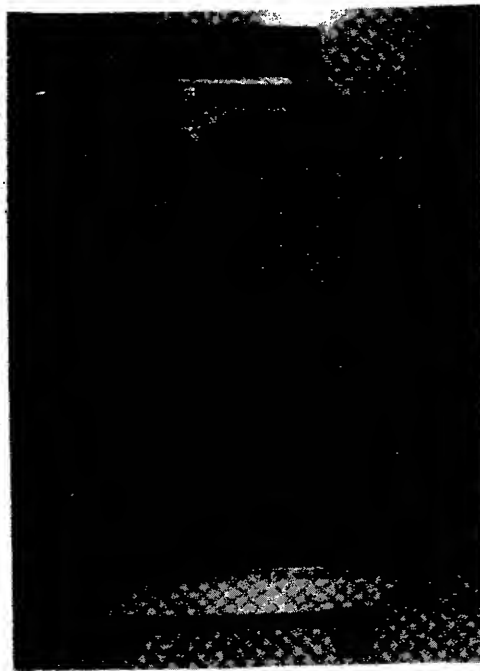
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(195)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1795.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SEWS-B-PT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SAMSUNG" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Samsung Electronic Weighing System, Dange Niwas, Behind Ashoka Chitra Mandir, Pimprigaon, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/403;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 60kg, and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained-tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 50kg and 150 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

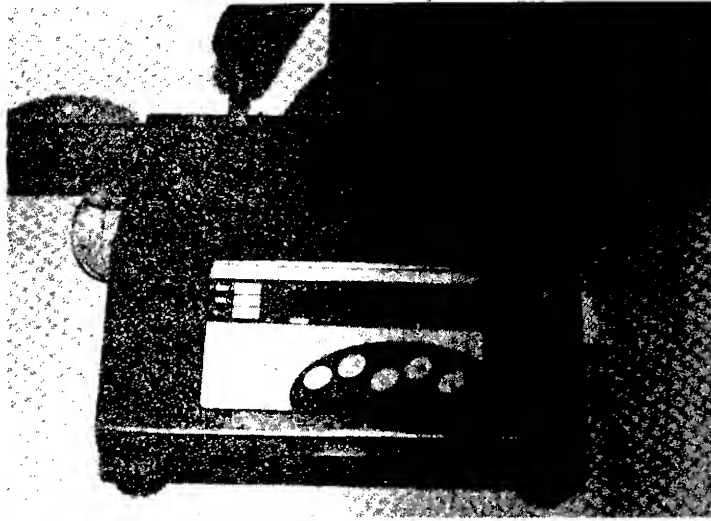
[F. No. WM-21(195)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1796.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेमसंग इलैक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग सिस्टम, डांगे निवास, अशोक चित्रा मंदिर के पीछे, पिम्परीगांव, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले और "एस ई डब्ल्यू एस-डब्ल्यू बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित (वे ब्रिज मल्टी लोड सेल प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेमसंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/404 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वे ब्रिज मल्टी लोड सेल प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उर्मा विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. 150 कि.ग्रा. के बीच की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(195)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1796.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Weigh Bridge-multi load cell type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SEWS-WB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SAMSUNG" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Samsung Electronic Weighing System, Dange Niwas, Behind Ashoka Chitra Mandir, Pimprigaon, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/404 ;



The said Model is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (WeighBridge-multi load cell type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval(e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 5 tonne and 50 tonne with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5kg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

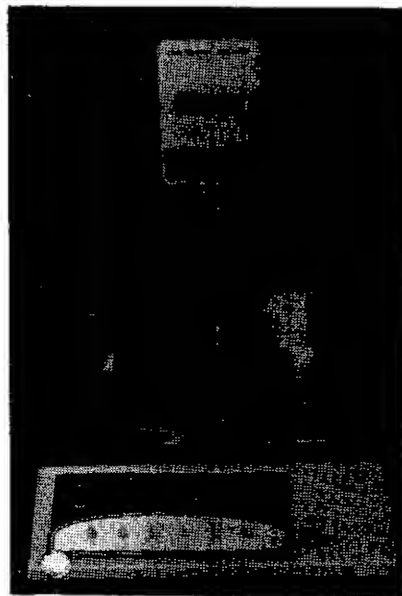
[F. No. WM-21(195)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1797.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जॉनसन इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, बी-16/7, झिलमिल इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी टी रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जे ई टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जानसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/698 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट का मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$   $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(157)/2002]

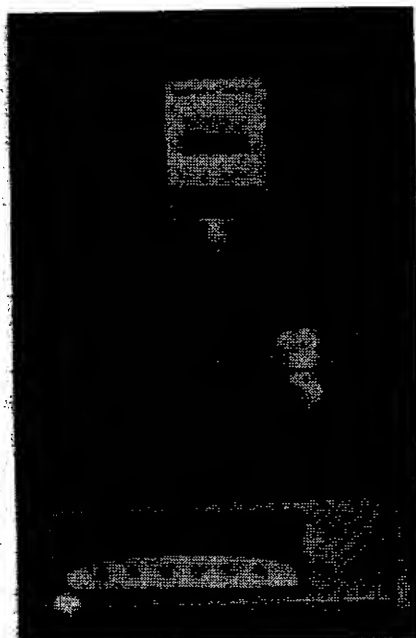
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1797.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "J E T" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "JONSON" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jonson's Electronics, B-16/7, Jhilmil Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Sahadara, Dehi-110095 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/698 ;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval(e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

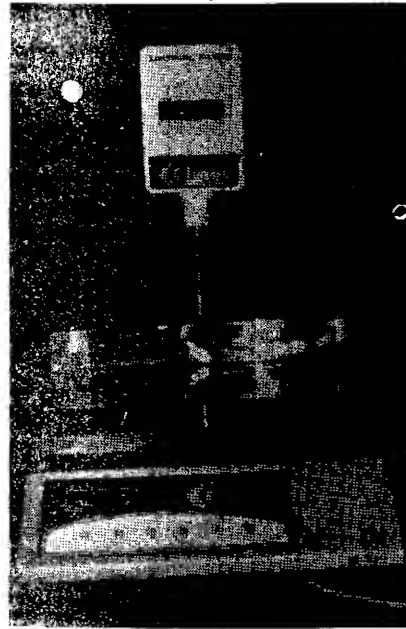
[F. No. WM-21(157)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. अ. 1978.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) उपधारा और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जॉनसन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सी-16/7, इन्टरनल इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी टी रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले और "जे ई पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जानसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/699 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2,000 और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। प्रत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट का मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत प्रमाणपत्र द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है से विनिर्मित सभी शृंखला के अंकक सूचन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 किलोग्राम के मापमान मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1 से 10<sup>6</sup> के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

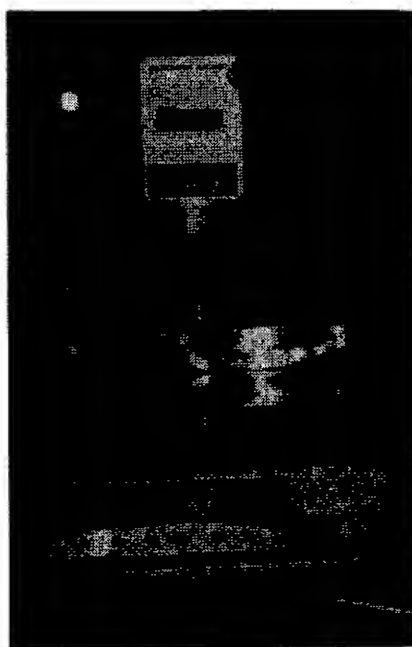
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(157)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1798.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JEP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "JONSON" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Jansons Electronic, B-16/7, Jhilmil Industrial Area, G. T. Road, Sahadara, Dehi-110095 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/699 ;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model have been manufactured.

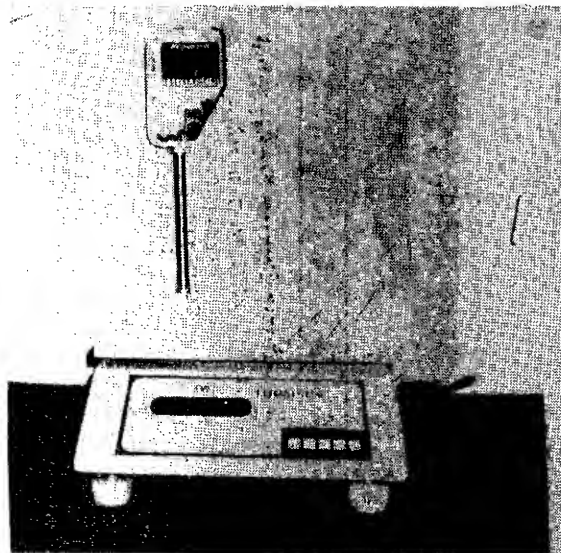
[F. No. WM-21(157)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1799.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7), (8) और (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स थॉमसन इलैक्ट्रॉनिक, वेइंग सिस्टमस, नं. 238/2, एम जी आर नगर, पोडनूर पोस्ट, कोयमबदूर-641 0 23 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "टीईडब्ल्यूएस-टीबी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "थामसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/636 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जहां के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

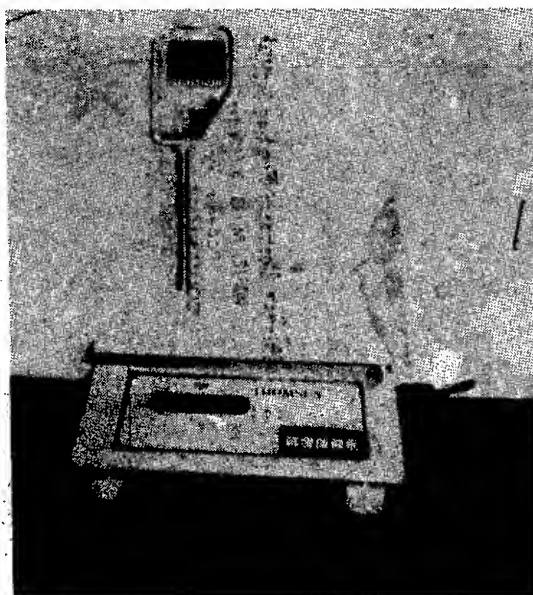
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(195)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1799.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7), 8 and (9) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "TEWS-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSUN" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Thomsun Electronic Weighing Systems, No. 238/2 MGR Nagar, Podnur Post, Coimbatore-641 023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/636 ;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where 'k' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

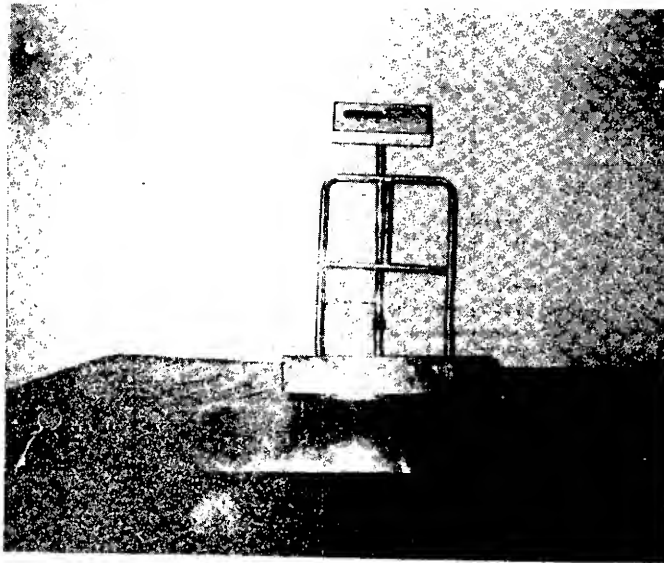
[F. No. WM-21(195)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1800.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7), (8) और (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स थॉमसन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, वेइंग सिस्टमस, नं. 238/2, एम जी आर नगर, पोडनूर पोस्ट, कोयमबटूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टीईडब्ल्यूएस-पीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "थॉमसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/635 ममनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्योयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्योयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

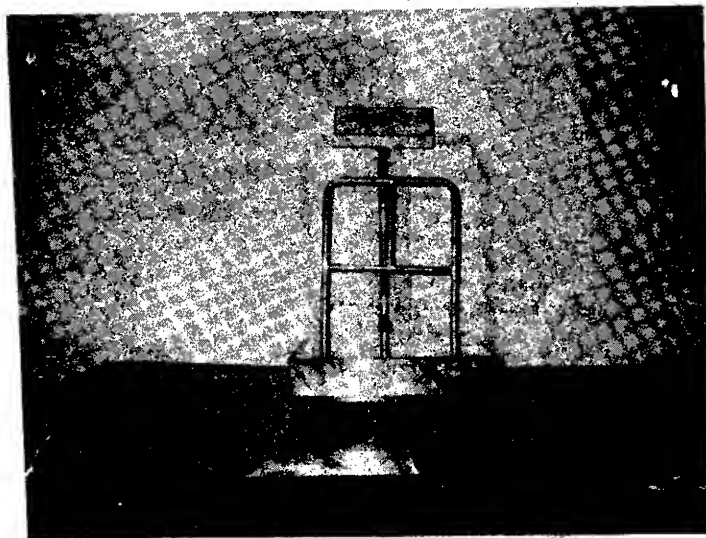
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(195)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1800.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7), (8) and (9) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "TEWS-PF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSUN" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Thomsun Electronic Weighing Systems, No. 238/2 MGR Nagar, Podnur Post, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/635 ;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 1000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where "k" is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

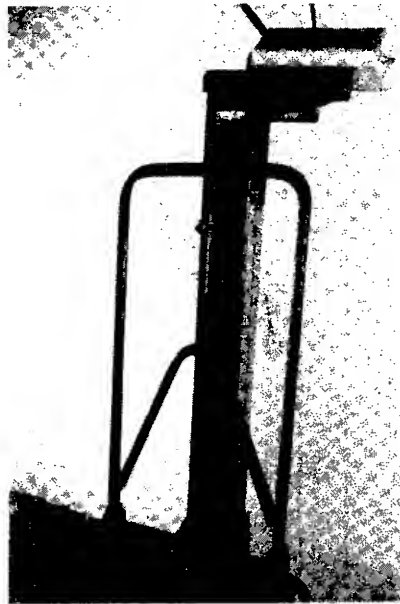
[F. No. WM-21(195)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1801.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7), (8) और (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स थॉमसन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, वेइंग सिस्टमस, नं. 238/2, एम जी आर नगर, पोडनूर पोस्ट, कोयमबटूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टीईडब्ल्यूएस-पीसी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "थामसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/634 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(195)/2003]

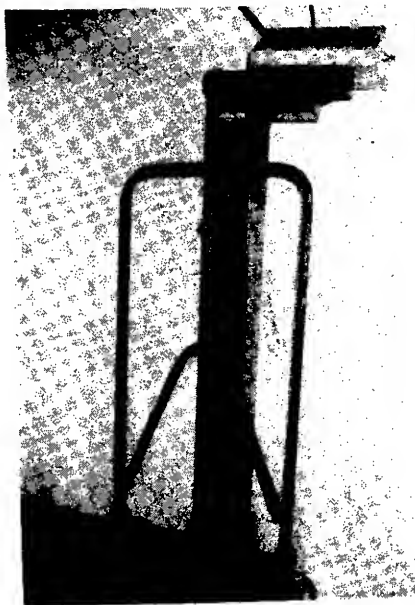
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1801.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7), (8) and (9) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of "TEWS-PC" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSUN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Thomsun Electronic Weighing Systems, No. 238/2 MGR Nagar, Podnur Post, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/634 ;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It is a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where 'k' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(195)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1802.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नार्दन स्केल कं., बी-31, भायापुरी इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110064 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-4) वाले “पी आर-91” श्रृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (सिक्का से प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “एन एस सी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/594 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण सिक्का प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 500 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मक. यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” वर्ग के लिए 50 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतर्गत (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हों और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , के हों, जहाँ के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(29)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1802.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument Coin operated Person Weighing Machine) with analogue indication of "PR-91" series of ordinary accuracy (accuracy class-IV) and with brand name "NSC" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Northern Scale Company, B-31, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/594 ;

Figure



The said Model is a lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Coin Operated Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100 kg and up to 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , "k" being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

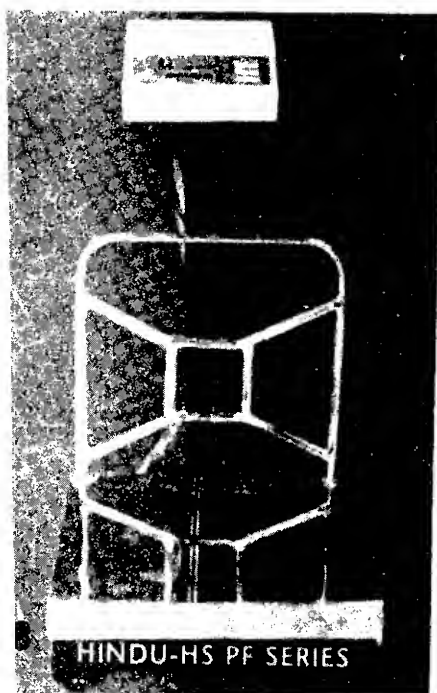
[F. No. WM-21(29)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1803.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्केल, 225, एस वी पटेल, सलाई, पांडिचेरी-600 501 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एच एस-पी एफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "हिन्दु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/677 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जहां के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(97)/2003]

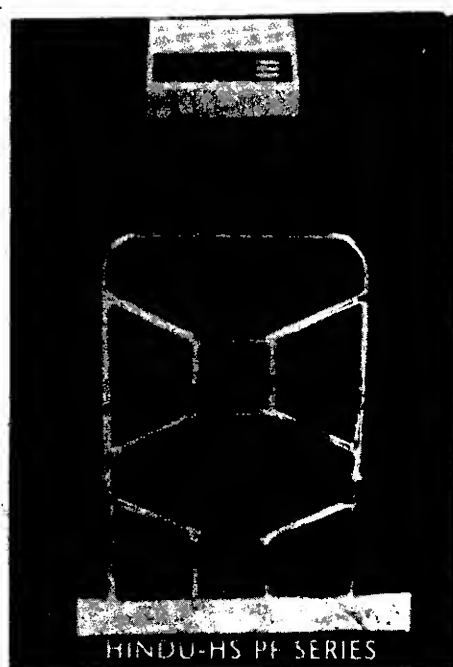
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1803.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HS-PF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "HINDU" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Scales, 225, S. V. Patel Salai, Pondicherry-600 501 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/677 ;

Figure



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where "k" being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(97)/2003]

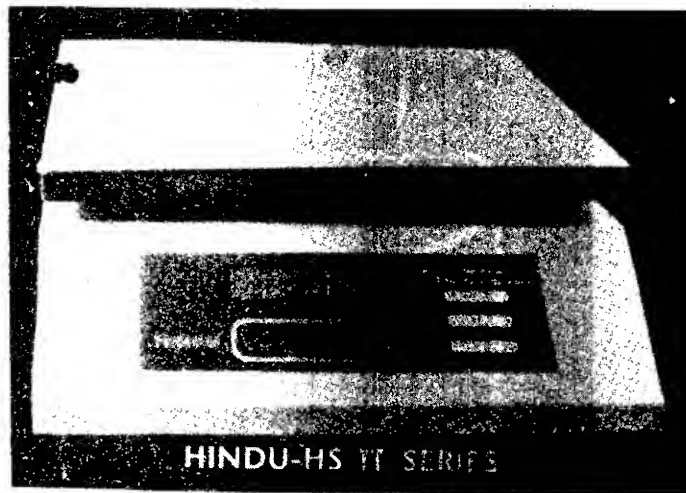
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1804.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्केल, 225, एस बी पटेल, सलाई, पांडिचेरी-600501 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एच एस-टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "हिन्दु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/678 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

आकृति



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल एन सहित और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(97)/2003]

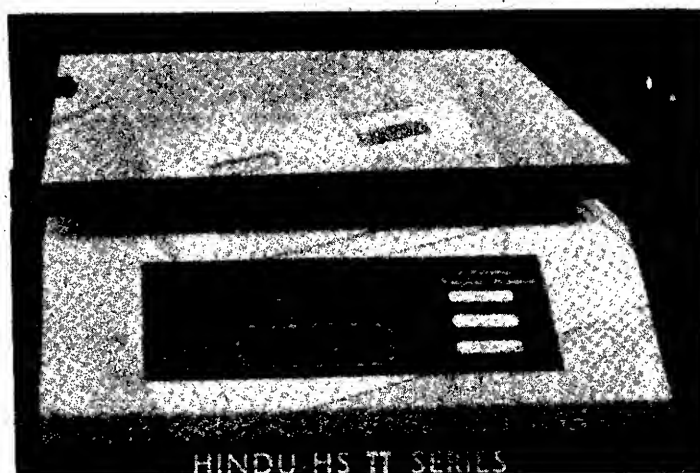
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1804.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HS-TT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "HINDU" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Hindustan Scales, 225, S. V. Patel Salai, Pondichery-600501 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/678 ;

Figure



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , "k" being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(97)/2003]

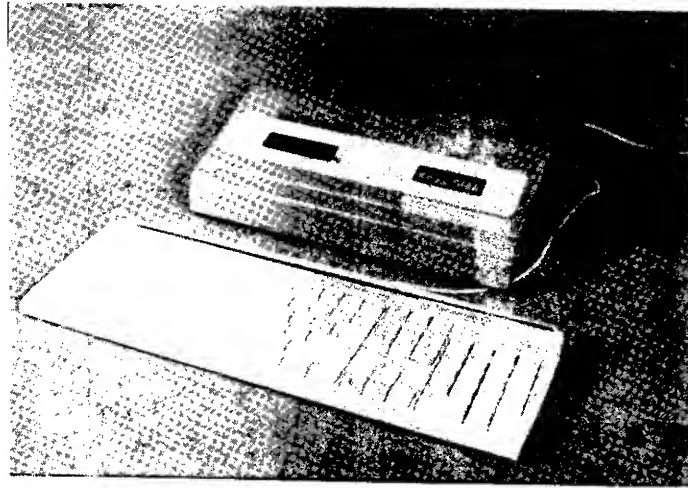
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1805.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्टेवे इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चौथा फेज, पीन्या इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस एल डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण ( बहुलोड सेल प्रकार का वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “स्टेवे” ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/681 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

आकृति



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण ( बहुलोड सेल प्रकार का वेब्रिज ) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग ( यथार्थता वर्ग-III ) है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(201)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



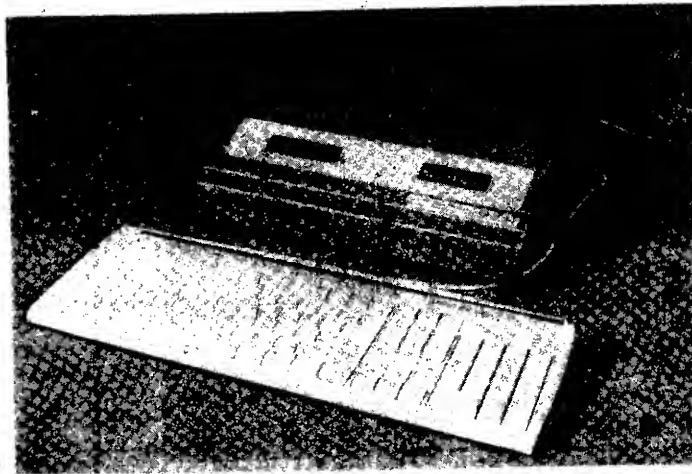
New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1805.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Multi load cell type weighbridge), of SLW series ( hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "STATWEIGHT" manufactured by M/s Statweigh India Private Limited, 47, 4th Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/681,

The said Model is a strain gauge load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ( Multiload cell type weighbridge) of maximum capacity of 40,000 Kg. minimum capacity of 200 Kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 Kg. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50HZ alternative current power supply.

Figure



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification interval value of 5kg or above and number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , "k" being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

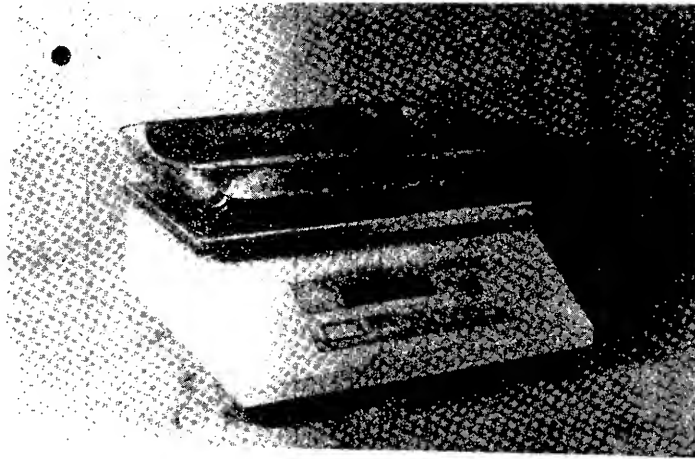
[F. No. WM-21(201)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1806.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टेटवे इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चौथा फेज, पीन्या इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस एल सी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्टेटवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/682 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40000 कि० ग्रा० और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उम्मी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(201)/2003]

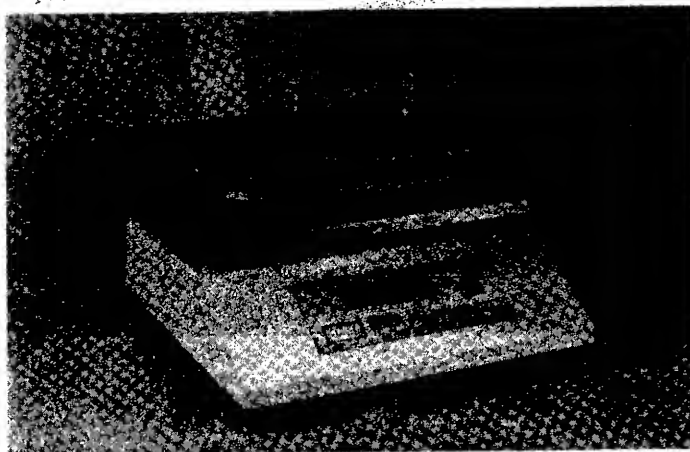
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S. O. 1806.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Conversion kit for weighbridge), of SLC series (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "STATWEIGH" manufactured by M/s Statweigh India Private Limited, 447, 4th Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/682;

The said model is a strain gauge load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for weighbridge) of maximum capacity 40000, minimum capacity 200kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class-III) The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instruments operates on 230 V. 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification interval value of 5kg or above and number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

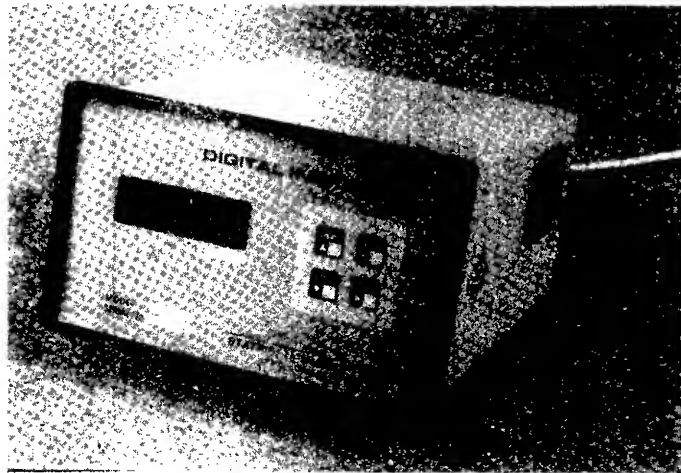
[F. No. WM-21(201)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1807.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डेल्टा डिजिटल स्केल, 10, बंशीलाल नगर, औरंगाबाद-431005, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डी डी एस-जे पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डेल्टा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/483 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

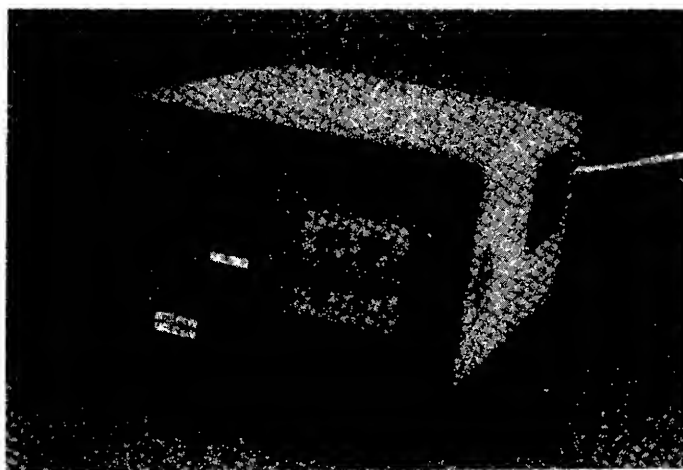
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1807.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “DDS-JP” series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name “DELTA” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Delta Digital Scale, 10, Bansilal Nagar, Aurangabad-431005, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/483;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1 mg or up to 50mg and for verification scale interval in the range of 500—50,000 for 'e' value of 100 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1808.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डेल्टा डिजिटल स्केल, 10, बंशीलाल नगर, औरंगाबाद-431005, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी डी एस-टी बी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डेल्टा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/484 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

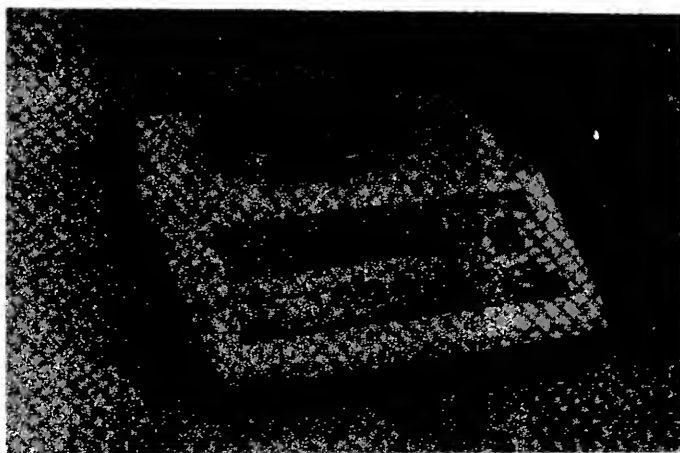
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1808.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DDS-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DELTA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Delta Digital Scale, 10, Bansilal Nagar, Aurangabad-431005, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/484.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1809.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डेल्टा डिजिटल स्केल, 10, बंशीलाल नगर, औरंगाबाद-431005, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डी डी एस-पी एम” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “डेल्टा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/485 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करेगा है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2002]

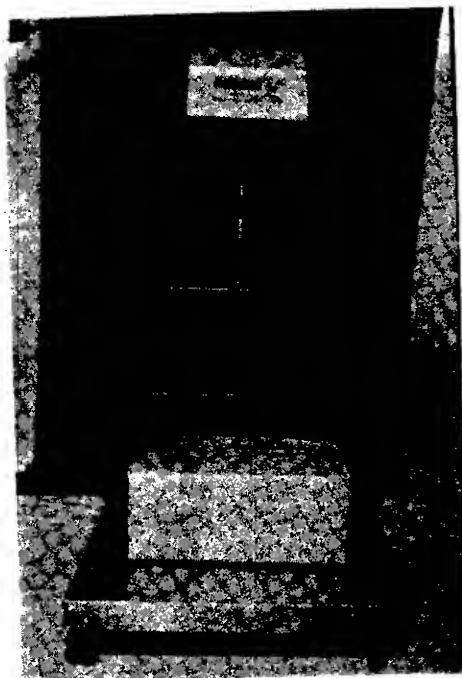
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1809.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “DDS-PM” series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name “DELTA” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Delta Digital Scale, 10, Bansilal Nagar, Aurangabad-431005, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/485.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for ‘e’ value of 5g. or more and with ‘e’ value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle; design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

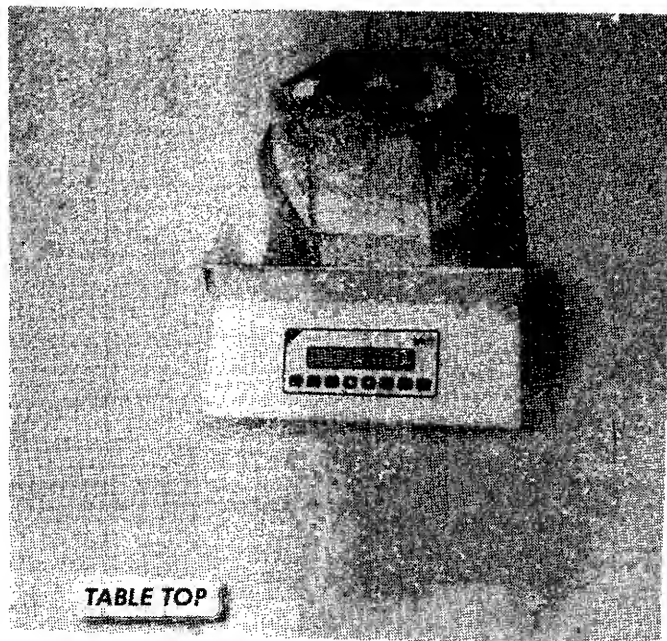
[F. No. WM-21(314)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1810.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल टेक्नोलॉजिस, 5-162/3, चन्द्र नगर कालोनी, एच एम टी रोड, चित्तल हैदराबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "यू टी-टी टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "यूनिवर्सल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/03/105 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी सेल प्रकार का अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट का मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

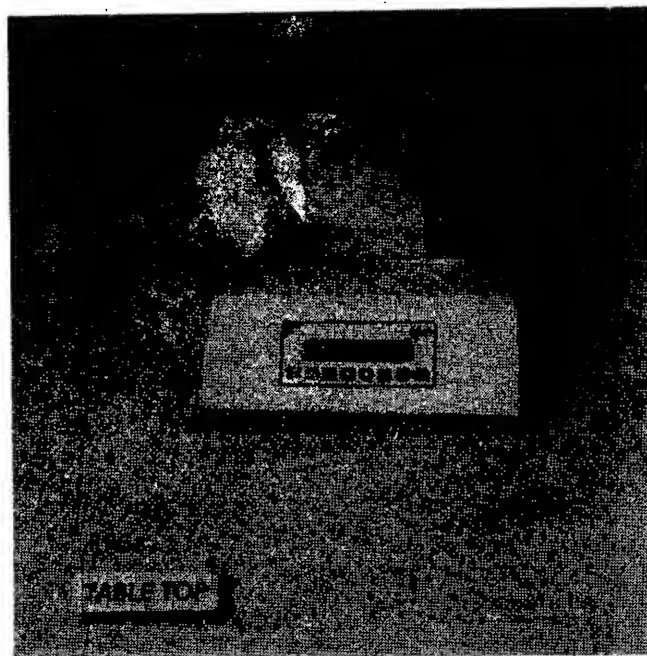
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(176)/2002]

पो. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1810.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic Weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy class II) of UT-TT series with brand name "UNIVERSAL" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Universal Technologies, 5-162/3, Chandra Nagar Colony, HMT Road, Chintal, Hyderabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/105:



The said Model (see the figure given) is a strain gauge load cell type non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 30 kg. and minimum capacity 100 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing and stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. or 50 mg. and with for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

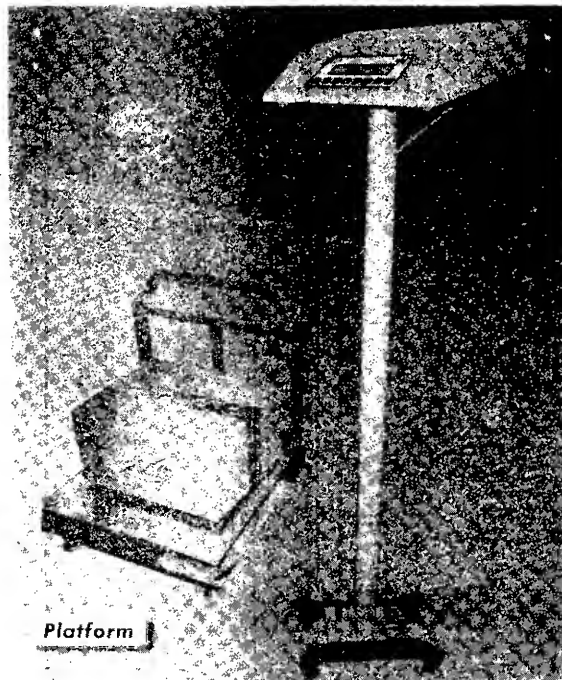
[F. No. WM-21(176)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1811.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल टेक्नोलॉजिस, 5-162/3, चन्द्र नगर कालोनी, एच एम टी रोड, चिंतल हैदराबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्कोटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "यूनिवर्सल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/03/106 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी सेल प्रकार का अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट का मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

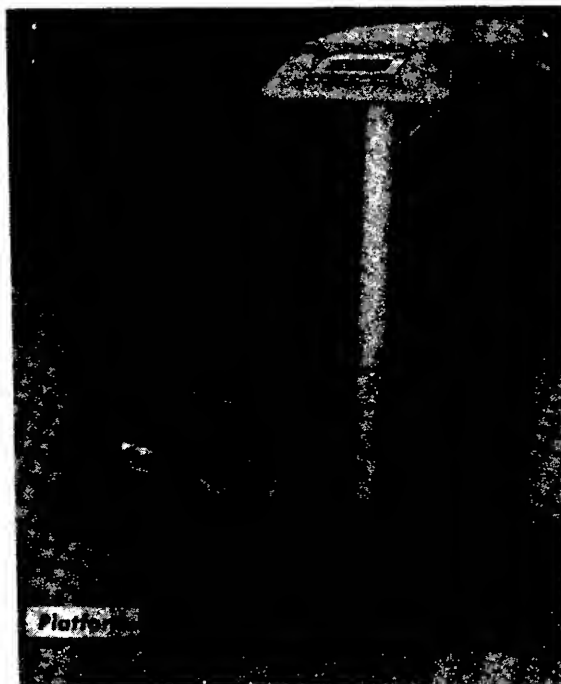
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(176)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1811.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic Weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy class II) of UT-PT series with brand name "UNIVERSAL" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Universal Technologies, 5-162/3, Chandra Nagar Colony, HMT Road, Chintal, Hyderabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/106;



The said Model (see the figure given) is a strain gauge load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type). The maximum capacity is 120 kg. and minimum capacity 500 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 g. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing and stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the machine for fraudulent-practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 50kg and 300kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  and  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

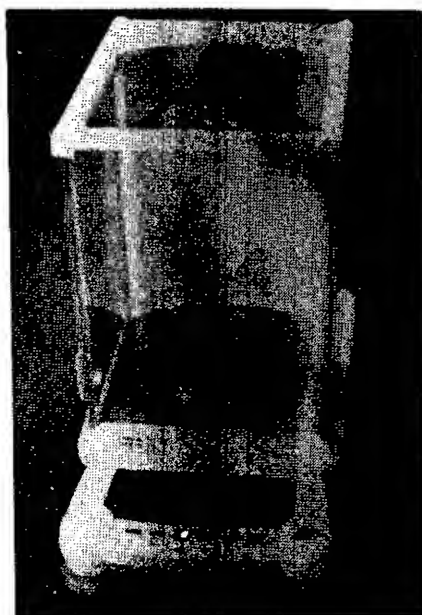
[F. No. WM-21(176)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1812.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिमादजु (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए 17 और 18, थिरु वी का इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुड्डुडी, चेन्नई - 600 032, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) वाले "ए यू डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/683 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक यूनिब्लॉक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 320 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। तरल क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 और अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 42 ग्रा.से 320 ग्रा. के बीच अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

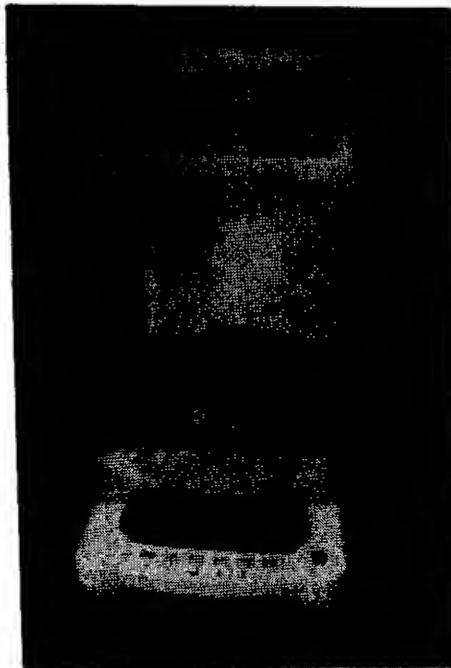
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम- 21(205)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1812.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AUW" series of Special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shimadzu (India) Private Limited, A17 & 18, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/683.



The said Model is a uniblock technology based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 320g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 42g to 320g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(205)/2003]

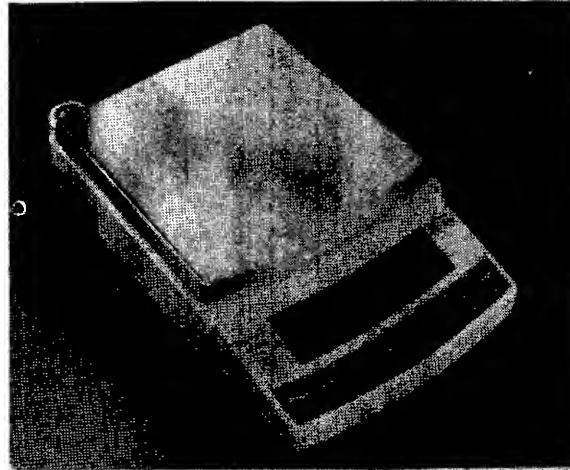
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1813.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिमादजु (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए 17 और 18, थिरु वी का इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुड्डो, चेन्नई - 600 032, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "यू एक्स-एच" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/684 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक यूनिब्लॉक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। तरल क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 और अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 220 ग्रा. से 6200 ग्रा. के बीच अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(205)/2003]

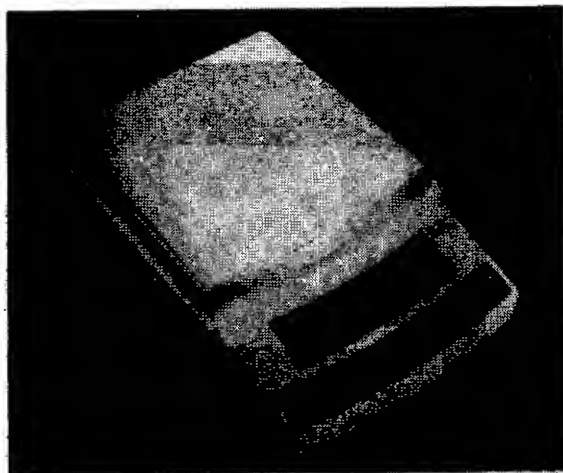
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1813.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "UX-H" series of Special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu (India) Private Limited, A17 & 18, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/684;



The said Model is a uniblock technology based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 2200 g. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 220 g. and 6200 g. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

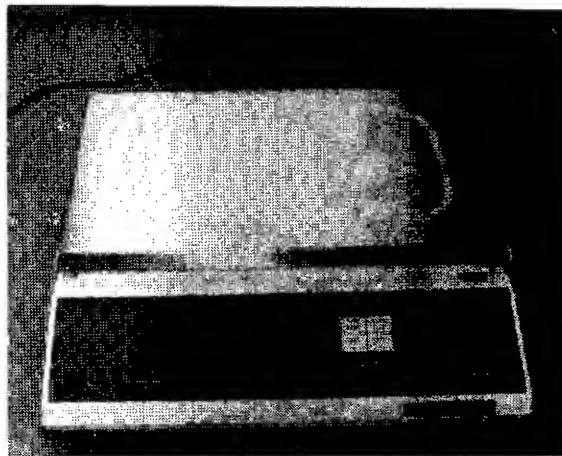
[F. No. WM-21(205)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

**का. आ. 1814.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिमादजु (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए 17 और 18 थिरु वी का इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुड्डो, चेन्नई-600032, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग- I) वाले "बी एक्स -के एच" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/685 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक यूनिब्लॉक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 ग्रा. है सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। तरल क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 से और अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 12 कि.ग्रा. से 32 कि.ग्रा. के बीच अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

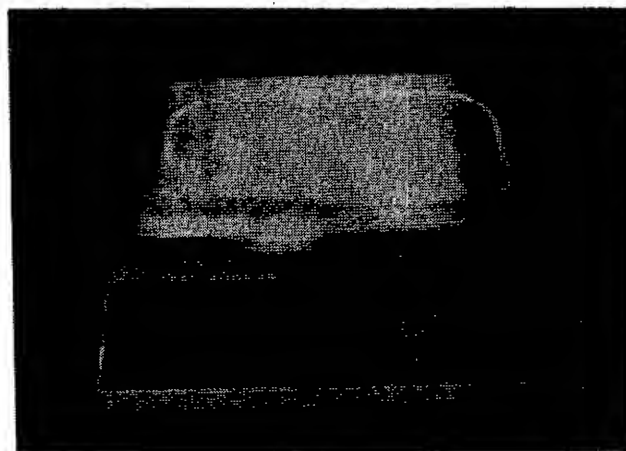
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(205)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1814.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "BX-KH" series of Special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu (India) Private Limited, A17 & 18, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai - 600032, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/685;



The said Model is a uniblock technology based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg and minimum capacity of 10g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36, of the said act the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 12 kg. to 32 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

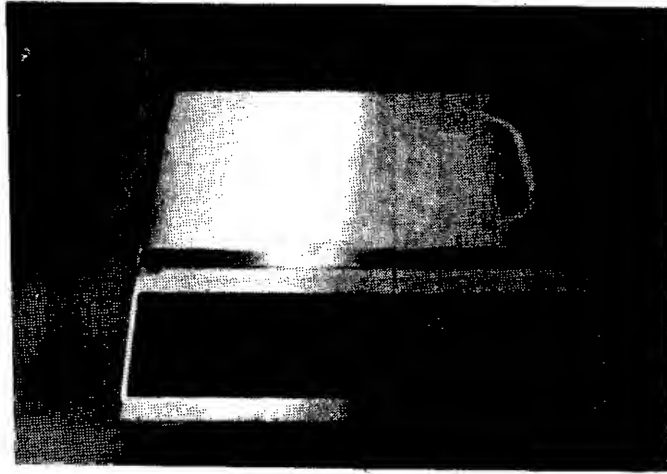
[F. No. WM-21(205)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1815.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिमादजु (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए 17 और 18, थिरु वी का इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुड्डु, चेन्नई-600 032, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "बी एक्स-के एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/686 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक माडल एक यूनिब्लॉक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 52 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। तरल क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 32 कि. ग्रा. से 52 कि.ग्रा. के बीच अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

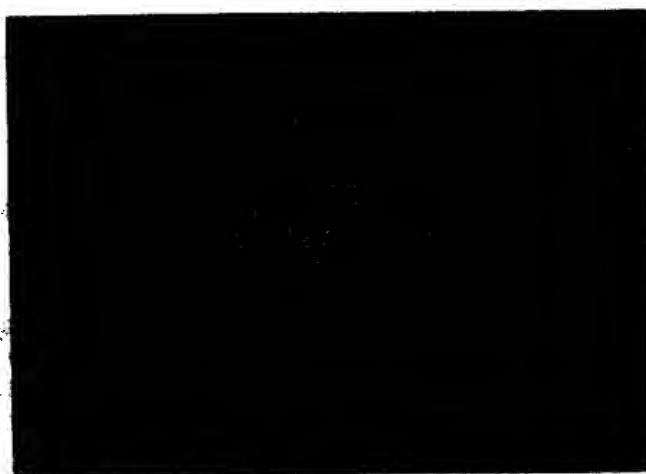
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(205)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1815.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "BX-KS" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu (India) Private Ltd., A17 & 18, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai-600 032, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/686;



The said Model is a uniblock technology based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 52 kg. and minimum capacity of 50 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 32 kg. to 52 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

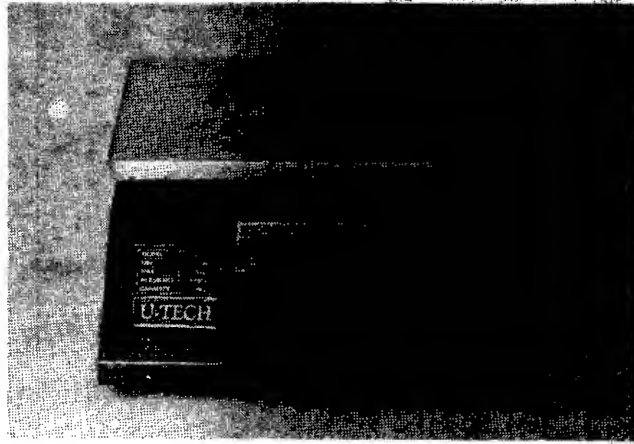
[F. No. WM-21(205)/2003]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1816.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजीटल इलैक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग सिस्टम, 140/3, ईस्ट मोती बाग, गली नं. 7, पुलिस स्टेशन के निकट, सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली-110007 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "यू टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "यू-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/595 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

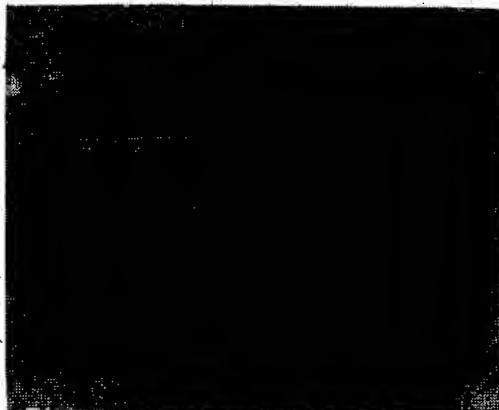
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(283)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1816.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "UTT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "U-Tech" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Digital Electronic Weighing System, 140/3, East Moti Bagh, Gali No. 7, Near Police Station, Sarai Rohila, Delhi-110007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/595;



The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 1kg and minimum capacity of 5 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(283)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1817.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग सिस्टम, 140/3, ईस्ट मोती बाग, गली नं. 7, पुलिस स्टेशन के निकट, सराय रोहिला, दिल्ली-110007 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "यू टी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "यू-टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/596 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल 500 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो ध्वन्यात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(283)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1817.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "UTP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "U-Tech" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Digital Electronic Weighing System, 140/3, East Moti Bagh, Gali No. 7, Near Police Station, Sarai Rohila, Delhi-110007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/596;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1200kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(283)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1818.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आर एस टेक्नोलॉजी, एल आई जी बी-63, डॉ. ए एस राव नगर, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आर एस टी-एम डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ग्रामस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/305 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6.5 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 0.5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(325)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1818.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "RST-MW" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "GRAMS" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. RS Technology, LIG B-63, Dr A.S. Rao Nagar, E.C.I.L. Post, Hyderabad-500 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/305;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 6.5kg and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg, and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

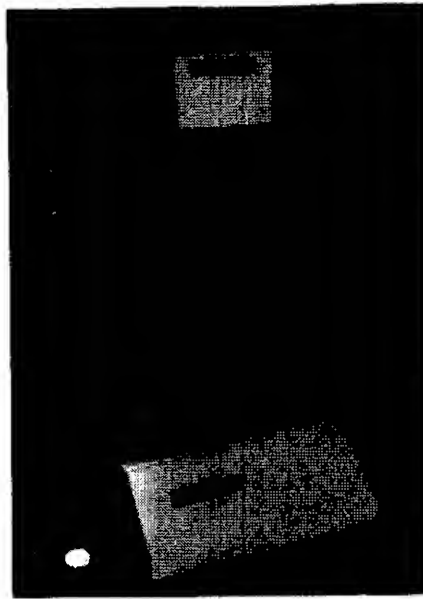
[F. No. WM-21(325)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1819.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आर एस टेक्नोलॉजी, एल आई जी बी-63, डा. ए एस राव नगर, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आर एस टी-टी बी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ग्रामस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/306 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

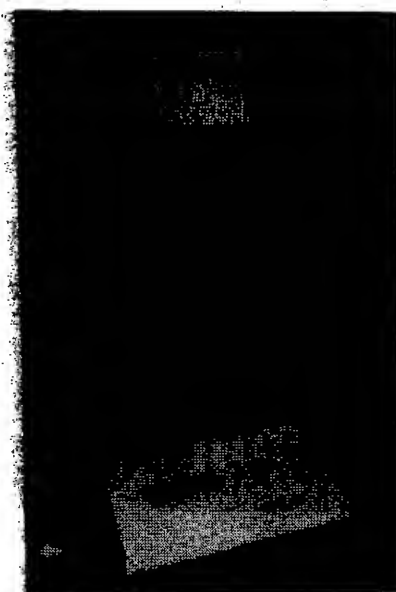
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(325)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1819.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "RST-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GRAMS" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s RS Technology, LIG B-63, Dr. A.S. Rao Nagar, E.C.I.L, Post, Hyderabad-500 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/306;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(325)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

क्रा.आ. 1820.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आर एस टेक्नोलॉजी, एलआईजी बी-63, डा. ए एस राय नगर, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आर एस टी-एफ एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक मूल्यन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ग्रामस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/307 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करता है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का बाट और माप आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदान पर कार्य करता है।

मॉडल प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, अपाटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उक्त श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. रेंज तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

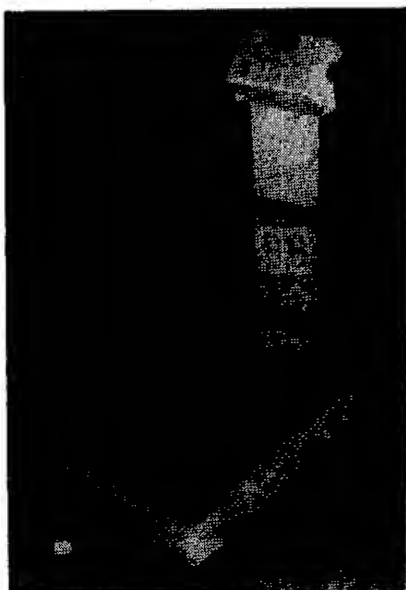
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(325)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1820.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "RST-FS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GRAMS" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s RS Technology, LIG B-63, Dr. A.S. Rao Nagar, E.C.I.L. Post, Hyderabad-500 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/307;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also to be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 50kg and 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

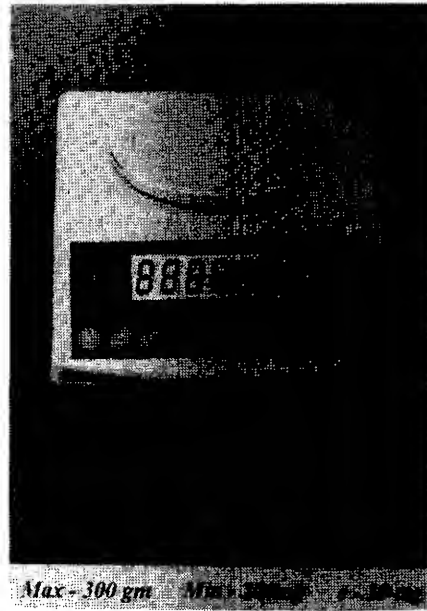
[F. No. WM-21(325)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1821.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिलिकोन वेइंग टेक्नोलॉजी प्रा.लि., 32, मधुसुदन नगर, यूनिट-IV, भुवनेश्वर-751001, उड़ीसा द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस डब्ल्यू टी-जे पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सिलिकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/708 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(318)/2002]

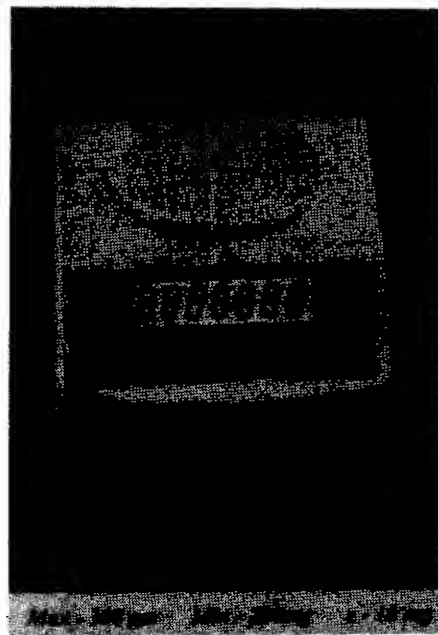
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1821.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of , non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SWT-JP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SILICON" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Silicon Weighing Technologies Private Limited, 32, Madhusudan Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubneswar-751001, Orissa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/708;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(318)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1822.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिलिकोन वेइंग टेक्नोलॉजी प्रा.लि., 32, मधुसूदन नगर, यूनिट-IV, भुवनेश्वर-751001, उड़ीसा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस डब्ल्यू टी-टी बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सिलिकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/709 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

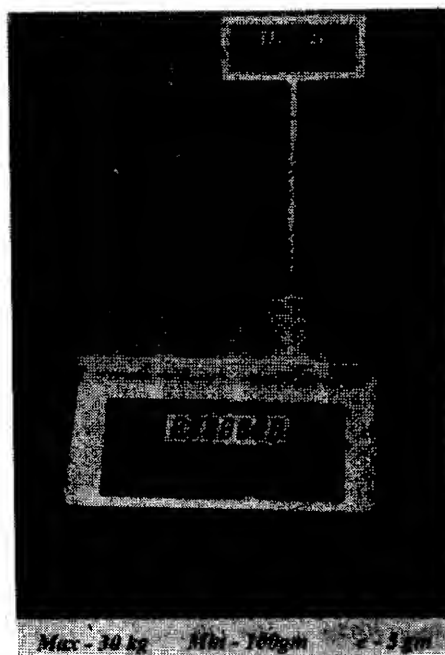
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(318)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1822.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SWT-TB" medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SILICON" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Silicon Weighing Technologies Private Limited, 32, Madhusudan Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubneswar-751001, Orissa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/709;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

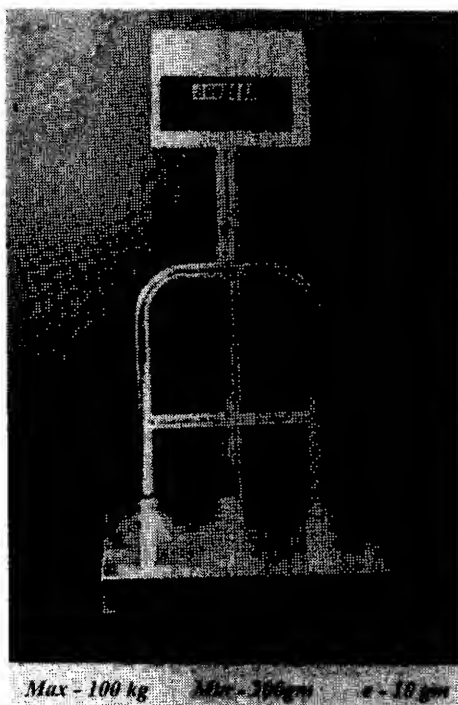
[F. No. WM-21(318)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1823.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिलिकोन वेइंग टेक्नोलॉजी प्रा.लि., 32, मधुसूदन नगर, यूनिट-IV, भुवनेश्वर-751001, उड़ीसा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू टी-पी टी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सिलिकोन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/710 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

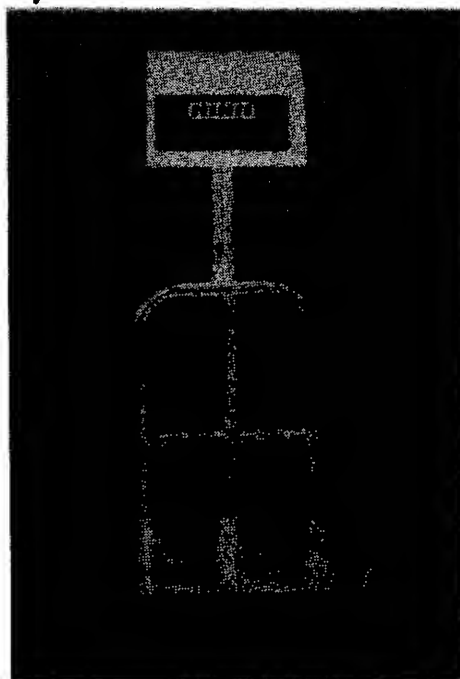
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(318)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2004

**S.O. 1823.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SWT-PT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SILICON" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Silicon Weighing Technologies Private Limited, 32, Madhusudan Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-751001, Orissa and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/710;



The said Model is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

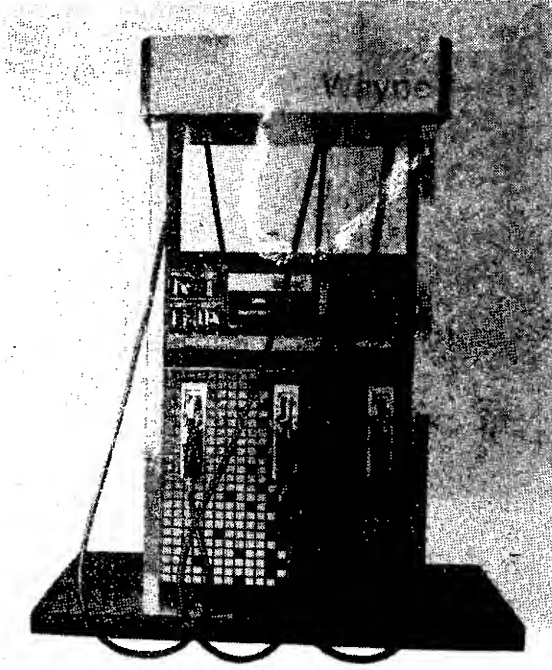
[F. No. WM-21(318)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1824.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा मिनिस्ट्री डो डिसेनवोविमेन्टो इन्डस्ट्रीया ई कामसिओ एक्स्ट्रियो इनस्टीयूयो नेशनल डी मेट्रोलोजीआ, नार्मलाईजकोलोई क्यालिडो इन्डस्ट्रीयल इनमेट्रो द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ड्रेसर इन्डस्ट्रीओ लि. डितोसओ वैंने, ब्राजील द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स टेलटेक इन्स्ट्रुमनेशतन, प्रा. लि. 28/4 बी खरादी, आफ नगर रोड, पुणे-411014 द्वारा भारत में विक्री किया गया बहुउत्पाद पम्प और डीसपेनस (एम पी डी) वाले वैंने है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/13/2003/552 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल बहु उत्पादक पम्प और डीसपेनसर है। इसकी प्रवाह दर 50 लि./प्रति मिनट या 75 ली./प्रति मि. और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 5 लीटर/प्रति मि. है। सबसे छोटा खण्ड 0.01 लीटर है। मूल्य द्वारा या आयतन द्वारा निर्यातपूर्ण सुविधा सहित अधिकतम आयतन प्रदर्शन 9999.99 लीटर तथा मूल्य प्रदर्शन 9999.99 रुपये है। एकक मूल्य प्रदर्शन 99.99 रुपए है। यह 7 अंकक तक योग करने वाला है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(329)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2004

**S.O. 1824.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority alongwith the Model approval certificate issued by the Ministerio do Desenvolvimento, Industria E Comercio Exterior, Instituto Nacional De Metrologia, Normalizaçao e Qualidade Industrial, Inmetro, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Multi Product Pumps and Dispensers (MPD) of "Wayne" brand herein referred to as the Model, bearing Model numbers 3/G 3390 and 3/G 3498 manufactured by M/s. Dresser Industria Ltd. Divisao Wayne, Brazil and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Teltech Instrumentation Pvt. Ltd., 28/4B, Kharadi, Off Nagar Road, Pune 411014, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/552.



The said Model is a Multi Product pumps and dispenser with maximum flow rate 50 litre/minute or 75 litre/minute and minimum flow rate 5 litre/minute. The smallest division is 0.01 litre. The maximum volume indication is 9999.99 litre and maximum value indication is Rs. 9999.99 with pre-set facility by volume or by value. The unit price indication is Rs. 99.99. It has a 7 digits totalizer.

[F. No. WM-21(329)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1825.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जीवन नागजी एण्ड संस, रिषर बैंक सावरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "श्री की" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "श्री के" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/597 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(338)/2001]

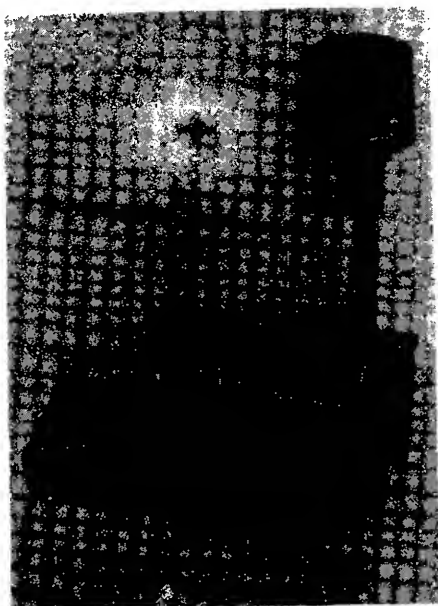
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 13th July, 2004

**S.O. 1825.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Three-Key" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Three-Key" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jivan Nagji and Sons River Bank, Savarkundla-364 515 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/597;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1 mg or to 50 mg or with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

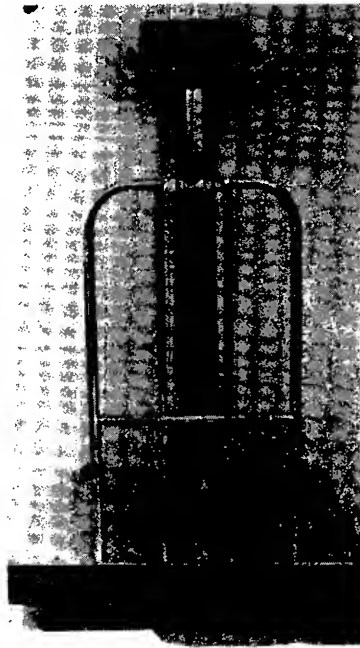
[F. No. WM-21(338)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1826.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जीवन नागजी एण्ड संस, रिवर बैंक सावरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “श्री की” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “श्री के” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/599 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्रॉम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

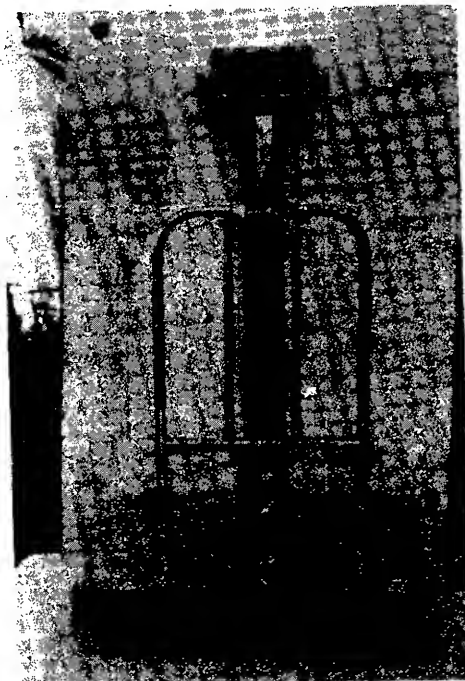
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(338)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2004

**S.O. 1826.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Three-Key" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Three-Key" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jivan Nagji and Sons, River Bank, Savarkundla-364 515 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/599;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'c' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

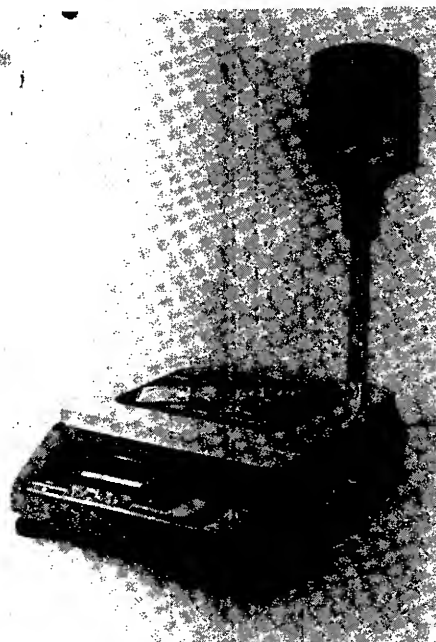
[F. No. WM-21(338)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1827.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जीवन नागजी एण्ड संस, रिवर बैंक, सावरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "श्री की" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "श्री के" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/598 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डेब्ल्यू. एम.-21(338)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2004

**S.O. 1827.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table Top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Three-Key" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Three-Key" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jivan Nagji and Sons, River Bank, Savarkundla-364 515 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/598;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  or  $5 \times 10^4$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(338)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

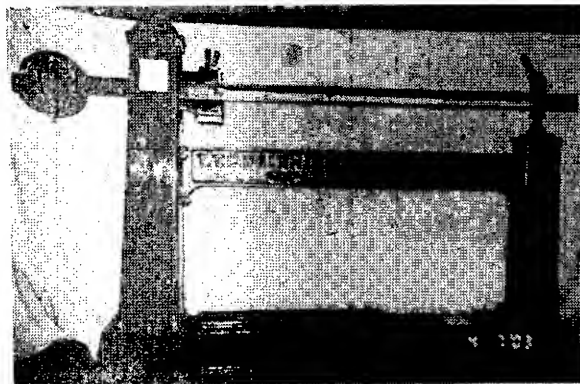
नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1828.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टी टी सी वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 33/1, एन एस सी रोड (कमरा नं. 307) कोलकाता-700001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के तुल्य रूप सूचन सहित, स्वतः मूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एटलस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/379 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए संतुलन बॉल इत्यादि महत्वपूर्ण भागों को सीलबन्द किया जा सकता है।

यह मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) यांत्रिक वे ब्रिज है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 कि.ग्रा. है। उपकरण लॉवर प्रणाली पर काम करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से 50 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(133)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

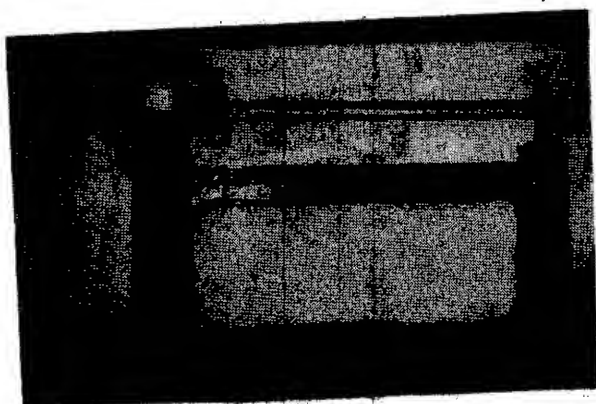
New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1828.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Mechanical weigh bridge type) weighing instrument with analoue indication of "PW" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATLAS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. T.T.C. Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd., 33/1, N.S.C. Road, (Room No. 307) Kolkata-700 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/379;

**Seal :** In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also be done on other vital parts like balancing ball etc. to prevent their opening for fraudulent practices.

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a mechanical weigh bridge with a maximum capacity of 10 tonne and minimum capacity of 40kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. The instrument works on lever system.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model is to be cover the other weighing instruments of same accuracy class and of same make with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 50 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

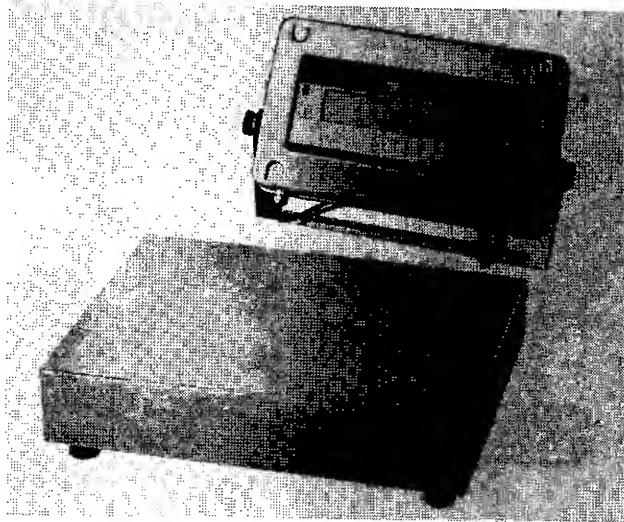
[F. No. WM-21(133)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1829.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलीश टेक्नीस्के बंडेसेनस्टाल्ट (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स बिजेरबा गम्भ एण्ड कं० विलहेम-राउट-एस टी आर, 72336-बालिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स वे ब्रिज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 30, वेगा, हीरान्नदानी एस्टेट, थाने (पश्चिम) 400607 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री किया गया मध्यम या साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III या वर्ग-III) वाले "बी टी" श्रृंखला के लीवर वक्स सहित या लीवर के बिना अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बिजेरबा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/543 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल लीवर सहित या लीवर के बिना एक अस्वचालित इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. से 120 टन तक है और मध्यम या साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग का है। इसमें बहु अन्तराल या बहु रेंज उपकरण का विकल्प है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(256)/2003]

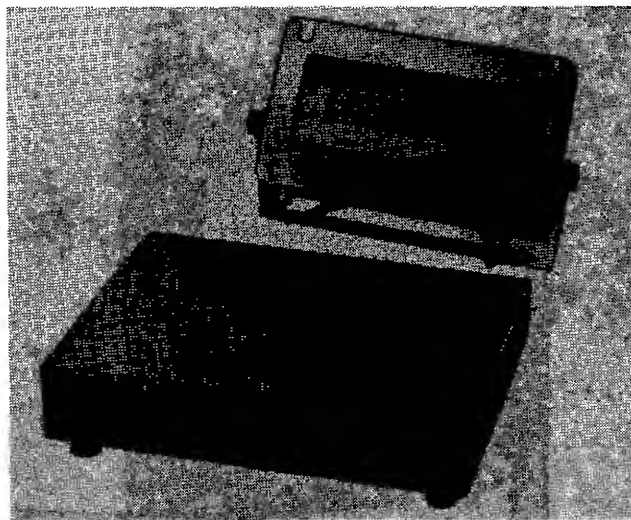
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1829.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the model approval certificate and test result issued by Physikalish Technische Bundesanstalt [PTB] Germany, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Proviso (iii) to Sub-section (3) and Sub-section (7) and (8), of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the non-automatic electro mechanical weighing instrument with or without lever work ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), with brand name 'BIZERBA' of series 'BT' belonging to medium or ordinary accuracy class (Accuracy class III or III) manufactured by M/s Bizerba Gmbh & Co., WILHELM-KRAUT-STR, 72336-BALINGEN, GERMANY, and sold in India by M/s Weigh Biz India Private Limited, 30, Vega, Hiranandani Estate Thane (West) 400607 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/543;



The said model is a non-automatic electro mechanical weighing instrument with or without lever work with maximum capacity 1 kg to 120 tonne belonging to medium or ordinary accuracy class. It has the option of Multi-Interval or Multi range instrument.

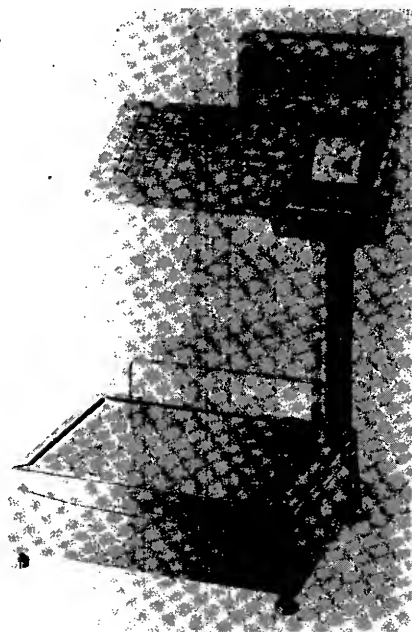
[F. No. WM-21(256)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1830.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलीश टेकनीस्के बंडेसेनस्टालट (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजेरबा गम्भ एण्ड कं० विलहेम-राउट-एस टी आर, 72336-बालिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स वे ब्रिज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 30, वेगा, हीरान्नदानी एस्टेट, थाने (पश्चिम) 400607 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री किया गया मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक मूल्य संगणना करने का तोलन उपकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बिजेरबा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/544 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक अस्वचालित इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक मूल्य संगणना करने वाला तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. से कम है और मध्यम या साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग का है। इसमें बहु अन्तराल उपकरण का विकल्प है।

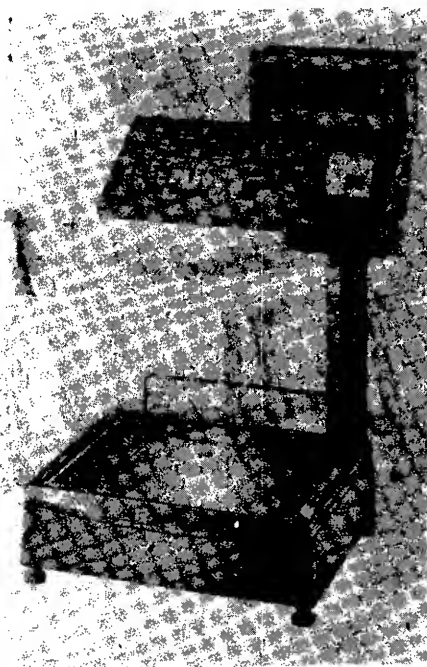
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(256)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1830.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate and test result issued by Physikalish Technische Bundesanstalt [PTB], Germany, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (iii) to Sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8), of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of the non-automatic electro mechanical price computing weighing instrument (hereinafter referred to as the said model), with brand name 'BIZERBA' of series 'BS' belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) manufactured by M/s. Bizerba Gmbh & Co., WILHELM-KRAUT-STR, 72336-BALINGEN, GERMANY, and sold in India by M/s Weigh Biz India Private Limited, 30, Vega, Hiranandani Estate Thane (West) 400607 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/544;



The said Model is a non-automatic electro mechanical price computing weighing instrument with maximum capacity less than 150 kg belonging to medium accuracy class. It has the option of being Multi interval instrument.

[F. No. WM-21(256)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

**का० आ० 1831.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलीश टेकनीस्के बंडेसेनस्टालट (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजेरबा गम्भ एण्ड कं० विलहेम-राउट-एस टी आर, 72336-बालिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स वे ब्रिज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 30, वेगा, हीरानन्दानी एस्टेट, थाने (पश्चिम) 400607 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री किया गया "जी एस-सी डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के भार जांचने वाले तोलन उपकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बिजेरबा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/545 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल भार जांचने वाला तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है।

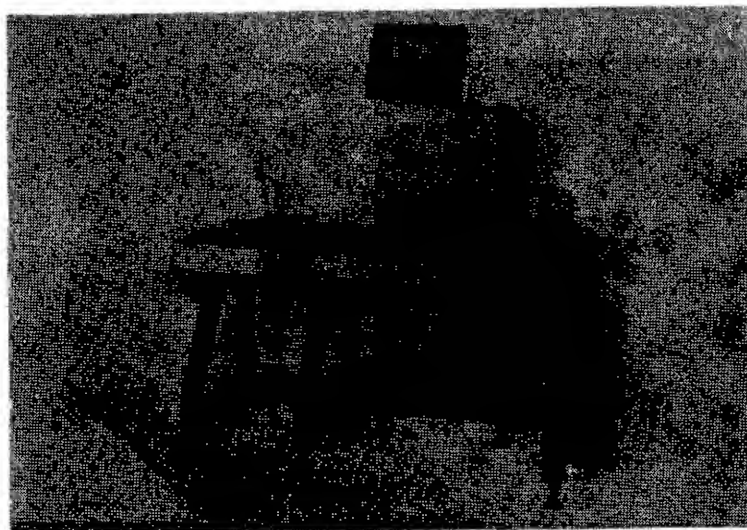
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(256)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1831.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate and test result issued by Physikalish Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Proviso (iii) to Sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8), of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the check weigher ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), with brand name 'BIZERBA' of series 'GS-CW' manufactured by M/s. Bizerba Gmbh & Co., WILHELM-KRAUT-STR, 72336-BALINGEN, GERMANY, and sold in India by M/s. Weigh Biz India Private Limited, 30, Vega, Hiranandani Estate Thane (West) 400607 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/545;



The said Model is a check weigher with maximum capacity of 6 kg and minimum capacity 50 g. The verification interval value is 1 g and belonging to accuracy class x(1).

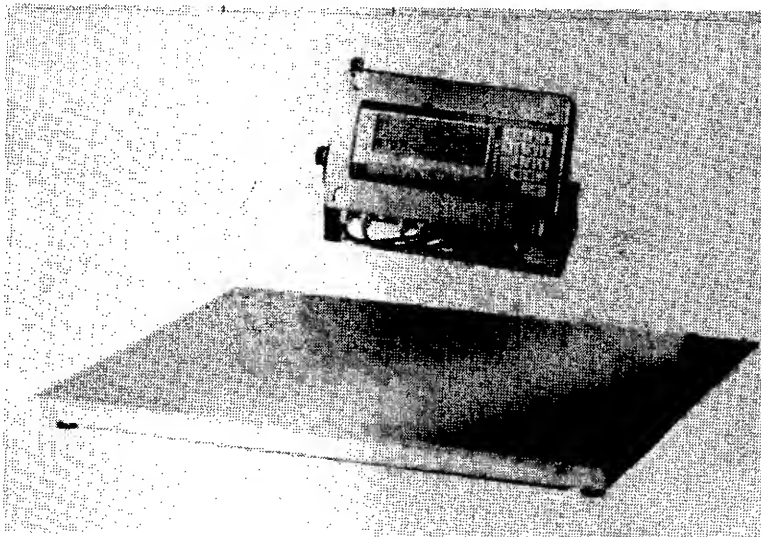
[F. No. WM-21(256)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1832.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलीश टेकनीस्के बंडेसेनस्टालट (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजेरवा गम्भ एण्ड कं० विलहेम-राउट-एस टी आर, 72336-बालिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स वे ब्रिज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 30, वेगा, हीरानन्दानी एस्टेट, थाने (पश्चिम) 400607 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री किया गया मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस टी" शृंखला के लीवर वक्स सहित या लीवर के बिना अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बिजेरवा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/546 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल लीवर सहित या लीवर के बिना एक अस्वचालित इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. से 120 टन तक है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग का है। इसमें बहु अन्तराल या बहुरेज उपकरण का विकल्प है।

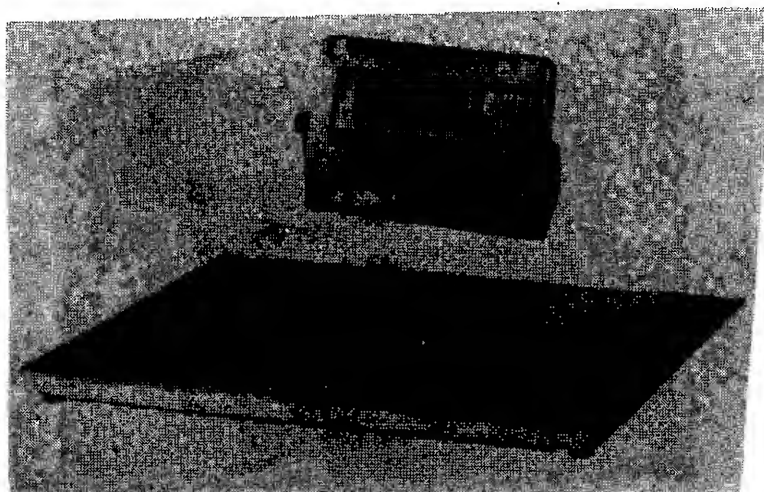
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(256)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1832.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate and test result issued by Physikalish Technische Bundesanstalt [PTB] Germany, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Proviso (iii) to sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8), of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the non-automatic electro mechanical weighing instrument with or without lever work ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), with brand name 'BIZERBA' of series 'ST' belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III ) manufactured by M/s. Bizerba Gmbh & Co., WILHELM-KRAUT-STR, 72336-BALINGEN, GERMANY, and sold in India by M/s. Weigh Biz India Private Limited, 30, Vega, Hiranandani Estate Thane (West) 400607 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/546;



The said Model is a non-automatic electro mechanical weighing instrument with or without lever work with maximum capacity 1 kg to 120 tonne belonging to medium accuracy class. It has the option of being Multi interval or Multi range instrument.

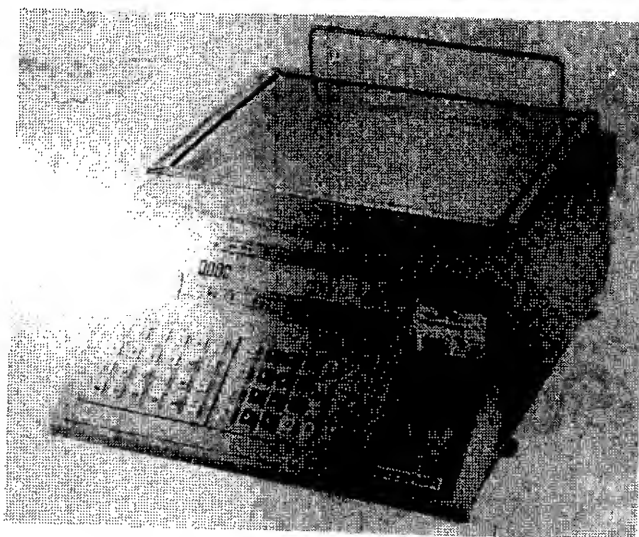
[F. No. WM-21(256)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1833.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलीश टेक्नीस्के बंडेसेनस्टालट (पी टी बी), जर्मनी, द्वारा जारी अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र और परीक्षण परिणाम के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (3) के परन्तुक (iii) और धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजेरबा गम्भ एण्ड कं० विलहेम-राउट-एस टी आर, 72336-बालिंगन, जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स वे ब्रिज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 30, वेगा, हीरनन्दानी एस्टेट, थाने (पश्चिम) 400607 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री किया गया मध्यम या साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी सी" शृंखला के लीवर वर्क्स सहित या लीवर के बिना अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बिजेरबा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/547 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल लीवर सहित या लीवर के बिना एक अस्वचालित इलैक्ट्रो यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा तक है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग का है। इसमें बहु अन्तराल या बहुरेज उपकरण का विकल्प है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(256)/2003]

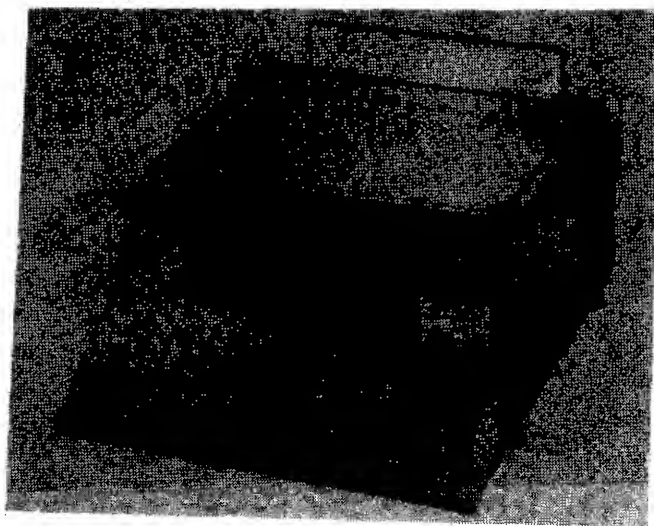
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1833.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate and test result issued by Physikalish Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) Germany, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers of conferred by Proviso (iii) to Sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8), of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the non-automatic electro mechanical price computing weighing instrument( hereinafter referred to as the said model), with brand name 'BIZERBA' of series 'BC' belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) manufactured by M/s Bizerba Gmbh & Co. WILHELM-KRAUT-STR, 72336-BALINGEN, GERMANY, and sold in India by M/s Weigh Biz India Private Limited, 30, Vega, Hiranandani Estate Thane (West) 400607 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/547;



The said Model is a non-automatic electro mechanical price computing weighing instrument with maximum capacity 1 kg to 200 kg belonging to medium accuracy class. It has the option of being Multi interval instrument.

[F. No. WM-21(256)/2003]

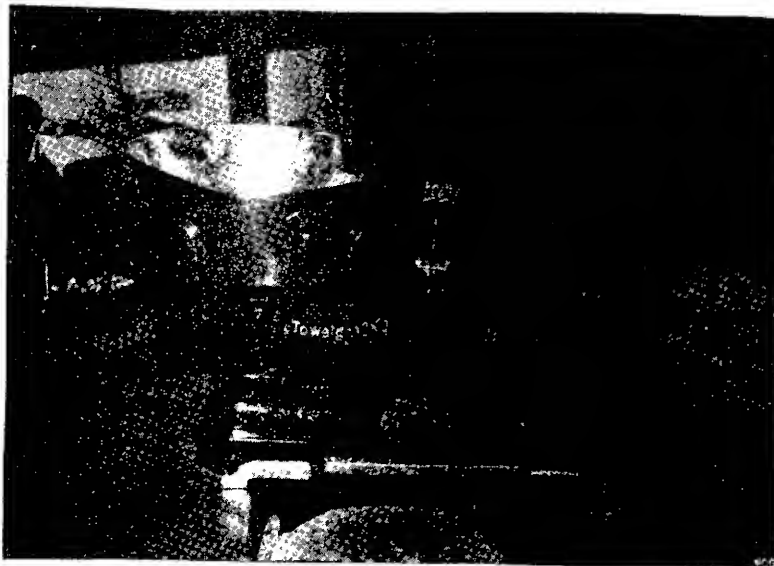
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

**का० आ० 1834.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राधेश्याम ऋषिपाल, 308/14, शहजादा बाग, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, दया बस्ती, दिल्ली-110035 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउंटर मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “राजा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/434 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउंटर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसी ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा.से 50 कि.ग्रा.तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(19)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1834.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a counter machine with brand name "Raja" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Radhey Shyam Rishi Pal, 308/14, Shahzada Bagh, Industrial Area, Daya Basti, Delhi-I 10035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/434;

The Model (see figure) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 500g and 50kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

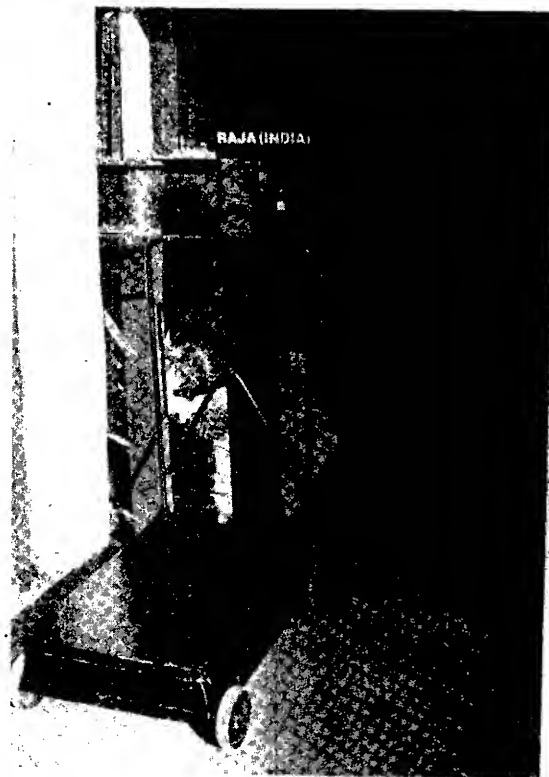
[F. No. WM-21(19)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1835.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राधेश्याम ऋषिपाल, 308/14, शहजादा बाग, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, दया बस्ती, दिल्ली-110035 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "राजा" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, सादृश्य उपदर्शित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म भारोन्मुखभार प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "राजा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/435 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन भारोन्मुखभार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

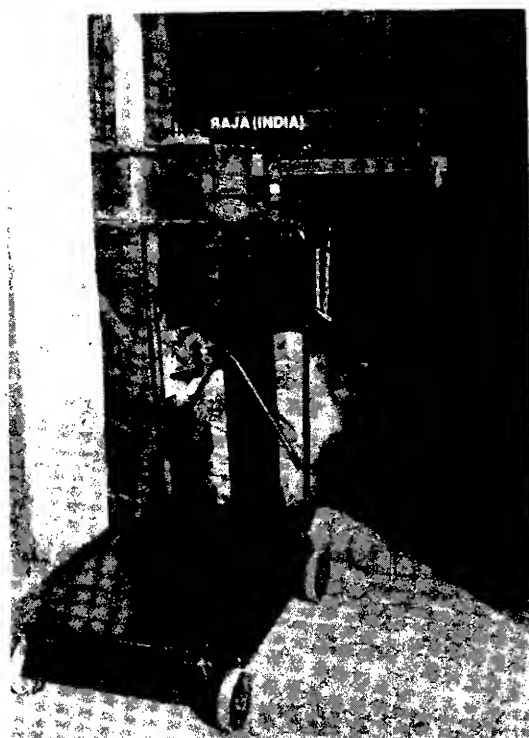
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(19)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1835.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "Raja" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Raja" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Radhey Shyam Rishi Pal, 308/14, Shahzada Bagh, Industrial Area, Daya Basti, Delhi-110035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/435.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 50 kg. and 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

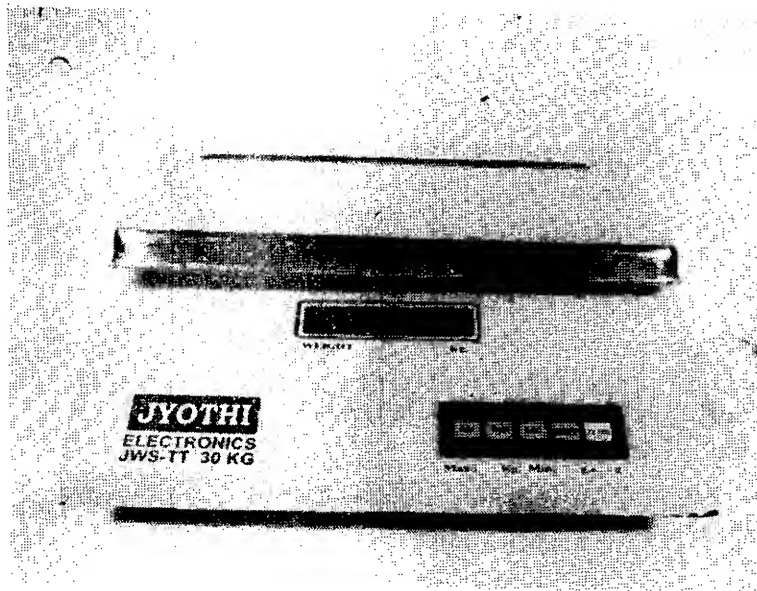
[F. No. WM-21(19)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

**का० आ० 1836.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ज्योति वेइंग सिस्टमस, सं. 18/296 ई-9-1, नीरगंटी स्ट्रीट, वेणुगोपाल नगर अन्नथपुर-515001, आन्ध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जे डब्ल्यू एस-टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ज्योति" है (जिसे इसमें हमें प्रमाण उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/679 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया जा रहा है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

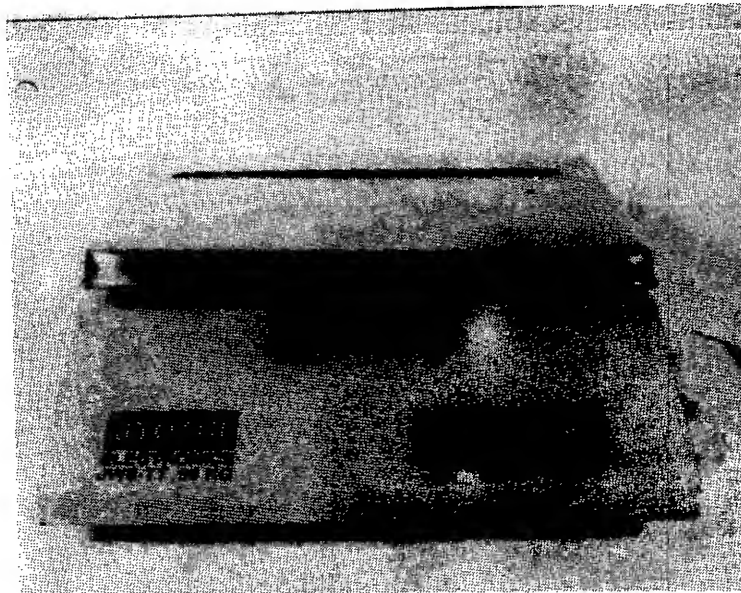
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम.-21(144)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

S.O. 1836.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JWS-TT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "JYOTHI" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jyothi Weighing Systems, No. 18/296 E-9-1, Neerganti Street, Venugopal Nagar, Ananthapur-515001, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/679;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

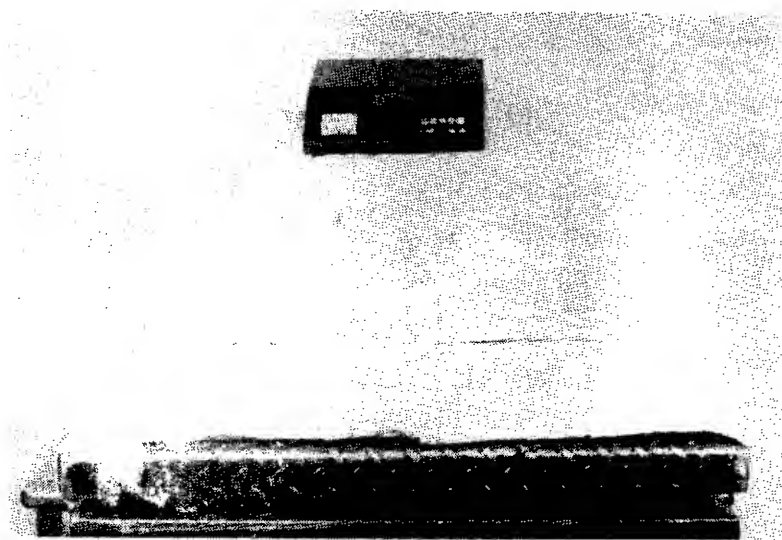
[F. No. WM-21(144)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1837.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ज्योति वेडिंग मिल्सर्स, सं. 18/296 ई-9-1, गैलरी स्ट्रीट, वेणुगोपाल नगर अन्तर्धपुर-515001, आन्ध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जे डब्ल्यू एम-पी एफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके व्यापक नाम "ज्योति" हैं (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसमें अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/680 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

म्यामिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $3 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(144)/2003]

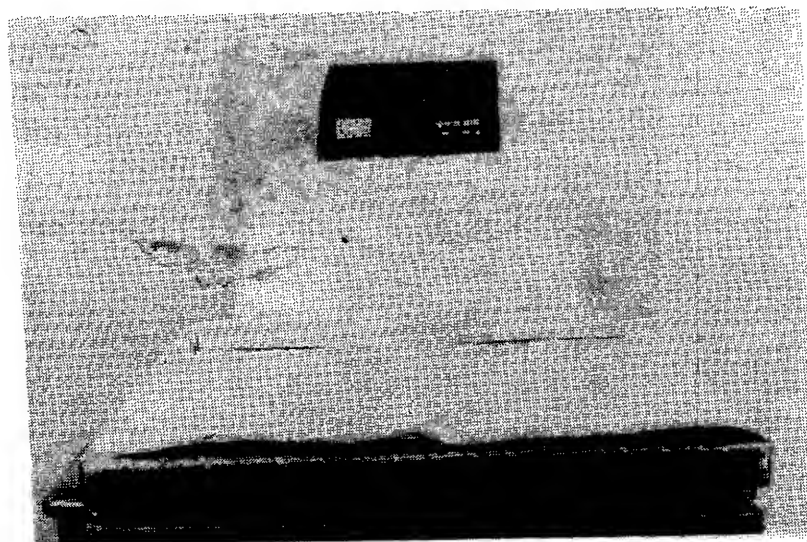
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1837.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JWS-PF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "JYOTHI" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jyothi Weighing Systems, No. 18/296 E-9-1, Neerganti Street, Venugopal Nagar, Ananthapur-515001, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/680;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

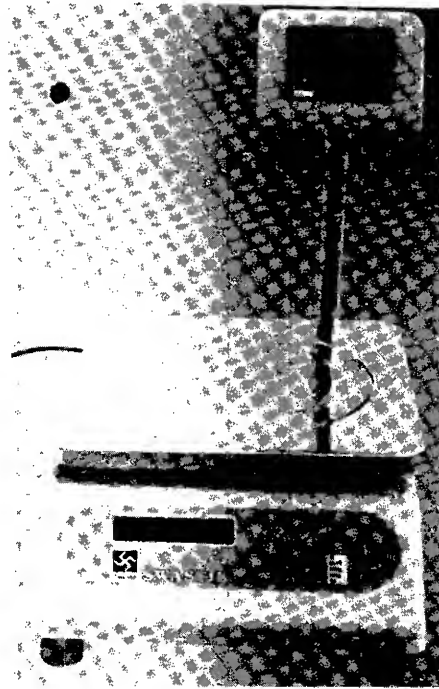
[F. No. WM-21(144)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

**क्र. आ. 1838.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्वास्तिक इण्डस्ट्रिज, 19, थिर्थभूमि सोसायटी, महाकाली मंदिर के निकट, ओल्ड नारोल कोर्ट के सामने, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस आई टी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “स्वास्तिक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/618 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

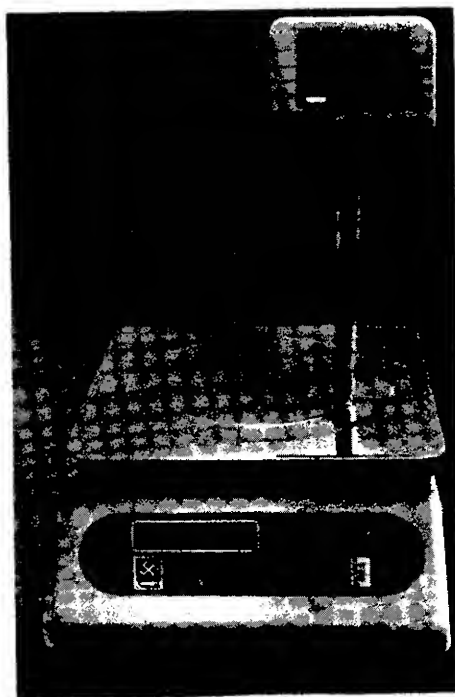
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1838.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SIT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Swastik" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Swastik Industries, 19 Thirthbhoomi Society, Near Mahakali Temple, Opp. Old Narol Court, Narol, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/618.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply:

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

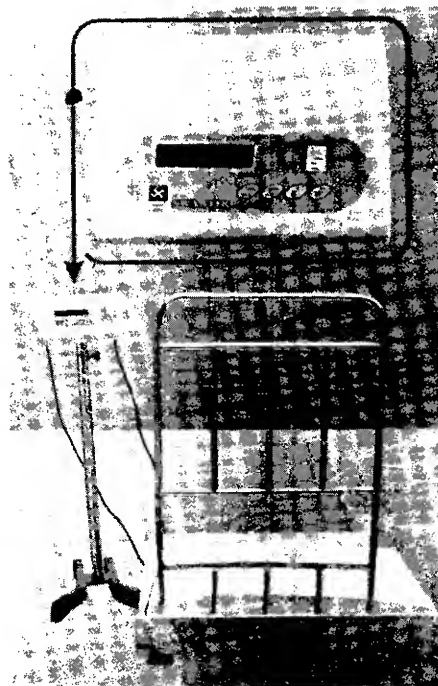
[F. No. WM-21(77)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1839.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्वास्तिक इण्डस्ट्रिज, 19, धीर्थभूमि मोसायटी, महाकाली मंदिर के निकट, ओल्ड नारोल कोर्ट के सामने, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस आई पी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “स्वास्तिक” है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/619 ममनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। मल्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शनप्रतिशत व्याकरणनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत स्रोत पर कार्य करता है।

ग्लॉसिंग प्लेट को मूद्रांकित करने के आतिष्ठक कारणाण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में मल्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^1$ ,  $1 \times 10^2$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1839.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SIP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Swastik" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Swastik Industries, 19 Thirbhoomi Society, Near Mahakali Temple, Opp. Old Narol Court, Narol, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/619.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1100kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

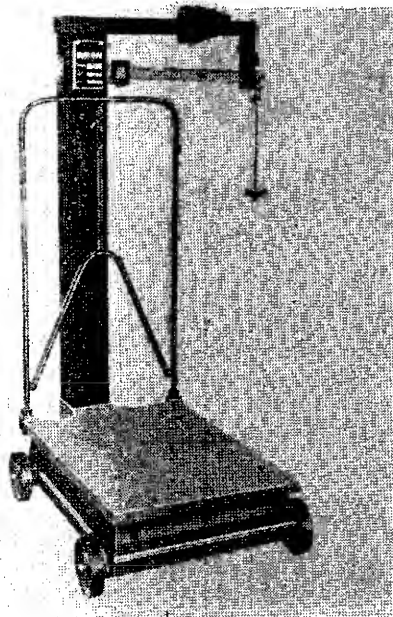
[F. No. WM-21(77)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1840.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अमन स्केल्स प्रा. लि., 14 ए, नेहरू ग्राउण्ड, एन आई टी, फरीदाबाद - 121001, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एन पी एस" श्रृंखला के स्टील यार्ड और भारोन्मुख भार के साथ, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके प्लेटफार्म का नाम "अमन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/558 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल यांत्रिक प्रकार का लीवर आधारित स्टील यार्ड और भारोन्मुख भार के साथ अस्वचालित (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उम्मीद विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेट्रिक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

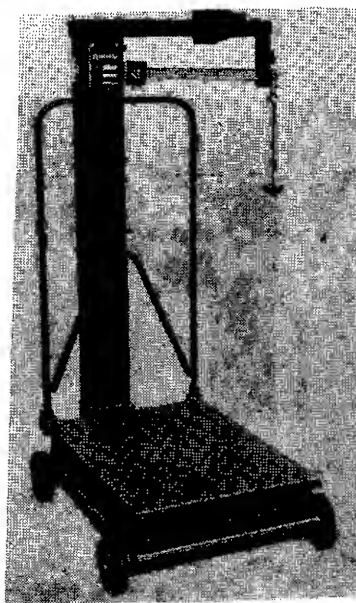
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(96)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1840.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series ANPS and with brand name "AMAN", manufactured by M/s Aman Scales Pvt. Ltd., 14A, Nehru Ground, NIT, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/558:



The said Model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50kg and up to 1000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

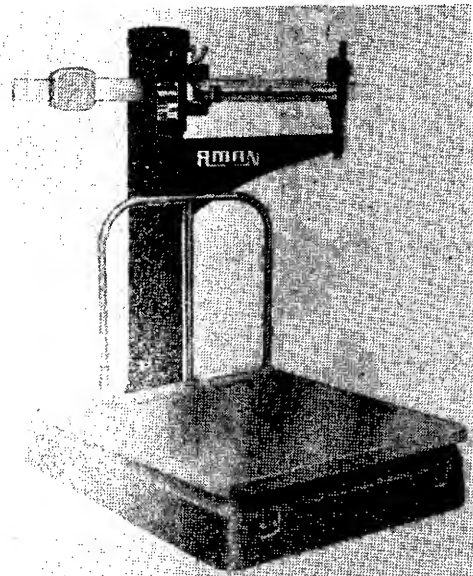
[F. No. WM-21(96)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2004

का० आ० 1841.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अमन स्केल्स प्रा. लि., 14 ए, नेहरू ग्राउण्ड, एन आई टी, फरीदाबाद - 121001, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एन एन एस" श्रृंखला के स्टील यार्ड और भारोन्मुख भार के साथ अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "अमन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/559 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रमाणित करता है।



उक्त माडल यांत्रिक प्रकार का लीवर आधारित स्टील यार्ड और भारोन्मुख भार के साथ अस्वचालित (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के जैसे ही मैन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  कि.ग्रा. के हैं, जो कक्षात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(96)/2003]

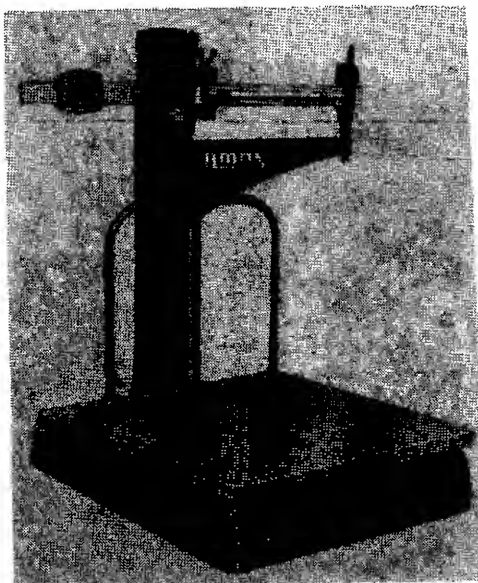
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 19th July, 2004

**S.O. 1841.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) of series ANNS and with brand name "AMAN", manufactured by M/s. Aman Scales Pvt. Ltd., 14A, Nehru Ground, NIT, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/559.



The said model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard of maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50kg and up to 1000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

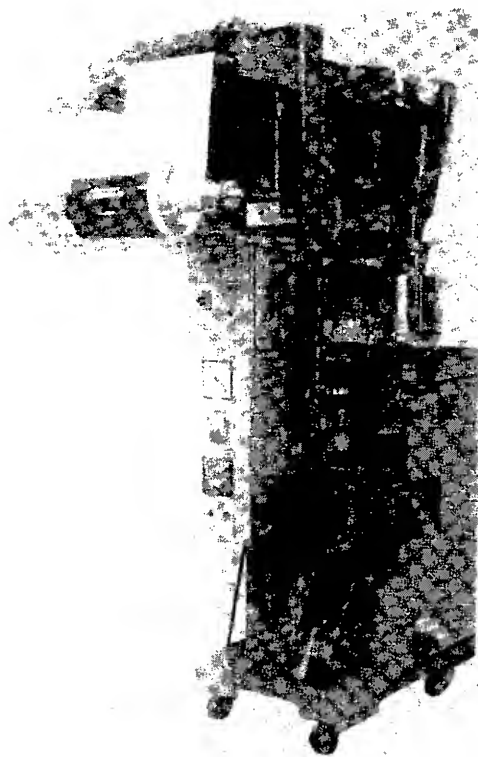
[F. No. WM-21(96)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1842.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फ्लेक्स इंजीनियरिंग लि०, ए-2, सैक्टर-60, फेज-III, नोएडा, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “फ्लेक्स-एफ एफ एस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/706 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 45 भरण प्रतिमिनट है। मशीन को चीनी, चावल, नमक, सूजी, कणी, डिटरजेंट, भेषज, बीज, कृषि उत्पादन इत्यादि जैसे अमुक्त बहाव वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 2 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज वाली है।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(86)/2002 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1842.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) with brand name "FLEX-FFS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Flex Engineering Limited, A-2, Sector-60, Phase-III, Noida, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/706;



The said Model is an automatic filling machine (Cup Filler). Its maximum capacity is 1000 g. It has a maximum fill rate of 45 fills per minute. The machine is designed for filling non free flowing liquid products like sugar, rice, salt, suji, granuals, detergents, pharmaceuticals, seeds, agricultural products etc. The instrument operates on 230Volts, AC 50Hz alternate current power supply.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity in the range of 2 g to 2 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

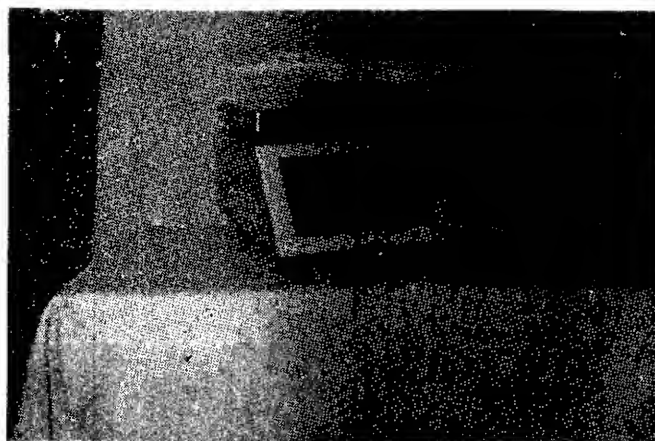
[F. No. WM-21(86)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1843.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का. विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशोका मेटल वर्क्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 30/8, के. एम. स्टोन, दिल्ली-रोहतक हाइवे, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए एम डब्ल्यू टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एवरलास्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/602 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 24 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$   $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

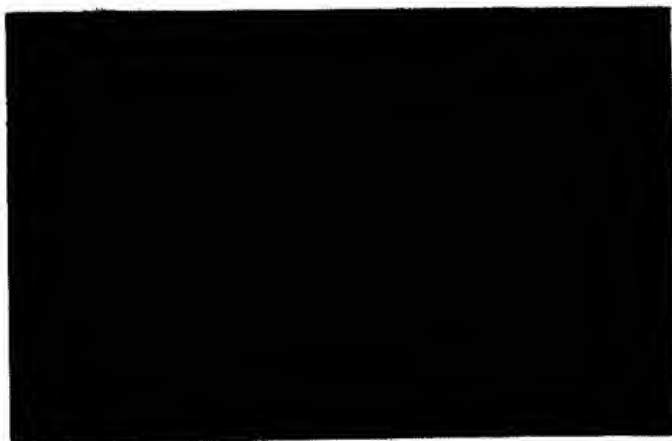
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(71)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1843.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AMWT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EVERLAST" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashoka Metal Works & Company, 30/8, K.M. Stone Delhi-Rohtak Highway, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/602;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 24 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V. 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

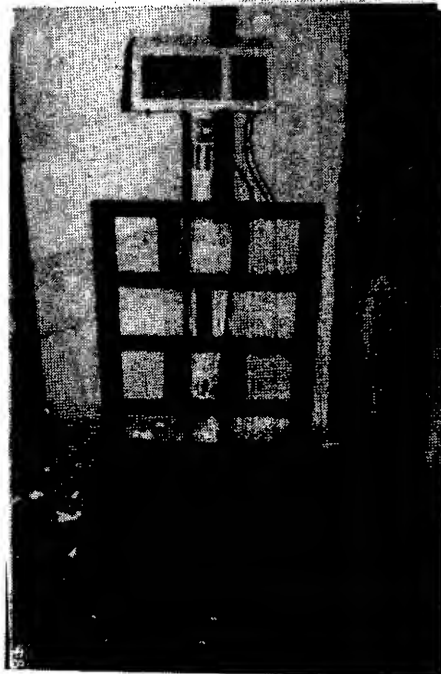
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1844.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशोका मेटल वर्क्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 30/8, के.एम. स्टोन, दिल्ली-रोहतक हाइवे, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "ए एम डब्ल्यू पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एवरलास्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/603 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

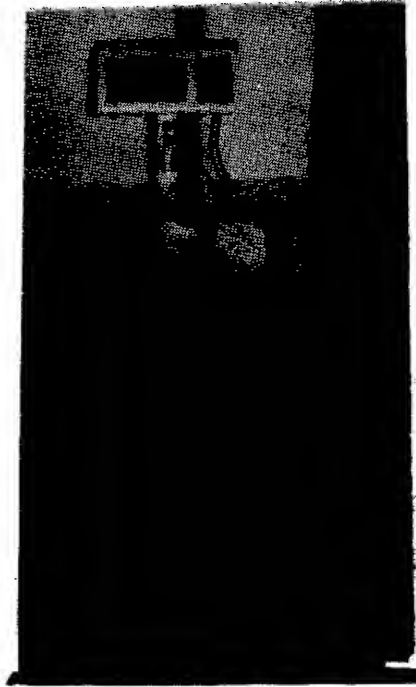
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(71)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1844.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AMWP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EVERLAST" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashoka Metal Works & Company, 30/8, K.M. Stone Delhi-Rohtak Highway, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/603;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

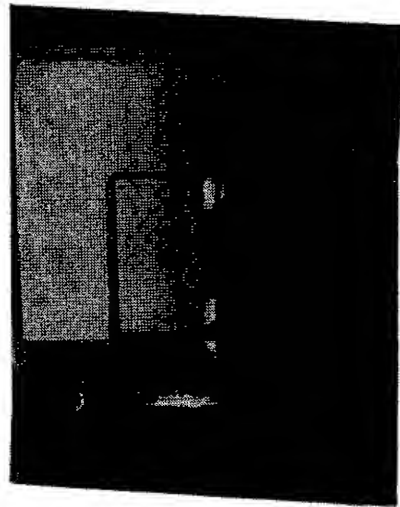
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1845.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशोका मेटल वर्क्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 30/8, के.एम. स्टोन, दिल्ली-रोहतक हाइवे, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "ए एम डब्ल्यू सी पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन का कनवर्शन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एवरलास्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/604 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन का कनवर्शन किट प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(71)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1845.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Conversion kit for Platform machine) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AMW-CP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EVERLAST" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashoka Metal Works & Company, 30/8, K.M. Stone Delhi-Rohtak Highway, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/604;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with the maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

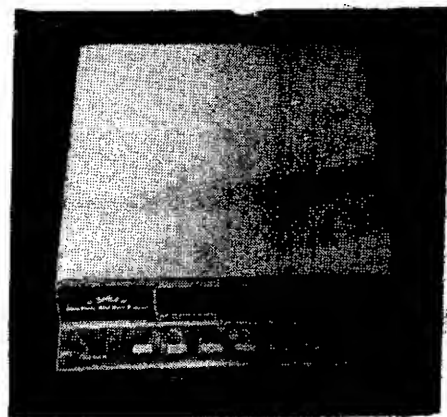
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1846.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशोका मेटल वर्क्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 30/8, के.एम. स्टोन, दिल्ली-रोहतक हाइवे, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले “ए एम डब्ल्यू सी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे-ब्रिज का कनवर्शन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “एवरलास्ट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/605 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वे-ब्रिज का कनवर्शन किट प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$  के  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(71)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1846.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AMWC" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EVERLAST" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashoka Metal Works & Company, 30/8, K.M. Stone Delhi-Rohtak Highway, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/605;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

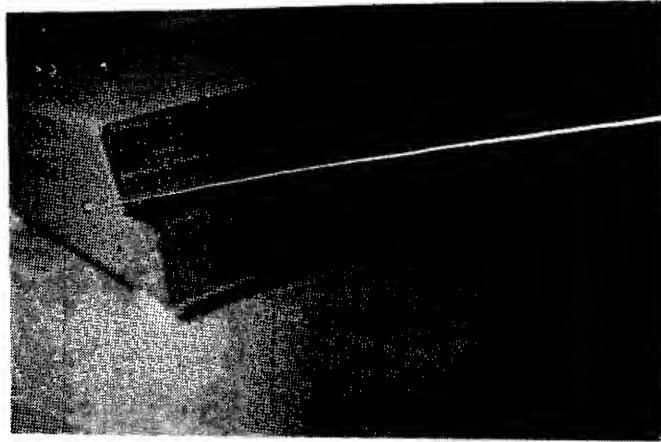
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1847.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशोका मेटल वर्क्स एण्ड कम्पनी, 30/8, के.एम. स्टोन, दिल्ली-रोहतक हाइवे, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "ए एम डब्ल्यू एफ" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे-ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एवरलास्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/606 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वे-ब्रिज प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$   $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(71)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1847.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Weighbridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AMWF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EVERLAST" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ashoka Metal Works & Company, 30/8, K.M. Stone Delhi-Rohtak Highway, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/606;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 50000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

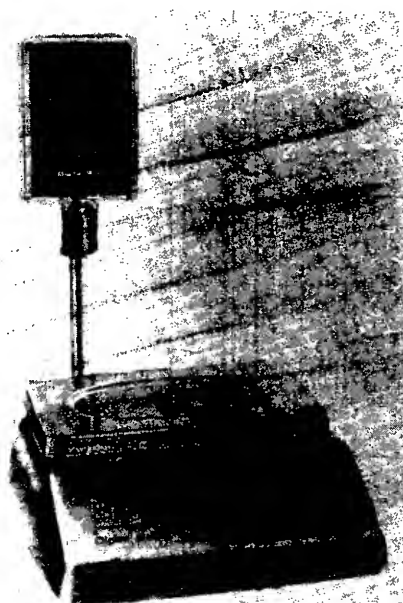
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1848.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनसन वेइंग सिस्टम, सं० 27, डेप्युटी क्लर कालोनी, के के नगर, मसुरी-625 020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी टी बी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इकनोमिक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/571 समनुदेशित किया गया है; अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(138)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1848.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BTB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ECONOMIC" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Benson Weighing System, No. 27, Deputy Collector's Coloney, K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625 020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/571;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to stop the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(138)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1849.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनसन वॉग सिस्टम, सं० 27, डेप्यूटी क्लर कालोनी, के. के. नगर, मदुरै-625020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “बी पी एफ” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “इकनोमिक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/572 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(138)/2003 ]

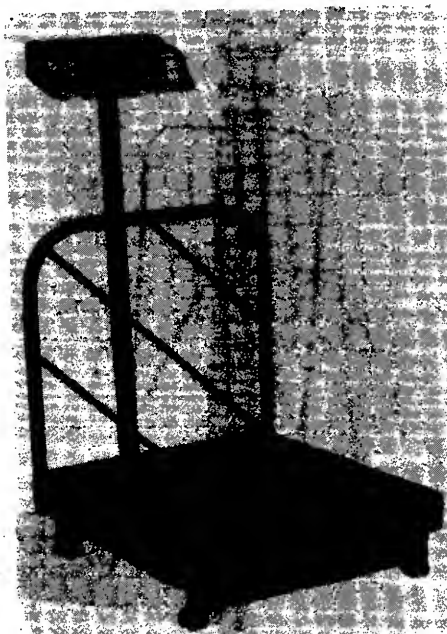
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1849.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "BPF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ECONOMIC" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Benson Weighing System, No. 27, Deputy Collector's Colony, K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/572;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  or  $5 \times 10^4$ , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

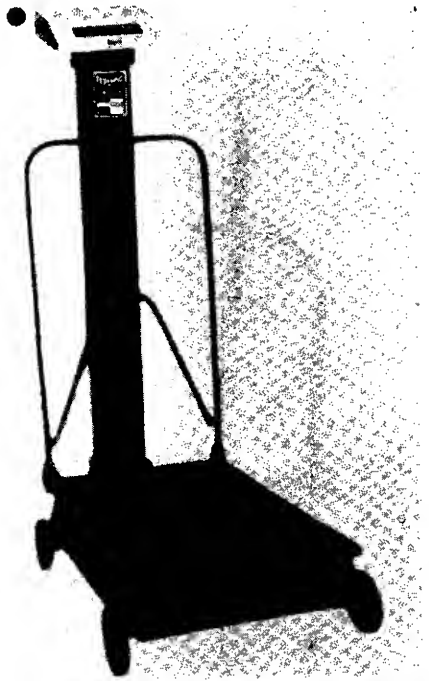
[F. No. WM-21(138)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1850.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनसन वेइंग सिस्टम, सं० 27, डेप्यूटी क्लकटर कालोनी, के के नगर, मदुरै-625020 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "बी सी के" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार के लिए कनवर्सन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इकनोमिक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/573 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (कनवर्सन किट प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि० ग्रा० और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जा सकती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

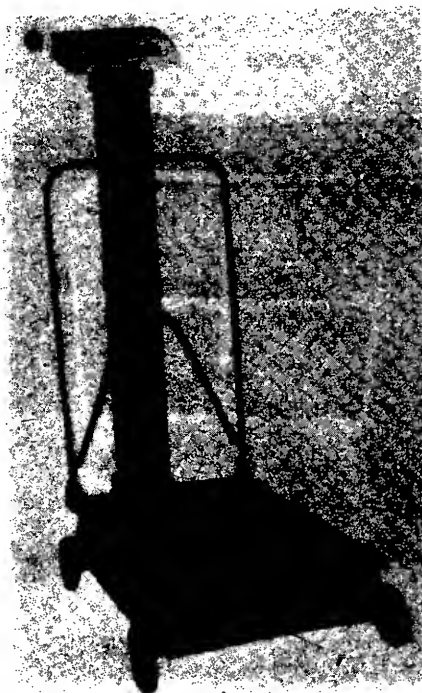
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(138)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1850.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform type), with digital indication of "BCK" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ECONOMIC" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Benson Weighing System, No. 27, Deputy Collector's Colony, K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/573;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. the light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufacture by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

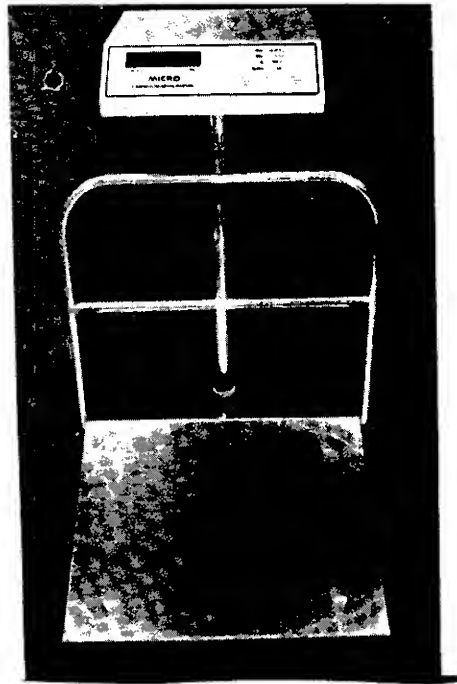
[F. No. WM-21(138)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**का.आ. 1851.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो मल्टी मिडिया, 4 नाशिका एवेन्यू, पीजा हट के सामने, स्वास्तिक चार रास्ता, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद-380009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एम एम" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "माइक्रो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/694 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है (इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

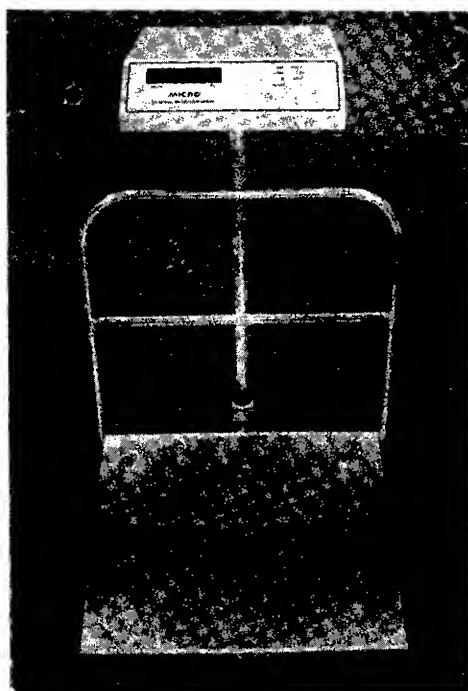
[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(6)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1851.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "MM" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MICRO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Micro Multi Media, 4 Nashika Avenue, opp. Piza Hutt, Swastik Char Rasta, Navarangapura, Ahmedabad-380 009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/694;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

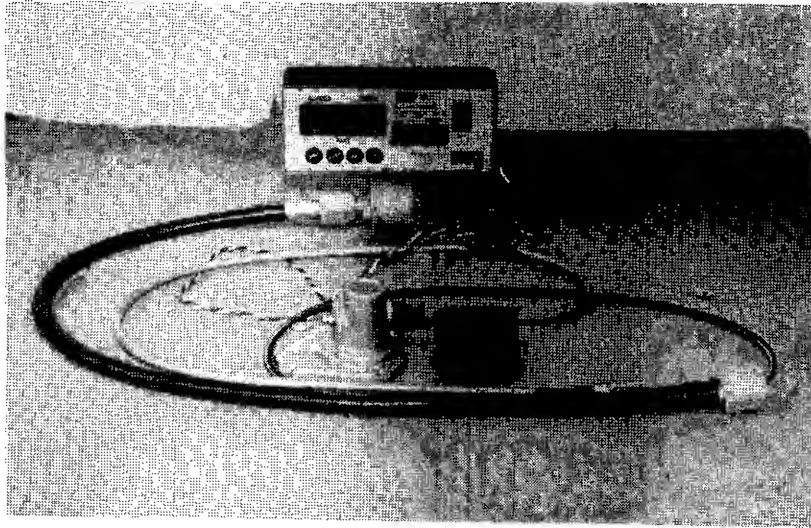
[F. No. WM-21(6)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1852.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिगीफैर टेक्नालाजी, 356 ई डब्ल्यू एस. एच. संतोष नगर, हैदराबाद-500056 द्वारा विनिर्मित टैक्सी मीटर “डी एफ-ए टी एम” शृंखला के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “डिगीफैर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/628 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



“टैक्सी मीटर” का उक्त माडल समय और दूरी मापने वाला उपकरण है जो निरन्तर रूप से योग करता रहता है और यात्रा के किसी भी समय पर, पब्लिक वाहन के यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार और की गई यात्रा की दूरी और कतिपय गति के नीचे अधिकृत समय के रूप में प्राधिकृत किराया के अनुसार अनुपूरक प्रभारों से मुक्त किराया उपदर्शित करता है। मीटर का पठन 7 खंड द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) विद्युत प्रदाय डी सी 6 वोल्ट-20 वोल्ट है। मीटर “के” कारक 1400 पल्स/कि. मी. है।

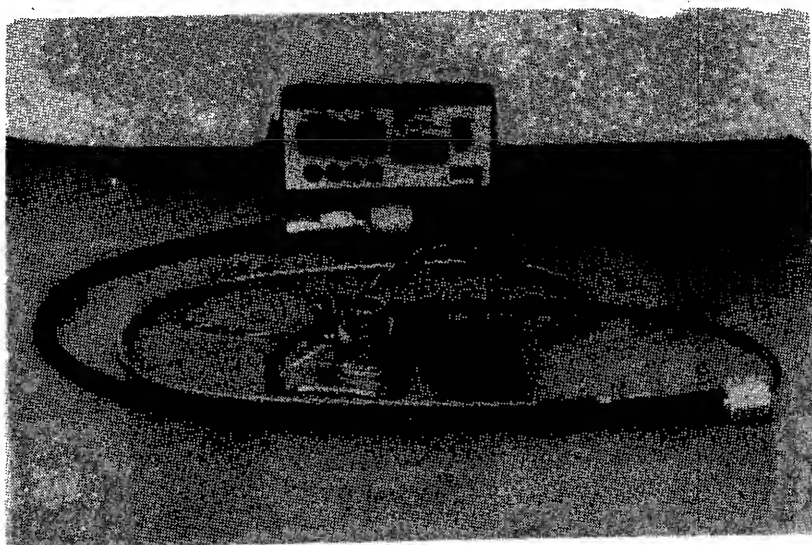
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(59)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O.1852.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Taxi Meter" with digital indication incorporated with a distance (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of DF-ATM series with brand name DIGIFARE manufactured by M/s Digifare Technologies, 356, EWSH Santosh Nagar, Hyderabad-500 056 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/628;



The said Model "Taxi meter" is a time and distance measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicate the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled and below a certain speed and the length of the time occupied independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segment Light Emitting Diode (LED) and power supply is DC 6V-20V. The 'K' factor of the meter is 1400 pulses/kilometer.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

नं. 030, 1853. —केन्द्रीय सरकार का, निम्नित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई सामग्री देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलेक्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 6 शिवाजी नगर, श्री गोपलकृष्ण, मादरकुण्डला-364515, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यांत्रिक काउण्टर मशीन जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ब्लू स्टार" है (जिसे हममें इसके पश्चात् नामांकित किया गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/587 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रमाणित करता है।

यह मॉडल नीचे दी गई सामग्री के अनुसार निर्मित यांत्रिक काउंटर मशीन है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के यांत्रिक काउंटर मशीन भी होंगी जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाली हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(154)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

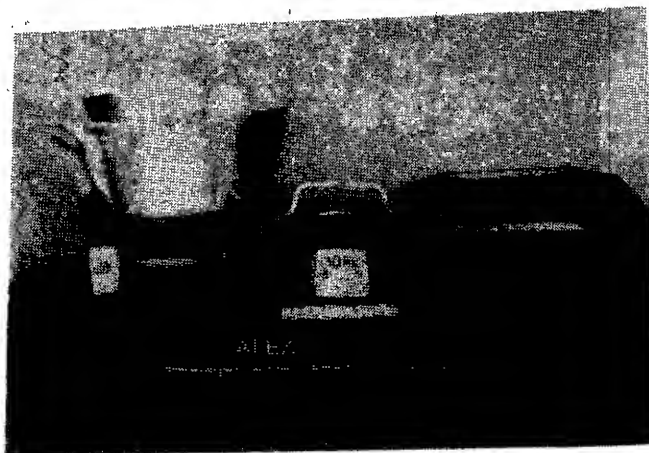


New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1853.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of mechanical counter machine (hereinafter referred to as the said model) with brand name "BLUE STAR", manufactured by M/s. Alex Electronics, 6, Shivajinagar, Shree Gopalkunj, Savarkundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/587;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a mechanical counter machine with a maximum capacity of 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the mechanical counter machines of similar make, accuracy and performance with maximum capacity in the range 500g to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

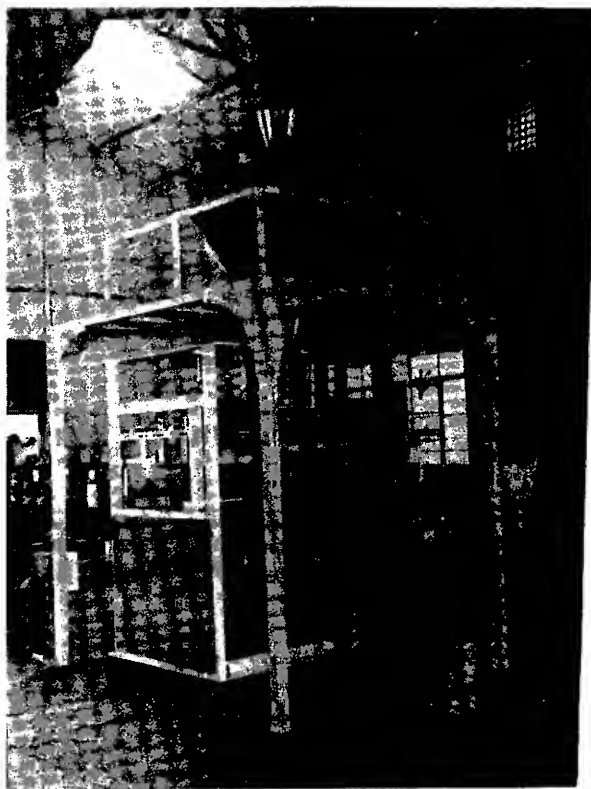
[F. No. WM-21(154)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

**क्र० आ० 1854.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ला-बेले मशीनरी प्रा. लि., प्लॉट सं. जी-51, एम आई डी सी एरिया, एमबाद, नासिक-422010 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित “पीपी 1000 टीडी-डब्ल्यू 4” शृंखला की स्वचालित, भारात्मक भरण उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ला-बेले” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी//09/2003/528 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोडसेल आधारित स्वचालित भारात्मक भरण उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 30 पैक प्रतिमिनट है। मशीन को विस्कुट, दालें, चिप्स, अनाज, मसाले, चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, कन्फेक्शनरी इत्यादि जैसे मुक्त बहाव वाले उत्पादों के भरण के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज वाली हैं।

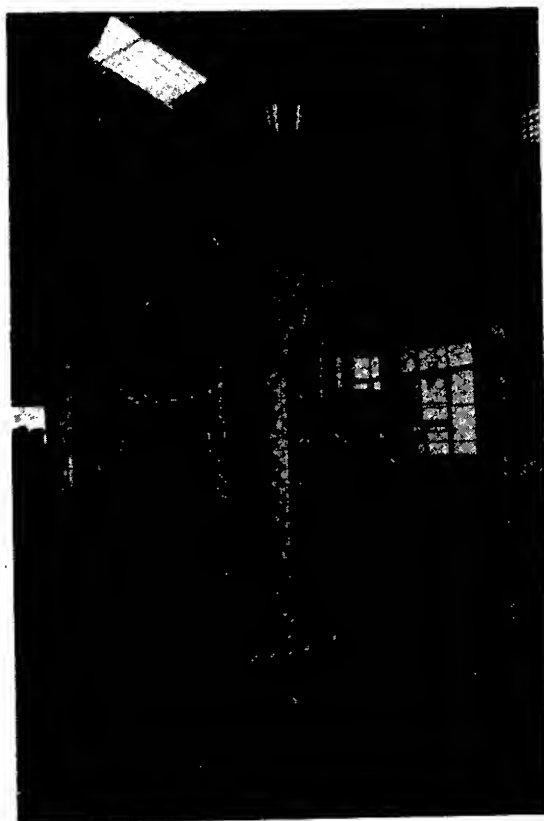
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(33)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1854.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic gravimetric filling instrument of 'PP1000TD-W4' series with brand name "LA-BELLE" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. La-Belle Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. G-51, M.I.D.C. Area, Ambad, Nashik-422 010 (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/528;



The Model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling instrument. Its maximum capacity is 5kg. It has a maximum fill rate of 30 packs per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like biscuits, pulses, chips, grains, spices, tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionary, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity in the range from 2g to 5kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(33)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1855.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ला-बेले मशीनरी प्रा. लि., प्लाट सं. जी-51, एम आई डी सी एरिया, एमबाद, नासिक-422 010 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित "पीपी 1000टीडी-ए" श्रृंखला की स्वचालित, भरण उपकरण (निमित्तज्ञ भरक) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ला-बेले" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/529 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (निमित्तज्ञ भरक) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 60 पैक प्रतिमिनट है। मशीन को दूध, चूर्ण, कॉफी चूर्ण, गेहूं का आटा, जमीनी मसालें फार्माट्यूटीकल चूर्ण, दन्त चूर्ण, रसायनों इत्यादि जैसे मुक्त बहाव वाले उत्पादों के भरण के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होगी जो 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज वाली हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(33)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2004

**S.O. 1855.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic filling instrument (Augur Filler) of 'PP1000TD-A' series with brand name "LA-BELLE" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. La-Belle Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. G-51, M.I.D.C. Area, Ambad, Nashik-422 010 (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/529;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (Augur Filler). Its maximum capacity is 500g. It has a maximum fill rate of 60 packs per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like milk powder, coffee powder, wheat flour, ground spices, pharmaceutical powder, tooth powder, chemicals, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity in the range from 2g to 1000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(33)/2003]

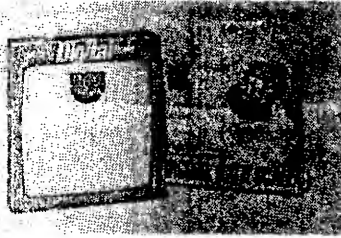
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1856.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एम सा इंटरनेशनल इण्डिया प्रा. लि., विजया, दूसरा तल, रीयर विंग, 17, बाराखम्बा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 4) वाले "एच डी 309" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तनीता" है (जिसे इममें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/612 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 136 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 150 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता रेंज वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(234)/2001]

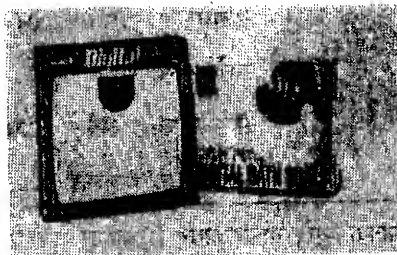
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2004

S.O. 1856.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to ordinary accuracy class (Accuracy class-IV) and "HD 309" series with brand name "TANITA" manufactured by M/s. MC International India Private Limited, "Vijaya", 2nd Floor, Rear Wing, 17, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/612;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with maximum capacity 136 kg. and minimum capacity 5kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 500g. The display is of light emitting diode (LED) type.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100 kg. and upto 150 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 100g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(234)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology.

**भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो**

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1857.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

**अनुसूची**

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1448 (पी : 67) : 1982	संशोधन सं. 1 अक्टूबर, 2003	31-10-2003
2.	आईएस 4352 : 1967	संशोधन सं. 1 अप्रैल, 2004	30-04-2004
3.	आईएस 4876 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 1 मार्च, 2004	31-03-2004
4.	आईएस 5558 : 1970	संशोधन सं. 1 मार्च, 2004	31-03-2004
5.	आईएस 6092 (भाग 1) : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
6.	आईएस 6940 : 1982	संशोधन सं. 2 अक्टूबर, 2003	31-10-2003
7.	आईएस 8676 : 1977	संशोधन सं. 2 मार्च, 2004	31-03-2004
8.	आईएस 10697 : 1983	संशोधन सं. 2 मार्च, 2004	31-03-2004
9.	आईएस 12543 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 1 मार्च, 2004	31-03-2004
10.	आईएस 12650 : 2003	संशोधन सं. 1 अप्रैल, 2004	30-04-2004
11.	आईएस 14953 : 2001	संशोधन सं. 1 जुलाई, 2003	28-5-2004

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सीएमडी-4/13 : 5]

एस. के. चौधरी, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2004

S. O. 1857.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments of the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Amendments	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 1448 (P : 67) : 1982	Amendment No. 1 October, 2003	31-10-2003
2.	IS : 4352 : 1967	Amendment No. 1 April, 2004	30-04-2004
3.	IS : 4876 : 1986	Amendment No. 1 March, 2004	31-03-2004



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	IS : 5558 : 1970	Amendment No. 1 March, 2004	31-03-2004
5.	IS : 6092 (Pt. 1) : 1985	Amendment No. 2 November, 2003	30-11-2003
6.	IS : 6940 : 1982	Amendment No. 2 October, 2003	31-10-2003
7.	IS : 8676 : 1977	Amendment No. 2 March, 2004	31-03-2004
8.	IS : 10697 : 1983	Amendment No. 2 March, 2004	31-03-2004
9.	IS : 12543 : 1988	Amendment No. 1 March, 2004	31-03-2004
10.	IS : 12650 : 2003	Amendment No. 1 April, 2004	30-04-2004
11.	IS : 14953 : 2001	Amendment No. 1 July, 2003	28-05-2004

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Office : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CMD-IV/13 : 5]

S. K. CHAUDHURI, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1858.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/ माह	लाइसेंस धारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा. संख्या	भाग	अनु. वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1.	6389286	2003/04/24	मैसर्स सन इलैक्ट्रो कंट्रोल सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., नं. 112/4, 18वां क्रॉस रोड, डोड्डाना इंड. एस्टेट, वालापट्टनम पीनया, दूसरी स्टेज, बंगलौर 560 091	सौर सपाट पट्टिका संग्राहक- विशिष्टि भाग 1 अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	12933	01	92
2.	6389387	2003/04/30	मैसर्स पूनसंस ज्वेलर्स, 6-3-862/1/9 माई होम लाज्मीनिवास अपार्टमेंट्स, सम्मुख ग्रीन पार्क होटल, अभीरपेट, हैदराबाद 500 016	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/ शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)—विशिष्टि	01417		99
3.	6389488	2003/04/25	मैसर्स पन्ना बेवरेजिज एस नं. 111/3 डामरचेरूव (गाँव) रामयापेट, मेडक जिला	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) —विशिष्टि	14543		98
4.	6389589	2003/05/01	मैसर्स क्रिएटिव टेक्नोलॉजिज, टिनी सेक्टर नं. 255 ए साउथ फेस, अम्बासूर इंड. एस्टेट, चेन्नई 600 058	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर, (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) —विशिष्टि	04947		85
5.	6389690	2003/05/01	मैसर्स मैट्रो पावर ट्रांसमिशन प्रा.लि., नं. 68, सिडको इंड. एस्टेट, थिरुमाझीसई, चेन्नई 602 107	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक भाग 2 जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चालक (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	00398	02	96
6.	6389791	2003/05/02	मैसर्स एमवीआर मिनरल वाटर (प्रा) लि., एस.नं. 639, बाई पास रोड नागलपुरम, चित्तूर जिला 517-589	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर, (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) —विशिष्टि	14543		98

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
7.	6389892	2003/04/21	मैसर्स सुन्दरम फास्टनर्स लि., कोरकडु गाँव विल्लियानूर (वाया) पोंडिचेरी 605 110	उत्पाद ग्रेड "ए" और "बी" के षटकोणीय शीर्ष काबले पेंच और दिबरियाँ भाग 1 षटकोणीय शीर्ष काबले (साइज रेंज एम 1.6 से 64 तक)	01364	01	83
8.	6389993	2003/04/24	मैसर्स बदरिया वुड इंडस्ट्रीज, एपी. IV/386 मील रोड वालापट्टनम, कन्नूर 670 010	ब्लॉक बोर्ड-विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01659		90
9.	6390069	2003/05/01	मैसर्स जी एस एम ज्वेलर्स (प्रा) लि., 127, एन.एस.सी. ब्रोस रोड जमुना जैन काम्पलैक्स, ग्राऊंड फ्लोर सॉकरपेट, चेन्नई 600 079	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/ शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01417		99
10.	6390170	2003/05/05	मैसर्स नन्दी प्लास्टिसाइजर्स एण्ड पाइप्स इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 148 और 152 आईआईडीसी, उडुमालापुरम (बी) नॉडियाल (एम), कुरनूल 518 502	सिंचाई उपस्कर—सर्जक विशिष्ट	13487		92
11.	6390271	2003/04/23	मैसर्स कॉमफॉर्म लि., VIII 596 ए (न्यू) बनियम्पारा एस्टेट, बनियम्पारा पी ओ, त्रिम्पूर	अमोनिया परिरक्षित प्राकृतिक रबड़ का साँट लैटेक्स (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	05430		81
12.	6390372	2003/04/22	मैसर्स मुभाकर इंजिनेशन सिस्टम्स (प्रा) लि., बालाराम थाण्डा यमीप इंड. एस्टेट मृगपेट नलगोंडा जिला 509 214	संवातन और वर्षा के पानी के तंत्र सहित भवनों के अन्दर की मिट्टी तथा अपशिष्ट निरावेशन तंत्र के लिए अनन्यकृत पीवीसी पाइप	13592		92
13.	6390473	2003/05/07	मैसर्स ब्रुक इंटरप्राइसेज 3/267, अन्ना नगर, 114 नल्लूर गाँव शोलावरम, पोन्नेरी तालुक, चेन्नई 600 057	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के आलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
14.	6390574	2003/05/01	मैसर्स मेल्बी फूड प्रॉडक्ट्स एमएफ नं. 1128/5 थानीरपेडाल पुडूर रोड, ओथाक्कुथिरु के मेदुपलायम कुगलौर गोवी 638 455	बिस्कुट—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01011		92
15.	6390675	2003/05/08	मैसर्स जे.जे. इंडस्ट्रीज प्लॉट नं. 26, 27, 37, 38 कुरिन्जी नगर यमीप अलगरकोडल, कल्लान्थिरी पोस्ट, मदुरई 625 301	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
16.	6390776	2003/05/05	मैसर्स एक्या किम्स मिनरल्स 11, कुमारगामी एवेन्यू, कौंचोपरम 631 501	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
17.	6390877	2003/05/01	मैसर्स इंडियन ह्यूम पाइप कं. लि, 11/4, कोयम्बतूर सिरूवनी रोड, माभमपति, कोयम्बतूर 641 010	पूर्व प्रबलित कंक्रीट पाइप (फिटिंग सहित)	00784		2001
18.	6390978	2003/05/01	मैसर्स मैक्सबी इंडस्ट्रीज, 420/427 कन्नुय्यामी गोन्डान गली, पेरियास्वामी लेआउट तीसरी गली, रतिनापुरी पीओ, कोयम्बतूर 641 027	निमजनीय पम्पसेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08034		89
19.	6391071	2003/05/01	मैसर्स मैक्सबी इंडस्ट्रीज, 420/427 कन्नुय्यामी गोन्डान गली, पेरियास्वामी लेआउट तीसरी गली, रतिनापुरी पीओ, कोयम्बतूर 641 027	निमजनीय पम्पसेट के लिए मोटर विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	09283		95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
20.	6391172	2003/04/24	मैसर्स औरिक इंजीनियरिंग प्रा. लि., 8-4-368/ ए सनाथनगर, हैदराबाद 500 018	650 वोल्ट तक रेटित चोल्ता वाले एसी पावर सिस्टम के लिए सेल्फ-हीलिंग टाइप पावर संधारित्र-विशिष्ट	13340	93
21.	6391273	2003/04/22	मैसर्स विनपैक (इंडिया) प्रा. लि. 12 ए, कुम्बलागुडू इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, केंगेरी, हुबली बंगलौर साउथ तालुक, बंगलौर 560 074	बिस्कुट-विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01011	92
22.	6391374	2003/05/06	मैसर्स वैकिस मिनरल वॉटर प्रॉडक्ट्स करतागी (पी ओ) गंगावती (तालुक), कोण्णल जिला, कर्नाटक 583 229	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543	98
23.	6391475	2003/05/05	मैसर्स एस.बी. इंडस्ट्रीज डी. न. 18-38 पल्लीनारायनापुरम वेपगुंता, विशाखापटनम	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543	98
24.	6391576	2003/04/25	मैसर्स एस.के.बी. इंडस्ट्रीज 119, दुरईस्वामी लेआउट अवरामपलायम रोड, पीलामेडु, कोयम्बतूर 641 004	निम्नजनीय पम्पसेटों के लिए मोटर -विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	09283	95
25.	6391677	2003/05/01	मैसर्स एस.के.बी. इंडस्ट्रीज 119, दुरईस्वामी लेआउट अवरामपलायम रोड, पीलामेडु, कोयम्बतूर 641 004	निम्नजनीय पम्पसेटों	08034	89
26.	6391778	2003/05/07	मैसर्स शंकर एक्वा मिनरल्स एस. न. 279/8, अक्कुपल्ली रोड, तालबदा गांव पी.ओ. कासीबुग्गा 532 222	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543	98
27.	6391879	2003/05/05	मैसर्स लाइफ केयर एक्वा, 3-98, सर्वे न. 92/1 रागोलू श्री कालुलम	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543	98
28.	6391980	2003/05/05	मैसर्स श्वेता मिनरल्स ओन-दुरईकाडु, वीरामपलायम, थिन्डल पी.ओ., इरोड 638 009	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543	98
29.	6392073	2003/04/25	मैसर्स स्टार इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज 11/8, रामास्वामी नायडु लेआउट साउथ स्ट्रीट, :7 अवरामपलायम कोयम्बतूर 641 006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए लिए पम्प-पुनर्योजी —विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08472	98
30.	6392174	2003/05/07	मैसर्स फाइनटेक पाइप प्रॉडक्ट्स न. 1/298 (4) पुलियम्पति मेन रोड, पोलावापलायम नाम्बीयूर, इरोड 638 458	सिचाई उपस्कर—सर्जक विशिष्ट	13487	92
31.	6392275	2003/05/07	मैसर्स फाइनटेक पाइप प्रॉडक्ट्स न. 1/298 (4) पुलियम्पति मेन रोड, पोलावापलायम नाम्बीयूर, इरोड 638 458	सिचाई उपस्कर—सिचाई लैटरल्स विशिष्ट	12786	89
32.	6392376	2003/05/08	मैसर्स मेट-रोला स्टील्स लि, 11/456 बी और 11/456 सी पारिप्रा ग्राम पंचायत पेझाकपति पी.ओ., एर्नाकुलम 686 694	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वेलन के लिए कार्बन डलवां इस्पात के बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	02830	92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
33.	6392477	2003/04/21	मैसर्स श्री रत्ना पैकेजिंग प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 3, फेस 1, आईडीए, जीडिमेटला सुबाषनगर रोड, रंगारेड्डी जिला 500 056	विस्फोटकों के पैकेजों हेतु सामान्य अपेक्षाएं भाग 1 व्यापारिक उच्च विस्फोटक (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	10212	01	86
34.	6392578	2003/04/01	मैसर्स वेनटेक केमीकल्स लि., सर्वे नं. 180/6 और 180/7 खाज्जीपल्ली गाँव, जिन्नाराम मंडल, मेडक जिला	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय सांद्र की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	04323		80
35.	6392679	2003/04/01	मैसर्स वेनटेक केमीकल्स लि., सर्वे नं. 180/6 और 180/7 खाज्जीपल्ली गाँव, जिन्नाराम मंडल, मेडक जिला	कीटनाशक—कार्बन्डाजिम (एमबीसी) डब्ल्यू पी—विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08446		91
36.	6392780	2003/04/01	मैसर्स वेनटेक केमीकल्स लि., सर्वे नं. 180/6 और 180/7 खाज्जीपल्ली गाँव, जिन्नाराम मंडल, मेडक जिला	मोनोक्रोटोफास एसएल विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	08074		90
37.	6392881	2003/04/01	मैसर्स वेनटेक केमीकल्स लि., सर्वे नं. 180/6 और 180/7 खाज्जीपल्ली गाँव, जिन्नाराम मंडल, मेडक जिला	कॉपर आक्सीक्लोराइड का जल परिक्षेपणीय चूर्ण सांद्र—विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01507		77
38.	6392982	2003/03/28	मैसर्स वेनटेक केमीकल्स लि., सर्वे नं. 180/6 और 180/7 खाज्जीपल्ली गाँव, जिन्नाराम मंडल, मेडक जिला	कीटनाशक—फोरेट जी संपुटित विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	09359		95
39.	6393075	2003/04/21	मैसर्स आलोक पैकेजिंग इंडस्ट्रीज ई-2, आईडीए कठेडन हैदराबाद 500 077	विस्फोटकों के पैकेजों हेतु सामान्य अपेक्षाएं भाग 1 व्यापारिक उच्च विस्फोटक (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	10212	01	86
40.	6393176	2003/04/25	मैसर्स ट्रोपिकल एग्रोसिस्टम (इंडिया) लि., 530/2-बी ब्रनाग्राम रोड, अम्बानूर चेन्नई 600 058	कीटनाशक—डेल्टामेथ्रीन डब्ल्यू पी विशिष्टि	13457		92
41.	6393277	2003/05/12	मैसर्स शक्ति एक्वा टेक, एस. नं. 318/3 और 4, वायालर रोड, 137, उलुन्दई गाँव, तिरुवल्लूर 602 105	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543		98
42.	6393378	2003/05/01	मैसर्स जी. आर. केबल्स लि., रंगारेड्डीगुडा गाँव बालानगर मंडल मेहबूबनगर जिला 509 202	पीवीसी रोधित (भारी कार्य) बिजली की केबल भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01554	01	88
43.	6393479	2003/04/25	मैसर्स वायर एण्ड वायर प्रॉडक्ट्स 21 जे/2 सिडको इंड. एस्टेट, अम्बानूर, चेन्नई 600 09	संरचनात्मक इस्पात की निमज्जित आर्क वैल्टिंग के अनावृत तार इलैक्ट्रोड	07280		74
44.	6393580	2003/05/13	मैसर्स श्री बजंरा इस्पात एण्ड प्लाईवुड लि., 271, वेल्सकी गाँव आनन्दपुरम मंडल भिमिली रोड विशाखापटनम 531 163	समुद्री उपयोग हेतु प्लाईवुड—विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	00710		76
45.	6393681	2003/05/13	मैसर्स स्टार फ्लैक्स वेलाप्पया पी.ओ. अबनूर त्रिस्सूर जिला 680 596	पेय जल अपूर्ति हेतु गैर प्लास्टिकृत पीवीसी पाइप—विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	04985		2000
46.	6393782	2003/04/25	मैसर्स वारियर मिनरल्स डी. नं. 7, एनएच 5 तरोवागुंटा गाँव ओंगोले	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543		98
47.	6393883	2003/05/12	मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी ज्वेलरी 426, मेन बाजार बेल्लोर 632 004	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/ शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन—विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01417		99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
48.	6393984	2003/05/13	मैसर्स ब्रिलिएंट साल्ट रिफाइनरी नं. 2/10, एसबी 14 टुटीकोरिन कॉ-आप. इंड एस्टेट कोरमपालम, टुटीकोरिन 628 101	आयोडीनयुक्त नमक की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	07224	85
49.	6394077	2003/05/21	मैसर्स बी.एस. फूड प्रॉडक्ट्स एस.नं. 92/आईए 2, वेंकटामंगलम गाँव पोंमेर पी.ओ. वनडालूर, थिरूकलुकुंद्रम टी के., चेन्नई 600 048	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
50.	6394178	2003/05/13	मैसर्स ग्रैंड वायर्स एण्ड कंडक्टर्स (प्रा) लि., पुल्लोलिवकल कोटाला पी.ओ. कोट्टायम 686 502	पीवीसी रोधित ( भारी कार्य) बिजली की केबल भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए ( तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01554 01	88
51.	6394279	2003/05/17	मैसर्स गनेश इंडस्ट्री, शेड नं. ई 7, आईडीए, वीटी पालेम मिरयालगुडा मंडल, नालगोंडा जिला 508 207	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट विशिष्टि	12269	87
52.	6394380	2003/05/22	मैसर्स प्योर मिनरल वॉटर कम्पनी, कोझापल्कीनाट्टनविलई पोझीक्करई पी.ओ., ईथामोझी कन्याकुमारी जिला 629 501	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
53.	6394481	2003/05/22	मैसर्स रणजोत कोठारी काबेल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नं. 1 और 2 (ओल्ड)/न्यू नं. 25 मीणाम्बल सलई कान्ददासन नगर, चेन्नई 600 118	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल ( तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	00694	90
54.	6394582	2003/05/22	मैसर्स मिस्ट एक्वा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 87, जी.एस.टी. रोड, पुलियापक्कम गाँव, चेंगलपत तालुक 603 002	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
55.	6394683	2003/05/23	मैसर्स श्री बालाजी मिनरल वॉटर, 178, जी.एन.टी. रोड, ( सम्मुख: शोलावरम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज), शोलावरम, चेन्नई 600 067	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
56.	6394784	2003/05/17	मैसर्स जनता इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन ( इंडिया) प्लॉट नं. अ71/ए/1 फेस 3, आईडीए, जीडिमेटला, हैदराबाद 500 055	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथवर में विशिष्टि ( तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	09301	90
57.	6394885	2003/05/17	मैसर्स के.आर. मैन्युफैक्चरर्स लि., सर्वे नं. 40 नागरम गाँव केसरा मंडल, आर आर जिला 501 301	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट विशिष्टि ( पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08112	89
58.	6394986	2003/05/23	मैसर्स डोलिफन वॉटर टेक. नं. 80 वेल्तालर स्ट्रीट, अम्बातूर चेन्नई 600 058	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
59.	6395079	2003/05/21	मैसर्स अरुण मिनरल वॉटर 6/51, फर्स्ट स्ट्रीट, कामराज नगर, एन्नोर, चेन्नई 600 057	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98
60.	6395180	2003/05/27	मैसर्स दिनेश ज्वेलर्स ए 19 और 20 मयूर, कुशाल कॉम्प्लेक्स, गनफाउण्ड्री एबाइड्स, हैदराबाद 500 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/ शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन— विशिष्टि ( तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01417	99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61.	6395281	2003/05/01	मैसर्स यूरेका इंजीनियरिंग के., 11, वेदोबेल नगर मिविल एयरोड्रम पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर 641 014	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए पम्प-पुनर्योजी —विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08472 98
62.	6395382	2003/05/13	मैसर्स एक्वामाल वॉटर सोल्युशन्स लि., 7-2-1851/1 फतेहबाग सनाथनगर, हैदराबाद 500 018	पराबैंगनी रोगाणुनाशक युक्त वॉटर फ्यूरीफायर—विशिष्ट	14724 99
63.	6395483	2003/05/21	मैसर्स तौहिद इंटरप्राइजेज, 3-1-34 बहादुरगुडा मरूरनग, आर आर दिना 500 074	कंक्रीट शटरिंग कार्यों के लिए प्लाइवुड— विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	04990 93
64.	6395584	2003/05/29	मैसर्स लेखा एक्सा कर्म तिरुमुल्लईवेल्लम रोड, अरिक्कामेडू गाँव, वेल्लनादूर पोन्ट, चेन्नई 600 062	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543 98
65.	6395685	2003/04/24	मैसर्स इयूक ऑर्गैन्स इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि., ए. 7/1 इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कॉम्प्लेक्स कुशाईगुडा कोयार (एस), हैदराबाद 500 062	ए.सी. स्थैतिक वाट घंटामीटर वर्ग 1 और वर्ग 2—विशिष्ट	13779 99
66.	6395786	2003/05/28	मैसर्स अरोकिया फ्रेश मिनरल वॉटर कम्पनी, 725, डा. अब्दुल कलाम स्ट्रीट, फेस 3, मथुराबादरी, बंगलूर 632 009	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543 98
67.	6395887	2003/05/29	मैसर्स एक्वा फॉर्मिना मिनरलवॉटरस्ट्रीज, न. 18, बल्लुवर स्ट्रीट, कावंगरई, मुन्नार, चेन्नई 600 066	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543 98
68.	6395988	2003/05/30	मैसर्स भारतीयम फूड्स एण्ड बेवरेज प्रो. प्रा. लि., मार्ग न. 181 (सी), 191/1, 191/2, 193 ऑफ बिडाडो इंड. एरिया, बाननदूर गाँव, गमानगर टॉक, बंगलूर 562 109	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543 98

[सं. : सीएमडी 4/13 : 11]

एस. के. चौधरी, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2004

S.O. 1858.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative Date (Year/ Month)	Name & Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
1.	6389286	2003/04/24	M/s Sun Electro Control Systems P. Ltd., No. 112/4, 18th Cross Road, Doddanna Indl. Estate, Vallapattanam Peenya 2nd Stage, Bangalore-560 091	Solar Flat Plate Collector— Specification Part I— Requirements (First Revision)	12933	01		92
2.	6389387	2003/04/30	M/s Puransons Jewellers 6-3-862/1/9 My Home Lazminivas Appartments, Opp. Green Park Hotel, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500 016	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and marking—specification (Third Revision)	01417			99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
3.	6389488	2003/04/25	M/s Penna Beverages S. No. 111/3 Damaracheruvu (Village), Ramayampet Medak District—	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
4.	6389589	2003/05/01	M/s Creativ Technologies Tiny Sector No. 255 A, South Phase, Ambattur Indl. Estate, Chennai-600 058	Specification for gas cartridges for use in fire extinguishers (Second Revision)	04947	85
5.	6389690	2003/05/01	M/s Metro Power Transmis- sion Pvt. Ltd., No. 68, SIDCO Indl. Estates, Thirumazhisai, Chennai-602 107	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes —Part 2 aluminium Conductors, Galvanized Steel Reinforced (Third Revision)	00398 02	96
6.	6389791	2003/05/02	M/s MVR Mineral Water (P) Ltd., S. No. 639 by Pass Road, Nagalapuram Chittoor Dt.-517 589	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
7.	6389892	2003/04/21	M/s Sundaram Fasteners Ltd., Korkadu Village Villianur (VIA) Pondicherry-605 110	Hexagon head bolts, screws & nuts of product grade A and B-Part 1 : Hexagon head bolts (size range M16 to M64) (Third Revision) Part 2 : Hexagon head screws (size range M1. 6 to M64) (Third Revision) Part 3 : Hexagon Nuts (size	01364 01	83
8.	6389993	2003/04/24	M/s Badariya Wood Industries AP. IV/386, Mill Roadar Valapattanam, Kannur-670 010	Specification for block boards (Third Revision)	01659	90
9.	6390069	2003/05/01	M/s Gee Ess Emm Jewellers (P) Ltd., 127, N.S.C. Bose Road, Jamuna Jain Complex, Ground Floor, Sowcarpet, Chennai-600 079	Gold and Gold allowys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking—Specification (Third Revision)	01417	99
10.	6390170	2003/05/05	M/s Nandi Plasticisers & Pipes Industries, Plot No. 148 & 152, I IDC, Udumalapuram (V), Nandyal (M) Kurnool Dt.-518 502	Irrigation Equipment— Emitters—Specification	13487	92
11.	6390271	2003/04/23	M/s Comfoams Ltd. VIII 596 A (New), Vaniam- para Estate, Vaiampara P.O. Trissur	Specification for Ammonia preserved concentrated natural rubber latex (First Revision)	05430	81
12.	6390372	2003/05/22	M/s Sudhakar Irrigation System, (P) Ltd. Balaram Thanda near Indl., Estate Suryapet, Nalgonda, District-509 214	Specification for PVC pipes for soil & waste discharge systems inside buildings including ventilation & rainwater systems	13592	92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13.	6390473	2003/05/07	M/s Bruk Enterprises, 3/267, Anna Nagar, 114, Nallur Village, Sholavaram, Ponneri Taluk, Chennai-600 057	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543 98
14.	6390574	2003/05/01	M/s Selvi Food Products SF. No. 1128/5 Thaneer- pandal, Pudur Road Othakuthirai K. Mettupalayam, Kugalaar, Gobi-638 455	Biscuits—Specification (Third Revision)	01011 92
15.	6390675	2003/05/08	M/s J.J. Industries. Plot No. 26, 27, 37, 38, Kurinji Nagar, near Alagarkoil, Kallanthiri Post, Madurai-625 301	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543 98
16.	6390776	2003/05/05	M/s Aqua Kings Minerals, 11, Kumarasamy Avenue, Kancheepuram-631 501	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543 98
17.	6390877	2003/05/01	M/s Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. 11/4, Coimbatore Siruvani Road Madhampatti, Coimbatore-641 010	Specification for prestressed concrete pipes (Including Fittings) (Second Revision)	00784 01
18.	6390978	2003/05/01	M/s Maxbe Industries 420/427 Kannuswamy Goudan Street Periyaswamy layout III Street, Rathinapuri P.O. Coimbatore-641 027.	Submersible Pumpsets (First Revision)	08034 89
19.	6391071	2003/05/01	M/s Maxbe Industries 420/427 Kannuswamy Goundan Street Periyaswamy layout III Street, Rathinapuri P.O. Coimbatore-641 027.	Motors for submersible pumpsets—Specification (First Revision)	09283 95
20.	6391172	2003/04/24	M/s Auric Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 8-4-368/A Sanathnagar Hyderabad-500 018	Power Capacitors of self- healing type for AC power systems having rated voltage upto 650V—Specification	13340 93
21.	6391273	2003/04/22	M/s Vinpack (India) Pvt. Ltd. 12A, Kumbalagodu Industrial area Kengeri, Hobli Bangalore South Taluk Bangalore-560 074	Biscuits—Specification (Third Revision)	01011 92
22.	6391374	2003/05/06	M/s Venkis Mineral Water Products. Kartagi (P.O.), Gangavathi (TQ), Koppal District, Karnataka-583 229.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543 98
23.	6391475	2003/05/05	M/s S.V. Industries D. No. 18 -38 Pallinarayana- puram Vepagunta Visakhapatnam—	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543 98



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
24.	6391576	2003/04/25	M/s S.K.B. Industries 119, Duraisamy Layout Avarampalayam Road Peelamedu Coimbatore-641 004.	Motors for Submersible Pumpsets—Specification (First Revision)	09283	95
25.	6391677	2003/05/01	M/s S.K.B. Industries 119, Duraiswamy Layout Avarampalayam Road Peelamedu Coimbatore-631 004.	Submersible Pumpsets	08034	89
26.	6391778	2003/05/07	M/s Shankar Aqua Minerals S. No. 279/8, Akkupalli Road Talabadra Village P.O. Kasibugga-532 222	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
27.	6391879	2003/05/05	M/s Life Care Aqua, 3—98, Survey No. 92/1, Ragolu, Sri Kakulam—	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
28.	6391980	2003/05/05	M/s Swetha Minerals, Onanduraikadu, Veerapampalayam, Thindal (P.O.), Erode-638 009.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
29.	6392073	2003/04/25	M/s Star Engineering Industries 11/8, Ramaswamy Naidu Layout South Street : 7 Avarampalayam Coimbatore-641 006	Pumps—Regenerative or clear, cold water— Specification (First Revision)	08472	98
30.	6392174	2003/05/07	M/s Finetech Pipe Products No. 1/298(4) Pulimpatti Main Road Polavapalayam Nambiyur Erode-638 458.	Irrigation Equipment— Emitters—Specification	13487	92
31.	6392275	2003/05/07	M/s Finetech Pipe Products No. 1/298(4) Pulimpatti Main Road Polavapalayam Nambiyur Erode-638 458.	Irrigation Equipment— Polyethylene Pipes for Irrigation Laterals— Specification.	12786	89
32.	6392376	2003/05/08	M/s Met-Rolla Steels Ltd. II/456 B & II/456 C Paripra Gramapanchayath Pezhak- kappetty P.O. Ernakulam-686 694.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, Billets, Blooms and stables forre—Rolling into steel for general structural purposes (Second Revision)	02830	92
33.	6392477	2003/04/21	M/s Sri Ratna Packaging Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 3, Phase-I IDA, Jeedimetla Subashnagar Road, Ranga Reddy District-500 056.	General requirements for packages of explosives—Part-I Commercial high explosives (First Revision)	10212 01	86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
34.	6392578	2003/04/01	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd. SY. No. 180/6 & 180/7 Khazipally Village Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District	Specification for endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates (First Revision)	04323	80
35.	6392679	2003/04/01	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd. SY. No. 180/6 & 180/7 Khazipally Village Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District	Pesticide—Carbendazin (MBC) WP—Specification (First Revision)	08446	91
36.	6392780	2003/04/01	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd. SY. No. 180/6 & 180/7 Khazipally Village Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District	Monocrotophos SI— Specification (Second Revision)	08074	90
37.	6392881	2003/04/01	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd. SY. No. 180/6 & 180/7 Khazipally Village Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District	Specification for copper oxychloride water dispersible power concentrates (Second Revision)	01507	77
38.	6392982	2003/03/28	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd. SY. No. 180/6 & 180/7 Khazipally Village Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District	Pesticide—Phorate G Encapsulated— specification (First Revision)	09359	95
39.	6393075	2003/04/21	M/s Alok Packging Industries E-2, IDA Kathedan Hyderabad-500 077	General Requirements for packages of explosives—Part 1 Commercial, high explosives (First Revision)	10212 01	86
40.	6393176	2003/04/25	M/s Tropical Agrosystem (India) Ltd. 530/2-B, Vanagaram Road Ambattur Chennai-600 058	Pesticide—Deltamethrin WP— Specification	13457	92
41.	6393277	2003/05/12	M/s Sakthi Aqua Tech, S. No. 318/3 & 4, Vayalur Road, 137 Ulundai Village, Thiruvallur-602 105	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
42.	6393378	2003/05/01	M/s G.R. Cables Ltd. Rangareddyguda Village, Balanagar mandal, Mahaboob Nagar District-509 202.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables : Part : 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100V (Third Revision)	01554 01	88
43.	6393479	2003/04/25	M/s Wire & Wire products 21 J/2 SIDCO Indl. Estate Ambattur Chennai-600 098	Bare wire electrodes for submerged structural steels— Specification.	07280	74
44.	6393580	2003/05/13	M/s Sri Bajrang Ispat & Plywood Ltd. 271, Velanki Village, Anandapuram mandal Bhimili Road, Vishakhapatnam-531 163	Specification for Marine plywood (First Revision)	00710	76
45.	6393681	2003/05/13	M/s Star Flex Velappaya P.O. Avanur Thirissur District-680 596	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies Specification (Third Revision)	04985	2000
46.	6393782	2003/04/25	M/s Warrior Minerals D. No. 7 NH 5 Throvagunta Village Ongole	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
47.	6393883	2003/05/12	M/s Sree Lakshmi Jewellery 426, Main Bazar, Vellore-632 004	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/Artifacts-Fineness and marking—Specification (Third Revision)	01417	99
48.	6393984	2003/05/13	M/s Brilliant Salt Refinery No. 2/10, SB 14 Tuticorin Co-op. Indl. Estate, Koram- pallam, Tuticorin-628 101	Specification for iodized salt (First Revision)	07224	85
49.	6394077	2003/05/21	M/s Food Products, S. No. 92/IA2, Venkatamangalam Village, Ponmar P.O. Vandalur, Thirukalukundram TK., Chennai-600 048.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
50.	6394178	2003/05/13	M/s Grand Wires & Conductors (P) Ltd. Pulolickal Kottala P.O. Kottayam-686 502	PVC Insulated (heavy Duty) electric cables : Part 1 for working voltage upto and including 1100 V (Third Revision)	01554 01	88
51.	6394279	2003/05/17	M/s Ganesh Industry. Shed No. E7, IDA, V T Palem, Miryalaguda Mandal, Nalgonda District-508 207.	Specification for 53 grade ordinary portland Cement	12269	87
52.	6394380	2003/05/22	M/s Pure Mineral Water Company, Keezhapalkinattanvilai, Pozhikkarai P.O. Eathamozhi, Kanyakumari District-629 501.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
53.	6394481	2003/05/22	M/s Ranjot kotari Kabel Private Limited No. 1 & 2 (Old)/New No. 25 Meenambai, Salai, Kannadasan Nagar, Chennai-600 118	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V (Third Revision)	00694	90
54.	6394582	2003/05/22	M/s Mist Aqua Private Limited, 87, G.S.T. Road, Pulapakkam Village, Chengalpat Taluk-603 002.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
55.	6394683	2003/05/23	M/s Sri Balaji Mineral Water, 178, G.N.T. Road, (Opp. : Sholavaram Telephone Exchange), Sholavaram, Chennai-600 067.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
56.	6394784	2003/05/17	M/s Janata Industrial Corporation (India), Plot No. 71/A/1 Phase III IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad-500 055	Deepwell handpumps— Specification (Third Revision)	09301	90
57.	6394885	2003/05/17	M/s K.R. Manufacturers Ltd. Survey No. 40 Nagaram Village Kesara Mandal, PR District-501 301	Specification for 43 grade ordinary portland Cement (First Revision)	08112	89

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
58.	6394986	2003/05/23	M/s Dolphin Water Tech, No. 80, Vellalar Street, Ambattur, Chennai-600 058.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
59.	6395079	2003/05/21	M/s Arun Mineral Water, 6/51, First Street, Kamaraj Nagar, Ennore Chennai-600 057	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
60.	6395180	2003/05/27	M/s Dinesh Jewellers A 19 & 20 Mayur, Kushal Complex Gunfoundry Abids, Hyderabad-500 001.	Gold & Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artifacts—	01417	99
61.	6395281	2003/05/01	M/s Eureka Engineering Co. 11, Vetrivel Nagar Civil Aerodrome Post Coimbatore-641 014	Pumps—Regenerative or clear, cold water—Specification (First Revision)	08472	98
62.	6395382	2003/05/13	M/s Aquamall Water Solutions Ltd. 7-2-1851/1 Fatehbagh Sanathnagar Hyderabad-500 018	Water purifiers with ultra- violet disinfective— Specification	14724	99
63.	6395483	2003/05/21	M/s Touhid Enterprises 3-1-34 Bahadurguda Saroonnagar R.R. District-500 074	Specification for Plywood for concrete shuttering work (Second Revision)	04990	93
64.	6395584	2003/05/29	M/s Lekha Aqua Farms, Tirumullaivoyal Road, Arikkamedu Village, Vellanoor Post, Chennai-600 062.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
65.	6395685	2003/04/24	M/s Duke Arnics Electronics Ltd. A-7/1, Electronic Complex Kushaiguda Keesara (M) Hyderabad-500 062	AC Static watt-hour meters, class 1 & 2—Specification (First Revision)	13779	99
66.	6395786	2003/05/28	M/s Arokiya Fresh Mineral, Water Company, 725, Dr. Abdul Kalam Street, Phase-III, Sathuvachari, Vellore-632 009.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
67.	6395887	2003/05/29	M/s Aqua Femina Mineral Industries, No. 18, Valluvar Street, Kavangarai, Puzhal, Chennai-600 066.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98
68.	6395988	2003/05/30	M/s Bharatiyam Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd., SY No. 181 (P), 191/1, 192/2, 193 of Bidadi Indl. Area, Banandur Village, Ramanagar, TK., Bangalore-562 109.	Specification for packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural, mineral water)	14543	98

[No. CMD-IV/13 : 11]

S.K. CHAUDHURI, Dy. Director General (Marks)

**श्रम मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

**का. आ. 1859.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/409/96-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

**S.O. 1859.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 16/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/409/96-IR(C-1)]  
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)  
AT DHANBAD**

**PRESENT :**

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

**Reference No. 16 of 1998****PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of  
Mohuda Area No. 11 of M/s. BCCL and their  
workman.

**APPEARANCES :**

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S. C. Gour Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. H. Nath, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th June, 2004.

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/409/96-IR(C-I), dated, the 20th February, 1998.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the General Manager Mohuda Area No. 11 of M/s. BCCL P.O. mohuda, Distt. Dhanbad in refusing to accept the date of birth of Sh. Dalsinger Kahar, Miner/Loader as in the records of Amlabad Colliery (Place of initial appointment) is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

They submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as Miner/Loader on 6-5-1971 at Amlabad Coal Co. Ltd. by its erstwhile owner. At the time of appointment his date of birth in the Form B Register was recorded as 1-7-48 and he put his initial in the column meant for that purpose as a proof of correctness of the entries made at the time of his initial appointment. The same date of birth also was recorded in C.M.P.F. record and his A/c. No. was given as C/404371.

The sponsoring union submitted that after nationalisation of the said colliery by the Central Govt. on and from 1-5-72 the present management issued identity card to the concerned workman bearing No. 109313/ML wherein also his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-48. They submitted that in the month of July, 1996 the present management transferred the service of the concerned workman at Pit No. 20/21 Murulidih colliery from Amlabad colliery and he joined there on 31-7-76 after getting his release from Amlabad colliery without handing over his service record. They alleged that the management sent him to Medical Board for assessment of his age without any request made on his side and the said Medical Board arbitrarily assessed his age as 44 years as on 13-12-85 i.e. his date of birth was reconsidered as 31-12-41 instead of his date of birth recorded as 1-7-48 in the Form B Register while he got his employment initially at Amlabad colliery. They further alleged that the so-called assessment of his age by the Medical Board was contrary to the provision as laid down in J. B. C. C. I. Circular No. 76 as the present management did not consider his date of birth recorded in the Form B Register of Amlabad colliery. They disclosed that the moment the concerned workman came to know about wrong assessment of his age he raised his protest and submitted representation for accepting his date of birth as 1-7-48

which was recorded in the Form B Register of Amlabad colliery but the management did not consider necessary to pay any importance to it and for which he raised an industrial dispute through the sponsoring union which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

Accordingly he submitted prayer through his sponsoring union to pass award directing the management to consider his date of birth as 1-7-48 which was recorded in the Form B Register of Amlabad colliery at the time of his employment.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the Written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman joined at Muralidih 20/21 Pits colliery with effect from 3-8-74. They submitted that they do not possess any record to show that he joined the colliery from any other unit in 1976. They disclosed that as date of birth or age was not submitted by the concerned workman he was sent to competent Medical Board for assessment of his age and the said Medical Board assessed the age of the concerned workman as 44 years as on 13-12-85. Accordingly both in Form B Register and Identity card register the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 44 years as on 13-12-85 with his full knowledge. They submitted that Deputy Personnel Manager of Mohuda Area vide letter dt. 23-6-94 explained the facts of the case to ALC(C), Dhanbad when the sponsoring union in the year 1993 raised an industrial dispute in this regard. They further submitted that the claim of the sponsoring union is barred by the law of limitation as the present dispute was raised by them after eight years of the assessment of the age of the concerned workman by the Medical Board. They submitted that management neither committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision in assessing the age of the concerned workman through Medical Board. Accordingly they submitted prayer to pass Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

#### 4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the General Manager Mohuda Area. No. II of M/s. BCCL, P. O. Mohuda, Distt. Dhanbad in refusing to accept the date of birth of Sh. Dalsinger Kahar, Miner/Loader as in the records of Amlabad colliery (place of initial appointment) is justified? If not, to that relief is the concerned workman entitled to."

#### 5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union in order to substantiate the claim examined the concerned workman as WW-1 while management also in

support of their claim examined one witness as MW-1.

From the evidence of WW-1 i.e. the concerned workman it transpires that he got his employment at Amlabad colliery as Miner/loader with effect from 6-5-71 by the erstwhile owner. He disclosed that at that time of employment his date of birth in the Form B Register was recorded as 1-7-48. This witness further disclosed that he was transferred to Murulidih 20/21 Pits colliery in view of order issued by the management. The I. D. Card issued to the concerned workman by the management of Amlabad colliery and his subsequent order to 20/21 Pit Murulidih Colliery during his evidence had been marked as Exts. W-1 and W-2 respectively. It is the allegation of the concerned workman that management through medical test illegally and arbitrarily assessed his age as 44 years as on 13-12-85. He further disclosed that after getting knowledge of this fact he submitted representation to the management for rectification of his date of birth as 1-7-48, recorded in the Form B Register, I. D. card register and C.M.P.F. record but the management did not consider necessary to give any importance to his prayer. The copies of representation submitted to the management by the concerned workman during his evidence had been marked as Ext. M-3 series certificate issued by Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery letter issued to the management by the sponsoring Union of the concerned workman during his evidence had been marked as Exts. 4 and 5 respectively. Copy of letter addressed to the Project Officer, Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery issued by Dy. C. M. E/Project Officer Amlabad Project along with Photo copy of Form B Register where date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded also had been marked as Exts. W-5 and W-5/2 respectively.

On the contrary it is the contention of the management that the concerned workman joined at Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery with effect from 3-8-76. They submitted that they do not have any record to show that he joined the colliery from any other Unit in 1976. It is their further contention that at the time of entry in the service as the concerned workman did not submit his date of birth he was sent to competent Medical Board for assessment of his age and the age of the concerned workman was assessed by the Medical Board as 44 years as on 13-12-85. If the contention of the management is taken into consideration that after a lapse of at least 8 years they arranged for holding medical test of the concerned workman for assessment of his age from the date of his joining at Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery then I should say that it was done in utter violation of the instruction given in JBCCI circular No. 76. According to JBCCI circular No. 76 at the time of entry in the service age of the workman should be recorded in the statutory register along with other particulars consulting authentic documents to be produced by him. However, if the

workman fails to submit any such document in proof of his age he should be sent to medical officer for assessment of his age and after assessment of his age the same should be recorded in the statutory register. It is the contention of the management that at the time of joining service the concerned workman failed to disclose the date of birth. Accordingly, it was mandatory on the part of the management complying the provision as laid down in JBCCI Circular No. 76 to arrange for this medical test for assessment of age immediately but they did not do so. No satisfactory explanation also could be assigned by the management in course of hearing.

On the contrary specific claim of the concerned workman is that he got his employment at Amlabad colliery on 6-5-71 as Miner/loader by the erstwhile owner and after nationalisation the present management of that colliery issued identity card to him wherein his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-48. He disclosed that at the time of employment at Amlabad colliery his date of birth in the statutory register was recorded also as 1-7-48. In the CMPF record the same date of birth was recorded. He further disclosed that by order of transfer he was released from the said colliery on 2-8-76 and joined at Murulidih 20/21 Pits Colliery on 3-8-76. Identity card marked Ext. W-1 which the concerned workman relied on in course of hearing shows clearly that it was issued by the management of Amlabad colliery to him. All particulars including date of birth of the concerned workman have recorded distinctly therein. In course of hearing management have failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that he said identity card which he relied on is either forged or manufactured. It is really curious to note that management in support of their claim relied on the medical report (Ext. M-2) wherein date of appointment of the concerned workman was recorded as 6-5-71 as per identity card produced by him. If the identity card of the concerned workman was not considered as official document the Medical Board definitely would take cognizance of the same. Apart from this fact the concerned workman relied on the release order (Ext. W-2) issued by the management of Amlabad colliery dt. 31st July, 1976. By the said release order the concerned workman was released from the said colliery on 2-8-76 with a direction to join at Murulidih colliery on the same day. It is seen that the concerned workman joined at Murulidih Pits 20/21 Colliery on 3-8-76. Management though admitted the fact of joining the concerned workman at Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery on 3-8-76 could not confirm if he joined there on transfer or not.

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman in support of his claim submitted repeated representations to the management. Management in course of hearing have failed to produce any cogent document to show that they made enquiry relating to the claim of the concerned workman. Considering all materials on

record there is sufficient reason to believe that the management did not consider necessary to give any importance to the claim of the concerned workman. The act of the management there is sufficient scope to say was absolutely arbitrary and not befitting. It is seen from the attested copy of the Form B Register (Ext. W-5/2) of Amlabad colliery that initially the name, age and other particulars of the concerned workman was recorded in Sl. No. 355. In the said attested copy of the Form B Register date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 1-7-48. From the I. D. Card it transpires the new number i.e. 1069 of the Form B Register was recorded and also as per the said register the age of the concerned workman was recorded as 1-7-48. Management is the custodian of the Form B Register. They had the scope to produce not only the Form B Register of Amlabad colliery but also the identity card register and C.M.P.F. record with a view to disprove the claim of the concerned workman. Considering document marked as Ext. 5 it is clear that Dy. C. M. E/Project Officer, Amlabad colliery in response to the letter No. 20/21 Pi/PD/96/2432 dt. 20/23-8-96 of the present management informed that name of the concerned workman in the Form B Register was recorded in Sl. No. 355. It is really curious to note that management did not make any whisper about that letter. They have also failed to adduce any evidence to establish that this letter and copy of F. B. Register of Amlabad colliery Ext. 5 & 5/2 are manufactured and forged. They have also failed to adduce any evidence to show that the I. D. Card and release order issued by the management of Amlabad colliery Exts. W-1 and W-2 are manufactured and forged. Management have failed to produce any authentic paper to show that the concerned workman got his initial appointment at Murulidih 20/21 Pit colliery on 3-8-76. Actually management lamentably have failed to produce a single scrap of paper to disown the claim of the concerned workman. Accordingly on careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the concerned workman got his appointment at Amlabad colliery on 6-5-71 and thereafter he joined on transfer at Murulidih 20/21 Pits colliery on 3-8-76. There is sufficient reason to believe that ignoring the date of birth recorded in Sl. No. 355 of the F. B. Register of Amlabad Colliery as on 1-7-48. The concerned workman was forced to attend Medical Board on 13-12-85. I have considered the report of the Medical Board, Exts. M-2 and M-3. From the report of the Medical Board there is no scope at all to ascertain which criminal method was applied for assessment of the age of the concerned workman. It is clear from the report that no ossification test was done to the concerned workman for assessment of his age. Apart from not holding that test there is no whisper actually which scientific test as per medical jurisprudence was followed for assessment of the age of the concerned workman. Mere opinion without any authentic finding cannot be considered as cogent ground

to uphold such opinion. It is seen that on the same day Medical Board conducted Medical test of atleast 70 workmen for assessment of age which appears to be incredible. There is sufficient reason to believe that in a stereo type manner medical test of all the workmen including the concerned workman was held. I, therefore, find sufficient ground that following medical jurisprudence the test was not conducted by the Medical Board for assessment of age and for which the same cannot be accepted.

In view of my discussion above I, therefore, hold that date of birth of the concerned workman should be considered as 1-7-48 which has been recorded in Sl. No. 355 of the Form B Register of Amlabad Colliery.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the General Manager, Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL, P. O. Mohuda, Distt. Dhanbad in refusing to accept the date of Sh. Dalsinger Kahar, Miner/Loader as in the records of Amlabad Colliery (place of initial appointment) is not justified. Consequently, the date of birth should be considered as 1-7-48.”

The management of BCCL is directed to implement the award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1860.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 206/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/544/97-आई. आर. (सी-1)]  
एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1860.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 206/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No: L-20012/544/97-IR(C-1)]  
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

#### PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 206 of 1998

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhelatand Colliery of M/s. TISCO Ltd. and their workman.

#### Appearances :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S. N. Goswami,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 11th June, 2004.

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/544/97-IR(C-I), dated, the 30th November, 1998.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bhelatand Colliery of M/s. TISCO in not providing employment to the dependent Smt. Madhuri Devi, W/o. late Mahadeo Saw, Ex-Stone cutter (although the management of M/s. TISCO has already offered “Temporary employment for a period of 18 months to Smt. Madhuri Devi as per their letter No. BLYD/P/09/3012 dt. 28/30-12-93 during the period of sickness and suffering from Cancer of her deceased husband Mahadeo Saw and denying the same by the management of M/s. TISCO after the death of late Mahadeo Saw is justified? If not, to what relief the dependent, Smt. Madhuri Devi W/o Late Mahadeo Saw is entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman/petitioner according to Written Statement submitted by her in brief is as follows :—

The petitioner workman submitted that her husband Mahadeo Saw was initially appointed at Digwadhi colliery by the management in the year 1977 as Coal/Stone cutter.



Thereafter he was transferred to Jamadoba 3/4 Pit Colliery and subsequently to Bhelatand Colliery. She submitted that since the date of initial appointment her husband was in continuous service.

She disclosed that during long tenure of continuous service her husband met an accident and sustained injuries to his person. In course of prolong treatment it was detected on 28-7-93 by the M. O. of Tata Main Hospital that he was suffering from cancer. During the period of sickness and suffering from cancer his family members became helpless economically as he was the only source of income to maintain his family. Considering this situation management took sympathetic view and offered employment to her being his wife at Bhelatand Colliery vide reference No. BLTD/PD/09/3012 dt. 28/30-12-93 for a period of 18 months. She submitted that during the period of her employment her husband was expired on 16-1-94 being a cancer patient. She disclosed that after the death of her husband she became the only bread earner of the family of her deceased husband but the management did not consider the same inspite of the fact that there was no other earning member of his family with the help of whom the other family members of the deceased could get the scope of survival. She disclosed that though there is provision for giving employment to one of the family members of the deceased who died owing to serious ailment like cancer etc. for the interest of giving social security scheme for survival of the family members of the deceased. They did not considered her prayer inspite of filing representation. Hence this case.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman/petitioner asserted in her written statement. They submitted that Mahadeo Saw was appointed as Miner at Digwadih Colliery on 21-3-86. He was thereafter transferred to Sijua Colliery with effect from 27-8-87. However, he was dismissed from his service w.e.f. 21-11-89 for commission of serious misconduct as per the provision of Certified standing order. They submitted that the said workman was reemployed with effect from 27-8-92 at Bhelatand Colliery as a fresh entrant in the capacity of miner/stone cutter. The said workman was reported sick on 24-4-93 and during treatment he was declared a Cancer patient on 28-7-93 and for which he was provided with special treatment in the hospital of the company. They submitted that as per the Company's procedure an employee suffering from T. B., Cancer, Paralysis, Leprosy Pneumoconosis and Nystogemices are put under treatment from the date of detection till they are cured or for a maximum period of one and half years with the hope of getting such disease cured. Such patients get the leave with wages due to them according to the provisions of the Mines Act and N. C. W. A. and subsequently, they are granted leave for the period of their treatment without wages. In order to

ensure earnings to such a patient, his relatives like brother wife, or son is provided with temporary employment for the period so long such patient remain sick or to a maximum period of one and half years to be computed from the date of detection of such disease. There is no rule or procedure making such temporary employment as permanent. The services of such temporary employees get automatically terminated after his/her/guardian becomes fit for resumption of his duties or becomes permanently invalid or dies due to such disease. They submitted that the wife of that workman was provided temporary employment under the said scheme but her service was terminated after the death of her husband. They disclosed that as said Mahadeo Saw did not complete 15 years of service before his death he could not enroll name of any of his family members in the employees dependent register for consideration of future employment on the strength of service. They further submitted that female dependents are not eligible for employment on regular basis on the strength of service of an employee. Accordingly as per the company's procedure the concerned workman/petitioner was not entitled to get regular employment under the management after the death of her husband.

In the circumstances, they submitted prayer for passing award rejecting the claim of the petitioner.

#### 4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED :

"Whether the action of the management of Bhelatand Colliery of M/s. TISCO in not providing employment to the dependent Smt. Madhuri Devi, W/o late Mahadeo Saw, Ex-Stone cutter (although the management of M/s. TISCO has already offered "Temporary employment for a period of 18 months to Smt. Madhuri Devi as per their letter No. BLYD/P/09/3012 dt. 28/30-12-93 during the period of sickness and suffering from Cancer of her deceased husband Mahadeo Saw and denying the same by the management of M/s. TISCO after the death of late Mahadeo Saw is justified? If not, to what relief the dependent, Smt. Madhuri Devi, W/o Late Mahadeo Saw is entitled?"

#### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. It transpires from the record that management examined one witness as MW-1 with a view to substantiate their claim. On the contrary neither the concerned workman nor any person on her behalf adduced any evidence with a view to substantiate the claim in question on her part.

Now let it be considered how far the claim of the concerned workman/petitioner stands on cogent footing. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence of MW-1 I find no dispute to hold that Mahadeo Saw got his employment as Miner, at Digwadih Colliery on 21-3-86. In the year 1987

he was transferred to Sijua Colliery. He was dismissed from his service on 21-11-89 by the management on the ground of committing misconduct. This fact has been admitted by the concerned workman/petitioner in her rejoinder to the written statement submitted by the employer/management. It is admitted fact that the concerned workman afresh got his employment at Bhelatand Colliery on 27-8-92. Service Book of the concerned workman marked as Ext. M-4 has supported the claim of the management. However, from the service book of Mahadeo Saw it transpires that though he was considered as fresh entrant as miner management agreed to grant continuity of service after one year if his performance and conduct are found satisfactory. This order was incorporated in the service book of Mahadeo Saw on 27-8-92. From the evidence of MW-1 it transpires that said Mahadeo Saw fell ill on 24-4-93 and he was detected as a patient of cancer in the month of July, 1993. It is the contention of the management that on prayer of said Mahadeo Saw temporary employment was given to his wife i.e. the present petitioner with a view to give relief to his family. The application to that effect and letter of appointment issued to Madhuri Devi wife of Mahadeo Saw during evidence of MW-1 had been marked as Exts. M-1 and M-2 respectively. In the letter of appointment it has been clearly mentioned that her employment was purely on temporary basis for the period so long her husband remains on sick report or for a maximum period of 18 months whichever is less with effect from 20-7-93 i.e. the date when Sri Mahadeo Saw was declared a patient of cancer.

It is admitted fact that said Mahadeo Saw expired on 16-1-94. It is the contention of the management that as per terms and conditions of employment temporary employment given to the wife of Mahadeo Saw was automatically ceased.

It is seen that after the death of Mahadeo Saw his widow submitted prayer before the management for her employment on compassionate ground as per standing procedure with a view to save the family from starvation but her prayer was not considered.

MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that there is a decision to the effect about giving employment to the dependent of one worker who declares medically invalid to work due to serious disease or so subject to the condition that he must have performed five years of service and below 55 years of age. MW-1 about employment of female workers in the company relied on the minutes of the meeting between Union and management held on 10-2-94 (Ext. M-3). Item No. 6 of the minutes of the meeting speaks as follows :—

“Employment of female as dependant on permanent basis against existing rules which cover listed diseases.

After hearing the request of the union, the relevant employment procedure, in vogue was explained by DM(P&W). It was informed that wife if not included in the definition of dependents for the purpose of employment on the strength of service. It was also clarified that scope for employment of female workers in the mining industry was limited.

ED(RM) advised DM(P&W) and Sri G. N. Singh Secy, RCMS Dhanbad to jointly examine the scope of providing gainful employment to female workers on surface. He advised that individual cases could be referred to him and the same would be looked into on merit and availability of gainful employment on surface in each such case.”

Considering the facts disclosed therein it is clear that management is at liberty to consider employment of a female on the surface after considering merit and availability of gainful employment.

Considering the facts and circumstances and considering the evidence of MW-1 it appears that two factors played in the matter of consideration of the employment of the widow of the deceased Mahadeo Saw. The first factor was that as pre-condition the workman who was suffering from acute disease like cancer must complete atleast five years of service and must be below 55 years of age. The second factor was that there was no provision for employment of female in the mines. However, considering merit, of individual case and subject to availability of vacancy female may be deployed on the surface if her employment appears to be gainful. In the instant case Mahadeo Saw got his employment as Miner at Digwadih Colliery on 21-3-86. In the year 1987 he was transferred to Sijua Colliery. It transpires that on the allegation of committing misconduct he was dismissed from service on 21-11-89. Fresh employment was given to him by the management, on 27-8-92 at Bhelatand colliery with the note in his service book that his continuity in service will be granted after one year if performance and conduct are found satisfactory. However, he will not be entitled to get any monetary benefit during the period in question. Mahadeo Saw was declared a patient of cancer by the M. O. of the management on 28-7-93.

It is seen that for the period from 27-8-92 till he was declared a patient of cancer on 28-7-93 he rendered service to the management. It transpires from the service sheet of Mahadeo saw a note without any date of its incorporation to the effect that continuity of service will not be granted vide order dt. 21-9-93 i.e. one year after his service. No reason has been assigned why his continuity of service was not considered. There is no evidence to the effect that during the period either his conduct or his performance was not satisfactory. If any workman falls in serious illness which is beyond his control cannot be considered as a criteria to consider his misconduct and

performance. It is to be looked into prior to his falling in illness what was his conduct and how he performed to his work. No cogent evidence in this regard on the part of the management has come before this Tribunal in course of hearing. On the contrary it transpires that when the said workman was lying in death bed owing to his sufferance from Cancer, management refused to count continuity of his service by issuing an order which was duly incorporated in his service sheet. This gesture on the part of the management of such a big and noble organisation did not appear to befitting particularly when they have initiated different scheme for the welfare and benefit of their workman and accordingly R. C. M. S. took the case of the widow of Mahadeo Saw with the management for her employment on compassionate ground. Minutes of the meeting held on 12-5-94 in between the Union and management (Ext. M-5) speaks as follows :—

**“UM/94/4/61 : Employment of wife of Late Mahadeo Saw, Ex. Miner T. No. 59408.**

The union contended that late Mahadeo Saw expired due to cancer soon after his re-employment into the services of the company. Therefore, his wife should be offered employment on compassionate ground.

It was informed that late Mahadeo Saw was initially employed on 21-3-86 and was dismissed on 21-11-89. Thereafter he was re-employed on 27-8-92 and expired on 16-1-94.

After discussion, it was agreed to refer the case for employment of the wife of late Mahadeo Saw to the SGRC.”

In course of discussion in the said meeting management instead of taking negative view decided to refer the case for employment of the widow of late Mahadeo Saw to the S. G. R. C.

It is seen that from the very beginning of re-employment of Mahadeo Saw management not only took lenient view in the matter of his continuity in service but also provided employment to his wife while he was detected a patient of cancer to save his family from starvation. All those steps were taken as a part of welfare policy launched by the management for the workman. In spite of taking all such compassionate steps they without any cogent reason did not agree to count continuity of service while he was on death bed. This action of the management I should say not only was arbitrary but also against the principle of natural justice and also against the welfare policy adopted by them. The case of Mahadeo Saw is to be considered as an exceptional case and considering this fact instead of rejecting the prayer of employment of the widow in the meeting it was decided to refer the matter to S. G. R. C. for consideration. The facts speaks clearly that management provided temporary

employment to the wife as there was no other earning member and to save the family from starvation. This gesture of the management has exposed clearly how the family of Mahadeo Saw was in stalemate economic condition when he fell seriously ill owing to cancer. As per policy the moment Mahadeo Saw died of cancer continuity of service of the widow was stopped automatically. As per welfare policy she submitted prayer for her employment but that took was not considered by the management without assigning cogent ground. Learned Advocate for the management in course of hearing submitted that management did not stop service Mahadeo Saw and for which such claim for employment of the widow could not be considered. It is known to all that for an acute cancer patient it is not possible to regain his normal state of health to undertake such strenuous job of miner. They had the scope to stop his service but did not do so for the reason best known to them and for which he was survived for a few months after detection of his ailment. When question of natural justice is involved application of standing policy cannot be followed rigidly.

Accordingly after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances and also for the interest of natural justice claim of the widow of the deceased for employment to save his family members from starvation stands on cogent footing and for which she is entitled to get relief in view of her prayer.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Bhelatand Colliery of M/s. TISCO in not providing employment to the dependent of Smt. Madhuri Devi, W/o Late Mahadeo Saw, Ex. Stone Cutter, (although the management of M/s. Tisco has already offered Temporary employment for a period of 18 months to Smt. Madhuri Devi as per their letter No. BLYD/P/09/3012 dt. 28/30-12-93. during the period of sickness and suffering from Cancer of her deceased husband Mahadeo Saw and denying the same by the management of M/s. TISCO after the death of late Mahadeo Saw is not justified. Consequently, Madhuri Devi, widow of Mahadeo Saw is entitled to get employment under the management.”

The management of Tisco is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1861.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार

औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 311/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/334/2001-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

**S.O. 1861.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 311/2001 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/334/2001-IR(C-1)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT :

Sri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute Under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 311 of 2001

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of B.C.C.L and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. D. Mukherjee,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : None.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 9th July, 2004.

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/334/2001 dated, the 29th November, 2001.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of BCCL Madhuban Washery Zone in not referring Smt. Bhawda Kamin to age Assessment Committee/ Medical Board for determination of her age is justified and fair ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

They submitted that the concerned workman was originally appointed as a permanent workman under the management on 7-2-72. At that time her date of birth was recorded as 3-2-52. After appointment management issued identity card to her wherein her date of birth alongwith other information was recorded as 3-2-1952. In the E. D. P. record the same date of birth was recorded. She alleged that taking the opportunity of her illiteracy management took her L. T. I. in the record wherein her age as claimed by the management was recorded as 28 years as on 31-1-73. After getting information of this fact she submitted representation to the management for rectification of her date of birth as 3-2-1952 or to reassess her age through Apex Medical Board but the management did not give any importance to her appeal and for which she raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad through sponsoring Union for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The concerned workman accordingly through her sponsoring union submitted prayer for passing award directing the management to accept her date of birth as 3-2-52 or alternatively to refer her to Apex Medical Board for assessment of her age.

3. Instant reference case has been taken up for exparte hearing as the management neither appeared nor submitted any written statement counteracting the claim of the concerned workman.

#### 4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Whether the action of the management of BCCL, Madhuban Washery Zone in not referring Smt. Bhawda Kamin to age assessment committee/ Medical Board for determination of her age is justified and fair ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

#### FINDING WITH REASONS

5. Sponsoring Union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the concerned workman as WW.1. This witness during her evidence disclosed that she was employed as General worker by the management of Madhuban Washery on 7-2-72 and at that time her age

was recorded as 20 years. She disclosed that management thereafter issued identity card to her wherein her date of birth was recorded as 3-2-52. She alleged that subsequently management recorded her age as 28 years as on 31-1-73 without her knowledge obtaining her L.T.I. in the said record. She disclosed that when she came to know this fact lodged her protest and submitted representation for rectification of her date of birth as 9-2-52 to assess her age through Apex Medical Board but management did not give any importance to her prayer. According to the concerned workman she joined at Madhuban Washery as General worker on 7-2-72. As per mandatory procedure all particulars including age of the workman are required to be recorded in the Form B Register on the date of his/her employment on the basis of particulars furnished by the said worker. The said worker is to be placed before medical board for assessment of age for its recording in the Form B Register if that worker fails to submit any authentic document to prove his/her age. It is the contention of the concerned workman that management recorded her age as 28 years as on 31-1-73 without any basis in the record and thereafter taking opportunity of her illiteracy took the L.T.I. in the said record. The allegation which the concerned workman has brought against the management appears to be serious. There was no scope at all to record the age of the concerned workman in the record of the management long after the date of her appointment without any cogent reason. Accordingly, it was the management who could counteract the claim of the concerned workman by adducing cogent evidence but in spite of getting scope they did not consider necessary either to submit written statement or to adduce evidence. It is seen that the concerned workman is an illiterate lady. Therefore, onus is on the management to establish on the basis of which authentic document her age was recorded in the official record and whether it was so done with her active knowledge. It has been specifically claimed by the concerned workman that it was the management who issued identity card to her wherein along with other particulars her date of birth was recorded as 3-2-52. No evidence on the part of the management is forthcoming to the effect that the identity card which the concerned workman relied on is a manufactured one. Until and unless it is so established I find little scope to challenge its authenticity. Therefore, when according to identity card date of birth of the concerned workman appears to be 3-2-52. The management cannot avoid their responsibility to explain how her age in their record was recorded as 28 years on 31-1-73. The anomaly which is forthcoming appears to be serious in nature and accordingly there must be an end to it with a view to avoid future complication.

It is the contention of the concerned workman that other management to accept her date of birth as 3-2-52 or to assess her age through Apex Medical Board. As the management have failed to justify their claim by adducing

cogent evidence in the matter of recording age of the concerned workman in the record at a later period. I consider that to avoid future discrepancy age of the concerned workman is required to be assessed by the Apex Medical Board.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :

"The action of the management of BCCL Madhuban Washery Zone in not referring Smt. Bhawda Karon to age Assessment Committee/Medical Board for determination of her is not justified and fair. Consequently, the management is directed to get the age of the concerned workman assessed by the Apex Medical Board of the management. The decision of the Apex Medical Board will be final."

The management of BCCL is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1862.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/477/95-आई. आर. (सी-1)]  
एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1862.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 26/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/477/95-IR(C-1)]  
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.



In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 26 of 1997

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. TISCO Ltd. and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. R. A. Chamaria,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 4th June, 2004

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/477/95-IR(Coal-I), dated the 11th February, 1997 :

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO Ltd., Jamadoba in denial of promotion in respect of Shri Joy Dev Mondal, Fitter-cum-Operator in Category VI w.e.f. 23-1-1989 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by him in brief is as follows :

He submitted that he is a bona fide employee of 10 MW Power Plant of M/s. TISCO and posted at Jamadoba Establishment. He alleged that the management with a view to get rid of his union activities and to expunge his popularity started victimising him by taking one or other pretext. He submitted that his promotion was due on 23-1-89 from the grade of Category V to Category VI but the management did not conduct any interview/test for the purpose on the due date or on a reasonable date. They conducted trade test of the workman along with S/Shri Aslam Khan, Ashok Singh, V. K. Verma etc. on 10-4-91 for the post of Category VI. But instead of giving him any promotion to the post of Category VI for which the interview/test was conducted, the management gave the benefit of Technical and Supervisory Grade 'D' with two additional increments. This benefit was given to all the other candidates along with him which came into effect from 1-2-90. Accordingly he raised his grievance before

the management against the decision of not giving promotion to the post of Cat. VI and all the other candidates who were most juniors to him also joined their hands with him in placing their demand for getting their promotion in Cat. VI with effect from 23-1-89. He alleged that the management with a view to expunge his growing popularity played a practical joke/trick by promoting his juniors to the post of Technical and Supervisory Grade-C with effect from 1-2-90 through back door and thereby deprived him from his getting legitimate promotion. Accordingly he raised an industrial dispute through his union viz. Jharkhand Mazdoor Union before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. He submitted that his demand for his promotion to the post of Cat. VI with effect from 23-1-89 and his promotion to the post of Technical and Supervisory Grade-C with effect from 1-2-90 and his subsequently promotions are justified and for which he submitted his prayer to pass an Award accordingly in his favour.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W. S. They submitted that promotion in Cat. VI is subject to getting his clearance from the D.P.C. as the said post is considered as cadre post. They submitted that the concerned workman, who is Fitter-cum-Operator along with several others could not pass the trade test conducted by the D.P.C. at the time of consideration of their promotion from Cat. V to Cat. VI and as such they were not promoted from Cat. V to Cat. VI with effect from 23-1-89 whereas the workman who passed the trade test and were found suitable for their promotion to Cat. VI to fill up the available vacancies in Cat. VI were promoted with effect from 23-1-89. They submitted that as the concerned workman could not come out successfully in the trade test he cannot place such demand for promotion from Cat. V to Cat. VI. They further submitted that in the year 1991 Modified Cadre scheme was introduced and as per said scheme the concerned workman was issued with letter dt. 3/10-8-91 fixing him in Technical and Supervisor Grade-D with two additional increments with effect from 1-2-90. In accordance with the revised promotional scheme the concerned workman who was in Cat. V was fixed in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D. In the similar way his co-workers were fixed in Supervisory and Technical Grade-D. According to the modification in the cadre scheme all the Fitters who were already promoted in Cat. VI as per the earlier cadre scheme were allowed to be fixed in Technical and Supervisory Grade-C with retrospective effect from 1-2-90. The Fitter-cum-Operators who are fixed in Grade-D with effect from 1-2-90 as per earlier cadre scheme were required to be given scope for passing trade test and after passing the trade test they could be fixed in Grade-C retrospectively with effect from 1-2-90.

Persons not able to pass the trade test even after giving opportunity they would be allowed to continue in Grade D with two additional increments. Management further submitted that the concerned workman could not pass the trade test even in 1992 as per the Modified Cadre scheme. As a result, he could not be placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade 'C' with retrospective effect from 1-2-90 and was allowed to continue in Grade-D with fixation of two additional increments. The concerned workman failed on two occasions while considering his case for his promotion from Cat. V to Category VI as well as at the time of consideration for his placement from Grade-D to Grade-C under Modified Cadre scheme and he could not get benefit either under the old cadre scheme or under the new cadre scheme inspite he raised the present dispute through the sponsoring union for his promotion through the litigation without having sufficient merit. They submitted further that the promotion is the management's function and no workman can claim his promotion as a matter of right. Promotion is made according to cadre scheme formulated by the management to fill up vacant posts in the higher grades. A workman having failed in trade test cannot demand promotion merely on the ground of seniority. Accordingly they submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get his promotion to Cat. VI with effect from 23-1-89 and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

#### 4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO Ltd., Jamadoba in denial of promotion in respect of Shri Joy Dev Mondal, Fitter-cum-Operator in Category VI w.e.f. 23-1-1989 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

#### 5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman as well as the management with a view to establish their respective claim examined one witness each. Here the point for consideration is whether the claim of the concerned workman stands on cogent footing or not and if he is entitled to get any relief in view of his prayer.

6. The concerned workman in course of his evidence disclosed that he got his appointment as Electrical Fitter on 23-1-1986 at 6/7 Pits Colliery in Cat. V. On 22-6-87 he was transferred to Power House No. 3 as Fitter-cum-Operator. He disclosed that as per cadre scheme his promotion was due after completion of service in the same grade for 3 years in Cat. VI subject to passing of interview. This witness admitted that he himself and two other workman appeared before the Interview Board as per terms and conditions for getting their promotion in Cat. VI on 10-4-91. His allegation is that inspite of the said interview

the management did not publish the result. Even they did not arrange for re-interview in Cat. VI. On the contrary by letter dt. 3-8-91 they gave him promotion in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D with two additional increments according to XJTI cadre scheme along with two other persons viz. Aslam Khan and V. K. Verma. He disclosed further that as the management did not consider their promotion in Cat. VI in view of interview dt. 10-4-91 they submitted representation to the management jointly with prayer for considering their promotion in Cat. VI. He alleged that in spite of submitting the said representation the management though elevated Aslam Khan and V. K. Verma in Cat. VI on promotion with effect from 1-2-90 did not consider his case. Actually the management deprived him from his legitimate claim of promotion in Cat. VI. Instead of giving him promotion in Cat. VI in view of interview dt. 10-4-91 management by letter directed him to appear before the interview board for getting his promotion in Technical and Supervisory Grade-C. The letter marked as Ext. W-1 shows that management directed the concerned workman to appear before the interview on 10-4-91 consideration of his promotion in Cat. VI. This fact has duly been supported by the evidence of the concerned workman which I have already discussed above. It is the contention of the concerned workman that instead of considering his promotion in Cat. VI management further directed him to appear before the interview board for getting his promotion in Technical and Supervisory Grade-C. The concerned workman admitted that he did not appear in the said trade test which was held in the year 1992 as a matter of protest taking the plea that the management though promoted his colleagues who were junior to him did not consider his promotion illegally and arbitrarily. In this connection the letter marked as Ext. M-2 may be taken into consideration. From Para-4 of this letter it transpires that a trade test for placement as F.C.O. (Tech. C) as per the provision of Cadre scheme of Ex. J. T. I. was organised on 20-10-92 at PTI but the concerned workman failed to attend the said interview. In para-5 of this letter it transpires that another interview was organised on 8-7-94 at PTI but the concerned workman did not turn up to the interview though he was given chance. It is the contention of the management that in the year 1991 modified cadre scheme was introduced and as per said modification the concerned workman by letter dt. 3/10-8-91 was placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D with two additional increments with effect from 1-2-90. As per the said revised scheme the concerned workman who was placed in Cat. V was placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D along with other workmen who also at that time remained in Cat. V. The other workmen also equally got the same benefit. From the minutes of the cadre scheme committee meeting held on 12-12-91 (Ext. M-3) decision was taken relating to cadre scheme of Ex. JTI and on the basis of the said decision a letter was issued vide reference No. JMB/591A/

003932 dt. 28-4-92/5-5-92 (Ext. M-5). This letter has clearly pointed out how the Fitters who had not been qualified for promotion in Cat. VI and if they had already been placed in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D with two additional increments from 1-2-90 shall be eligible to get their promotion in Technical and Supervisory Gr.-C. Therefore, considering the decision taken in the meeting and considering issuance of the letter mentioned above it is clear that designation of the Fitters were changed in relation to the promotional policy adopted by the management subject to certain benefits given therein. Therefore, it is clear that the concerned workman who was in Cat. V only was designated as Technical and Supervisory Grade-D. However, in addition as a matter of promotional policy management issued orders of two increments under the said scheme which the concerned workman also received. Therefore, out and out there is no scope to say that change of designation is to be considered as promotion. Therefore, there is no scope to say that the concerned workman got his promotion in Technical and Supervisory Grade-D from Cat. V Fitter. It is admitted fact that prior to change of designation as Technical and Supervisor Grade-D the concerned workman was asked to appear before the interview by the management on 10-4-91. In the said interview his colleagues Aslam Khan and V. K. Verma also appeared. It is the contention of the concerned workman that management did not publish result of the said interview and for which they jointly submitted representation to the management for consideration of their promotion. It is his allegation that in view of the said representation when management promoted Aslam Khan and V. K. Verma in Cat. VI did not consider his promotion. Against that letter the management gave reply which during evidence of the concerned workman was marked as Ext. W-5 wherein they categorically pointed out that in the said interview held on 10-4-91 the concerned workman did not qualify for which his case could not be considered. It is the allegation of the concerned workman that management gave promotion to the workmen who were juniors to him without considering his case. It is admitted fact that the post of Fitter Cat. VI is a cadre post and if any one intends to get promotion in the said category he must meet the trade test interview, subject to fulfilment of other criteria. It is not the condition that a senior workman will get priority in getting promotion even if he does not qualify in the trade test. Only criteria for such promotion is that a workman after fulfilment of other conditions must qualify in the trade test whether he is junior or senior. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was a senior workman and was senior to other workman who got promotion in Cat. VI. It transpires that the concerned workman appeared before the interview board along with those workmen who were junior to him. It is seen that in the said trade test the juniors qualified whereas the concerned workman was disqualified and accordingly management issued promotional orders to

those workmen who were juniors to him. The concerned workman during his evidence has failed to show that it is mandatory provision that the management should communicate the result of interview to the workmen individually particularly who have been disqualified. Jointly a list is published wherein the names of successful candidates are notified. Therefore, as the management did not communicate the concerned workman in black and white independently there was no reason to believe that they suppressed the result with some ulterior motive. It is the contention of the concerned workman that as the management did not publish the result he along with Aslam Khan and V. K. Verma submitted a joint representation to the management and thereafter management considered promotion of those two persons ignoring the claim of the concerned workman. During hearing the concerned workman has failed to produce any copy of that joint representation submitted to the management in support of his claim. It is seen that the concerned workman have submitted different letters on different dates excepting that joint petition. Therefore, I am in doubt whether at all any such joint representation was given to the management by them. The concerned workman in course of hearing has failed to justify that management not only took arbitrary decision but also committed illegality in ignoring his promotion to Cat. VI. He also has failed to justify that the management was biased in giving promotion to other workmen ignoring his claim. On the contrary it transpires that subsequent to that interview management gave two chances one on 20-10-92 and other on 8-7-94 to prove his eligibility before the interview board for consideration of his promotion in Technical and Supervisory Grade-C but he did not consider necessary to appear before the said interview. Instead of doing so he raised an industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted in reference to this Tribunal. It is that the concerned workman under whose own signature W. S. was filed in the instant case. He also submitted rejoinder under signature of his Advocate. As per provision of Section 2A of the I. D. Act, 1947 and industrial dispute may be raised in individual capacity if the said workman is dismissed, discharged or retrenched or otherwise terminated from service. Here the concerned workman does not come within the category of Section 2A. Therefore independently he was debarred from raising industrial dispute as well as filing written statement in relation to the reference made by the Ministry. It transpires that the concerned workman was a member of the union but his union did not turn up to agitate the dispute in his favour on his behalf. In case of any such dispute it is mandatory that the same should be raised by the sponsoring union. Here the concerned workman has come forward in independent capacity which is contrary to provision of the Industrial dispute Act. If this aspect is taken into consideration there is scope to say that the instant reference case is not maintainable in the eye of law. However, leaving apart of this fact I have carefully considered the



claim of the concerned workman in relation to the dispute raised by him. Onus absolutely rests on the concerned workman to justify his claim that in spite of getting his eligibility as per procedure management refused to give him promotion in Cat. VI with effect from 23-1-89. On the contrary it has been exposed clearly that the concerned workman was disqualified in the interview held on 10-4-91. He also did not consider necessary to appear before the interview board atleast on two occasions subsequent to 10-4-91 i.e. on 20-10-92 and 8-7-94. He has failed to justify that the management committed illegality in giving promotion to his junior ignoring his claim as per result of the interview. He has also failed to substantiate the allegation that the management exposed their biasness in giving promotion to his junior ignoring his claim. Therefore, considering all the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that the concerned workman has failed to justify his claim reasonably and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of M/s. TISCO Ltd., Jamadoba in denial of promotion in respect of Shri Joy Dev Mondal, Fitter-cum-Operator in Cat. VI w.e.f. 23-1-89 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1863.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/502/2001-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1863.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 11/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-2004.

[No. L-20012/502/2001-IR(C-I)]  
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

### PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 11 of 2002

### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. N. G. Arun,  
Authorised Representative,  
R. C. M. S. Union.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B. M. Prasad,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 3rd June, 2004

### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/502/2001-IR(C-I), dated the 20th February, 2002.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of C. V. Area of M/s. BCCL in refusing to accept the V. R. S. (F) application of Smt. Doli Mundain and denial to provide employment to her dependent son, Sri Endro Mundan is fair and justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared through their respective authorised representative. It reveals from the record that inspite of giving repeated opportunities the workman has failed to file W. S. However, in course of hearing the representative of the concerned workman submitted that he has no instruction received from the concerned workman and for which he is unable to move further. As such there is sufficient reason to believe that the concerned workman is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Accordingly, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1864.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 74/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 05-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/74/98-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1864.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 74/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/74/98-IR(C-I)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 74 of 1999

**PARTIES :** Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B.M. Prasad,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 2nd June, 2004

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/74/98-IR (C-I), dated the 27th January, 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management in dismissal from service of Shri Jago Bhuia Miner/Loader of Govindpur Colliery is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor representative appeared before this Tribunal. However, management side made appearance through their learned Advocate. It reveals from the record that the instant reference case is pending since 1999 for disposal. It further transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities were given to the workman/union but in spite of giving ample opportunities the workman/union has failed to turn up and even they did not consider necessary to submit Written Statement on their behalf. Gesture of the workman/union it is taken into consideration will expose clearly that the workman/union is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under such circumstances it is needless to adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1865.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 73/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 05-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/148/2002-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1865.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 73/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/148/2002-IR(C-I)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 73 of 2002

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of  
Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL and their  
workman.

## APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. S.N. Ghosh,

Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 2nd June, 2004

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/148/2002 dated, the 7th October, 2002:

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Godhur Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Smt. Shanti Devi as office Peon w.e.f. 1995 is fair and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor her representative appeared. Management, however, represented through their learned Advocate. Record shows that inspite of issuance of repeated summons sponsoring union have failed to submit any written statement for the workman. This is a case of 2002. Attitude of the sponsoring union/workman if is looked into will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under the circumstances, learned Advocate for the management submitted that a 'No dispute' Award be passed as the concerned workman/sponsoring union is not taking any step in the matter of this case. I find sufficient merit in the submission of the learned Advocate for the management. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1866.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अप न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 275/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 05-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/306/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th July, 2004

S.O. 1866.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 275/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-7-04.

[No. L-20012/306/2001-IR(G-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

## PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 275 of 2001

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of  
M/s. IISCO Ltd. and their workman.

## APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 2nd June, 2004

## AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute:

this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/306/2001. IR (C-I), dated, the 24th Sept., 2001.

"Kya Messrs. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Dwara Bariata key Adhar par S/Shree N. K. Singh, B. P. Yadav, B. P. Singh, B. P. Ojha, N. K. Kishore Ko Padounnat Na Karte Huye Unsey Kanisth Karamchari Shri K. C. Tagore Aur Sri D. K. Ojha Ko Store Keeper Special Grade Mey Padonnati Dena Kanun Evam Vidi Sammat Hai ? Yadi Han to Samvadit Karmakar Kin Lavo Ko Pane Key Hakdar Hai Tatha Kis Tarikh Sey ?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made their appearance through their learned Advocate. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 2001 for disposal. It further transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities were given to the workman but inspite of giving ample opportunities the workman/union has failed to turn up and even they did not consider necessary to submit Written Statement on their behalf. Gesture of the workman/union if is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that the workman/union is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under such circumstances it is needless to adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of the industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1867.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, सतारा के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40012/314/99-आई. आर. (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1867.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Labour Court Satara as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of D/o Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-7-04.

[No. L-40012/314/99-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE SHRI G. G. HULSURE, PRESIDING OFFICER, LABOUR COURT, SATARA

Reference (I. D. A.) No. 5/2000

#### Adjudication between—

(1) Senior Superintendent of Post Offices,  
Satara Division,  
P.O. Satara.

(2) Sub Divisional Inspector of Posts,  
Wai Sub Division, Wai

....First Party

#### And

Shri Shankar Baburao Ghamre,  
E.D. Packer, Kisanveer Nagar,  
At Post-Jamb, Taluka-Wai;  
District—Satara.

....Second Party

Coram :—G. G. Hulsure, Presiding Officer,  
Labour Court, Satara

Advocates :—(1) Mr. J. L. Parte, Advocate  
for the First Party

(2) Mr. S. K. Soman, Advocate &  
Mrs. N. A Ekbote, Advocate  
for the Second Party.

#### AWARD

(Dated 10-6-2004)

(1) The above said Reference was sent by Government of India/Bharat Sarkar, Ministry of Labour, by order dated 10-7-2002, for adjudication of industrial dispute between both the said parties with the schedule :

"Whether the action of the Department of Posts in terminating the services of Shri Shankar Baburao Ghamre, Extra Departmental Packer of Kisanveer Nagar Post Office is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

(2) Case of the second party workman, in short, as per 'statement of claim' at Exh. 7 is that he was appointed as 'E. D. Packer' on 7-6-1996 by the first party, before that he was working as a Badli Kamgar since last 10 to 12 years at Kisanveer Nagar Post Office, under the supervision and control of the first party No. 2. It is further submitted that he continuously worked with the first party No. 2 from 7-6-1996 to 3-6-1998 without any break. The monthly salary of the second party was Rs. 1,200. However, abruptly on 3-6-1998, first party No. 2 transferred one Shri. R. A. Swami, E.D. Packer, Koregaon City as a temporary docket transfer in the place of second party. Services of the second party were orally terminated by first party No. 2. Second party was not given one

months notice, notice-pay or retrenchment compensation, before termination of his services; and violated the provisions of Section 25-F of 'The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947' (for short, the I.D. Act, 1947). No chargesheet or any enquiry has been made before termination of his services. Therefore, submitted that first party has engaged in unfair labour practices. It is further submitted that the second party is qualified for the post of 'E.D. Packer'. He has passed 9th standard. He is from backward class community. He was removed from the services illegally, as he has completed more than 240 days' service in each year. Such type of experience certificate is also given by Sub Post Master, Kisanveer Nagar, on 28-6-1997. It is further submitted that Mr. R. A. Swami was appointed in the place of second party by first party and therefore termination of second party was clearly by way of victimization. It is further submitted that second party is entitled to the relief of reinstatement, with full backwages (and continuity of service) as second party is jobless since his termination. No any other source of income is available to him. After termination, he approached the first party; but his efforts went in vain. It is further submitted that one Shri A. S. Awale, a regular incumbent at Kisanveer Nagar was promoted and posted at Mumbai. He was a S. C. candidate, as E. D. Packer. As per letter from DG, New Delhi, addressed to Postmaster-General, Pune, and circulated by first party under letter dated 28-7-1998 instructing to appoint SC/ST/OBC candidate on vacant post by SC/ST/OBC agents, with the concept of post based for reservation. The appointment of Mr. R. A. Swami as E. D. Packer is violative or order of department, and liable to be treated as null and void. It is further submitted that his (second party's) services were terminated without any opportunity and without following the principles of natural justice. By way of amendment, it is submitted that first party is an industry. There are systematic activities carried on, by cooperation between first party and second party. The employees are hired by first party for the services given by it. Second party was being paid monthly wages for the services for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes. First party engaged in postal services to public at large. Such activity is carried on with a view to make gain or profit. First party post office's services like 'sale of cards, delivery of post cards and dispatching of parcels, telegraph, packing of post bags' are given to public. First party department is also engaged in commercial activities, and not engaged in any sovereign functions of State, and therefore the nature of activities of the first party are industry, and consequently, second party is workman and therefore there is employer-employee's relationship between them.

(3) First party filed Say/Written Statement at Exh. 14, and resisted the contents of the 'Statement of claim' and denied the allegations made in the statement of claim

of the first party, by giving denial para-wise. It is denied that the second party was permanent employee. It is submitted that one Shri A. S. Awale, regular incumbent of post was promoted to Postman cadre. The second party was never appointed to the said post, but he was asked to work and by way of stop-gap arrangement only. As he was not a regular incumbent on the post, he has no right for his regular absorption in the department, on mere working in stop-gap arrangement. It is further submitted that applicant/second party does not come, therefore under the provisions of the 'I.D. Act, 1947', in the light of observations made by the Appex Court in Civil Appeal No. 3385.96 of 1996, arising out of S.L.P. No. C-587.88 of 1992. Denying the length of service; without break, since June 1996 to June 1998, and his salary was Rs. 1,200; it is submitted that as per true state of affairs, Shri R. A. Swami, regular incumbent of EDDA, Limb, displaced extra departmental employee, and was subsequently absorbed at Koregaon City, Sub Office as E. D. packer. Since the post of E. D. Packer at Kisanveer Nagar became vacant, he applied for the post to Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Satara Division who is competent authority to approve transfer. In accordance with Director General, New Delhi, communication No. 174/95 Ed & TRG, dated 28-8-1996, request was made by Shri Swami, and it was considered by Senior Superintendent of Satara City Post Office division, and he was eligible to transfer from one place to other. It is denied that second party is qualified for the post of E.D. Packer, and also he is from backward class community. It is further denied that he had completed more than 240 days service in each year. It is further submitted that, in fact the petitioner/second party was never appointed either as E.D. Packer or to any other post, and he was not permanent employee, and therefore appointment of Shri Swami, as E.D. Packer was strictly in accordance with the recruitment rules. In view of the above (said) facts, it is submitted that it is not possible to absorb second party as regular employee since he was not permanent employee. By way of amendment, it is submitted that India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic has to establish an egalitarian social order under rule of law. The welfare measures partake the character of sovereign functions and the traditional duty of law and order is no longer the concept of state. Directive principles of state policy enjoin on the state diverse duties under part IV of the constitution and the performance of the duties are constitutional functions. One of the duty is of the state is to provide telecommunication service to the general public and amenity, and so is one essential (part of the) sovereign functions of the state as a welfare state. It is not therefore first party an industry. It is further submitted that appointment of the second party was governed by rules in Section III of the compilation of Swamy's Service Rules for Extra Departmental Staff in postal department. The second party was asked to work as and by way of stop-gap arrangement only. The rule 13 in

'Swamy's Services Rules for Extra Departmental Staff in Postal Department, prescribes provisional appointment of Extra Departments Agents. Under these circumstances, it is submitted that the second party is not a workman under the provisions of the 'I. D. Act, 1947'. Lastly, submitted to reject the Reference.

(4) On rival cotention of both the parties, issues were framed by my learned Predecessor at Exh. 15. Subsequently, added issue as per order below Exh. 33. Therefore, following issues are for my determination alongwith findings thereon :

Issues	Findings
(1) Does the second party prove that the first party has engaged in an unfair labour practice while terminated his services ?	'Yes'
(1A) Whether first party is not an industry vide definition under section 2(j) of the 'I. D. Act, 1947' ?	'No'
(2) Is the second party entitled to relief of reinstatement with continuity of service and backwages ?	'Yes'
(3) What Award ?	'As per final order'

**(5) Reasons :**

(1) Issue No. 1 (A) :—The second party was examined himself at Exh. 25. On behalf of the first party, Mr. Ganpat Rajaram Katte, Assistant Superintendent, was examined at Exh. 21. Heard learned advocates for both the parties. The learned advocate for the first party has relied upon the judgment of Honourable Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3385.96 of 1996, arising out of S.L. P(C) No. 587.58 of 1992 in 'Sub Divisional Inspector of Post, Vaikam & others-Appellants Vs. Theyyam Joseph etc. Respondents, and argued that in view of law laid down by Honourable Supreme Court, the first party, Post Dept. of Central Government is not an industry. On the other hand, the learned advocate for the second party workman has relied upon the case-law in 'General Manager, Telecom-Appellant Vs. S. Srinivasan Rao & others-Respondents, reported in 1998 1 CLR, page No. 184, and argued that the relied upon case-law by learned advocate for the first party is set aside by Larger Bench of the Honourable Supreme Court, and therefore, first party department is an industry as law/principle laid down in the cited case-law.

1(A). The above said Reference was sent by Central Government for adjudication the industrial dispute between both the parties under the 'I.D. Act, 1947'. It appears from conciliation proceedings, the first party is not an industry. This, objection is not raised before Conciliation; but as per written statement, the first party has raised the said objection, and accordingly, additional issue was framed.

Thereafter, again the second party was re-examined on the said point, and also witness of the first party was re-examined on the said point. The second party has deposed at Exh. 25 that in post office of first party, there are sales of postal tickets, letters, booking of money orders, investment of P. P. F., M. I. S. through agents, investment of Kisan Vikas Patra, N. S. C. First party has also maintained R. D. accounts, saving accounts of the customers. Investment schemes are carried out through agents, on commission basis. All other works as, sending money orders, letters are done by employees of the first party with the help of postman. Postal services are provided for public at large. Nature of work done by him are permanent. There is profit from the said work to the first party. He further deposed that he was workman with the first party, which is an industry. He was cross-examined by learned advocate for the first party. He denied that he deposed that post office is an industry is incorrect. He cannot tell that providing services through post office, it is sovereign function of the State/Government. No more cross-examination. Examination-in-chief of the second party workman regarding functioning and providing services for public at large is remained unchallenged. On the other hand, witness of the first party at Exh. 31 has deposed that their department; Post and Telegram is functioning as sovereign function of the Central Government. It is not functioning as trade or business. Therefore, their department is not an industry. In his cross-examination he admitted that inland letters, postal tickets are sold at their office. In different saving schemes, such as, issuing Kisan Vikas Patra, National Saving Certificate are run by office as agent of Finance Department of Central Government. He further admitted that their department is getting commission on different rates for different schemes. He further admitted that they are getting charges of money orders. He cannot tell that whether monthly maintenance and salary of all employees are paid from (collection of) funds by selling letters, tickets, money orders. He further admitted that all activities run by their department/office are systematic, with cooperation of employees. He further admitted that they are providing services to meet needs of public at large. But he denied that functionings of their department are not sovereign functions and it is commercial activity. He cannot tell that whether second party is workman vide definition under the Act. From the above admissions it is cleared and established that activities of the first party are run systematically with the cooperation of its employees and providing services to meet needs of public at large. They are selling letters, tickets issuing postal certificates by obtaining commission on different schemes at different rates, and acting as agent by issuing saving certificates. The said activities are as like commercial activities. We also see in day-to-day activities that the said sale of letters, postal tickets, inland-letters are also done through small stationery stalls in rural area. Whether these functions are to be said as sovereign



functions of the Central Government? In my opinion, it answers in the negative. Fulfilment of triple test laid down by Honourable Supreme Court in land-mark judgment of 'Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa & others' (case-law) are complied in the discussed facts above through the establishment of the first party. The case-law relied upon by the learned advocate for the first party cannot be treated as laying down the correct law, as laid down in relied upon the case-law reported in 1998 1 CLR, page No. 184 (supra). Therefore, the case-law relied upon by the learned advocate for the first party cannot be made helpful in favour of the first party. Hence, it is proved by the second party that first party postal department of Central Government is an industry, and the first party failed to prove that it is not an industry. The issue No. 1 A is answered accordingly; i.e. this issue is answered in the negative.

(2) Issue No. 1, 2 and 3 :—All the issues can be dealt with together : as I discussed above and held that first party department is an industry. The second party was appointed as E. D. Packer on 7-6-1996, and paid Rs. 1,300 per month; according to the first party and admitted his salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. He performed continuous service till 3-6-1998, and completed more than 240 days in the year 1997 and preceding 12 calendar months. His services were orally terminated on 3-6-1998 by one Mr. Katté, Deputy Director of Post, Wai, without payment of retrenchment compensation and notice-pay. First party's witness has deposed that second party Mr. Channre was working as E.D. Agent on stop-gap basis. He was serving as E. D. Agent since 7-6-1997 to 3-6-1998. On very next moment, he has deposed that second party was not issued appointment order. Therefore, further deposed that there was no relationship between both as employer-employee. The second party was not permanent employees. In para. No. 6 of his deposition (i.e. examination-in-chief) he deposed that the demand of the second party about his reinstatement with continuity and full backwages is incorrect. Though the second party had performed continuous service, by completing more than 240 days in each year, he is not entitled for status of permanent employee, as there was no recruitment. He further deposed in para No. 7 that as provisions of the 'I. D. Act, 1947 are not made applicable to the first party; postal department, (question of) following procedure/provisions of one month's notice or notice-pay and retrenchment compensation, prior to termination of services of second party did not arise.' From this deposition, the second party performed continuous service by completing 240 days is proved. He was not given one month's notice, notice-pay and retrenchment compensation is also admitted, on the reason that the provisions of the 'I. D. Act, 1947' are not made applicable. But, as I discussed above that the provisions of the 'I. D. Act, 1947' are made applicable, as the first party department is an industry, the second party was appointed as 'E. D. Packer' orally. No any document

supporting the deposition of the first party's witness as second party was appointed as 'E. D. agent' on stop-gap basis, the deposition is not believable. The second party was performing as E. D. Packer, unskilled and manual work and I have no hesitation to hold that he is workman vide definition under section 2(s) of the 'I. D. Act, 1947'.

(3) It is undisputed fact that at the time of termination of services of the second party, neither he was given one month's notice, nor notice-pay (nor retrenchment compensation). It is proved by the deposition of the second party that his services were terminated orally on 3-6-1998 by one Mr. Katté, Deputy Director (of Post, Wai). Oral termination of services of an employee, who has performed continuous service is bad in law. It is also without compliance of mandatory provisions of section 25-F of the 'I. D. Act, 1947'. Therefore, it is illegal and void ab initio. It also amounts to unfair labour practices.

(4) Second party has deposed and prayed for reinstatement with continuity and full backwages. Further, he deposed that his family consists 8 members. No other earning member is in his family. They are maintaining their family by (doing) miscellaneous labour work, as and when get. He has 4 to 5 guntha land, but no any income from the said agricultural land. In his cross-examination, he denied that he has 2 to 3 acres irrigated land. He further admitted in cross-examination that as said Mr. Swami resumed on transfer on his post as I. D. Packer, then there was no work of E. D. Packer. The first party has nothing adduced any oral evidence about gainful employment of the second party workman. In the circumstances, the second party workman is entitled for reinstatement on his previous post. Reinstatement follows backwages. The first party has not led any oral evidence about gainful employment of the second party workman, nor argued learned advocate for the first party about as to why backwages should not be paid or reduced. Therefore, I have no reason to reduce or refuse the backwages of the second party workman. Therefore, the second party workman is entitled for reinstatement with continuity and full backwages, as prayed. The issues are answered accordingly. I pass the following order.

#### ORDER

(1) Reference is answered in the affirmative.

(2) The first party is hereby directed to reinstate the second party workman on his previous post with continuity of his service and full backwages.

Date : 10-6-2004 G. G. HULSURE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

क्र. आ. 1868.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग (म. टि. नि. लि.) के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण नं. 1, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी-8/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40012/177/2002-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]  
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1868.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-8/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. I, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. (MTNL) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-7-04.

[No. L-40012/177/2002-IR(DU)]  
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I MUMBAI

#### PRESENT :

Shri Justice S. C. Pandey, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-08/2003

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the management of MTNL, Navi Mumbai, Vashi Telephone Exchange

AND

Their Workmen

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Mr. Karkera, Adv.

For the Workman : Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 22nd day of June, 2004

#### AWARD

1. This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its power under clause (d) of sub-section 1 and sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short). This tribunal is required to give its award on the following industrial dispute between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL for short) and Mrs. Rajshree N. Ghag (the workman for short). The terms of reference are as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of General Manager, MTNL, Navi Mumbai in terminating the

service of Mrs. Rajshree N. Ghag, Clerk w.e.f. 11/5/2001 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The workman in her statement of claim stated that she was appointed as Clerk-cum-Typist by S.D.O. MTNL, Belapur, Navi Mumbai in District Store, Turbhe. The workman performed her work under the supervision and control of the officers of the M.T.N.L. and her work found satisfactory by the superior officer. The workman continued to serve in the office of District Store at Turbhe. She performed the work of Clerk-cum-Typist. She continued as such till 11/5/2001. Thereafter, her services were discontinued. The workman claimed that she was qualified for post of Clerk-cum-Typist and was promised regular post. The workman stated that she was asked by the management of the M.T.N.L. to raise bills for the period 25-5-1995 to 15-8-95. The workman submitted the bills at the rates advised by the officers of the MTNL. Then between 16-8-1995 to 31-3-1997, She was paid directly. The workman was asked to submit bills for payment to her. It was pleaded specifically that the workman asked to prepare bills in the name of Material suppliers to the MTNL Stores. Thereafter, the workman was asked to submit bills in the name of Sunil Typing Works between 1-10-1997 to 16-5-2001. It was alleged that after termination of the employment she raised a dispute. The Industrial dispute was raised before Asstt. Commissioner Labour (Central) on failure of Conciliation, the dispute was referred to the tribunal. The workman claimed that she was covered by Section 2(s) of the Act. She was employed continuously for the period between 29-5-1995 to 10-5-2001 within the meaning of Section 25(B)(1) of the Act. The workman was illegally retrenched on 11-5-2001 in derogation of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. The workman submitted that there was employer-employee relationship between the workman and MTNL. The workman claimed that she was receiving an average Rs. 6,800 per month. It was therefore, prayed that the workman be reinstated with full back wages after holding that termination of her services was illegal.

3. It was claimed on behalf of the MTNL that workman was not appointed by following the procedure for recruitment. She was not given any order of appointment after advertisement and interview. She was not called through employment exchange. It was claimed that she was engaged by Contractors to perform job work of typing and management of registers of Contractors for the period between 16-8-1995 to 31-3-1997. It was stated that the Contractors were paid by MTNL in accordance with the bill for the job work performed by her. The other allegations were denied stating that workman should strictly prove the allegation that she had prepared bills in the name another person. When she herself was the claimant. The relationship of employer-employee relationship was also denied stating that it was Contractor



who had engaged the workman. Since the matter was contractual there was no question of retrenchment. It was stated that the claim of the workman was false and frivolous. It was liable to be dismissed.

4. The workman filed her rejoinder reiterating the plea raised by her in the statement of claim. It was stated by her that though there was a post vacant and she was qualified for post she was not appointed because there was ban on fresh recruitment by the Government. The management extracted the work from the workman but denied her the legitimate rights.

5. The workman filed her affidavits and documents. She was cross-examined on behalf of MTNL. She closed her case. The MTNL filed the affidavit of S. G. Ankhaql, the Sub Divisional Engineer in rebuttal. He was cross-examined on behalf of the workman. Both the parties filed document. The parties were given opportunity to advance oral as well as written arguments.

6. The learned Counsel for the workman argued that it is clear from the evidence of the workman that there was relationship of employer-employee within the meaning of the Act. She was performing the duties of a Clerk-cum-Typist. She was a workman. The appointment was not contractual. No evidence was led to show that she was appointed through a Contractor or that any Contractor was involved. The workman was exploited by the officials of the MTNL and therefore, in order to meet livelihood she did as was directed by the Officers. She could not do otherwise.

7. The learned Counsel for MTNL, Shri Karkera on the other hand argues that relationship was purely contractual. The workman was performing the job work. She was asked to quit when there was no work for her. The documentary evidence as well as the cross-examination of the workman supported the contention of the MTNL.

8. The claim of the workman was that she was appointed by Sub Divisional Engineer of MTNL, Belapur at Turbhe Store. It was the case of the MTNL that she was engaged by the Contractors. In order to understand the impact of this plea, it would be proper to refer to words used in the written statement.

*"The Management submits that the work was got through by the Contractors on job basis and the workman was engaged by the Contractor and accordingly the due payments for the work was paid to the Contractors. The Management will rely the documents at the appropriate time as and when required to the true position. Therefore, the submissions made by the workmen denied in toto"*

In view of this matter the controversy between the parties is to the effect that the workman says even though she employed as a clerk-cum-typist in regular vacancy

she was being paid wages on job basis. She was asked to create documents to obtain wages so she created documents. She filed all the documents as EW1 (collectively) for the period between 29-5-1991 to 16-5-2001. These documents were not disputed by MTNL. It says these documents are genuine showing contractual relationship between MTNL and Contractors who had supplied labour for getting the job done in the shape of the workman. The workman filed her affidavit and stated in her examination-in-chief that she was qualified to hold the post of Clerk/Typist. She was orally appointed by Sub Divisional Engineer, MTNL, Belapur, Navi Mumbai from 29-5-1995. She was doing the office work as a Clerk-cum-Typist at District Store Turbhe. She told that she was regular. She explained that she was promised her post shall be regularized. She explained in her affidavit that bills Exhibit W1 were created by her on the advice of the management. On submission of bills she was paid the wages. The bills were made for name sake for the period between 25-5-1995 to 15-8-1995, 16-8-1995 to 31-3-1997 and 1-4-1997 to 30-9-1997. Thereafter, bills were made in name of Sunil Tyagi works between 1-10-97 to 10-5-2001. It was her case that she was removed from service from 11-5-2001. She stated that she was getting about Rs. 6,800 per month till she was dismissed in contravention of Section 25(F) of the workers. She had worked continuously from 29-5-2001 to 10-5-2001. In cross-examination the workman admitted that she had given bills W2 because Mr. Menon had advised him not submit in her name. It was stated by that the General Manager, had said that he will be in difficulty. The payment was made by cheque in the name of Sudha Enterprises and Sunil Typing works. She admitted that Sunil Typing Works belonged to her. She denied that Sunil Typing Works or Sudha Typing Works employed her with the MTNL.

9. The evidence of the witness for MTNL is there was no relationship of employer and employee. He admitted in cross-examination that work done by the workman is now being performed by a permanent clerk, Mrs. Jadhav. He stated the internal notings made by S. D. E. cannot be used as terms of contract. The MTNL has pleaded that workman was not its employee. She was employed through Contractor. There is no evidence led to show that there was any contractor whose employed the workman. The workman appears to be right in her submission that she was employed by MTNL. Even Shri. Ankalgil admitted in cross-examination there was no contract with any of the Contractors for supply of work done by the workman. It could be reasonably concluded that the plea of workman is sustained. In the opinion of this tribunal that the mode of the payment through Sudha Enterprises or Sunil Typing Works was smoke screen created by the officials of MTNL because of lack of sanction. The workman had no option but to bow to the

demands of officials of MTNL for seeking wages for the work done in the manner asked for by the officials of the MTNL. She could not protest being in a weak position economically. The MTNL has failed to prove there was any contractor involved. It was being tried to argue that the job of the workman was not permanent. She was supplied work on job basis. This plea could have been taken only if the company admitted employer-employee relationship. However, it did not. Therefore, this tribunal accepts the version of the workman that she was employed orally as a Clerk-cum-Typist. The workman was required in the office of MTNL during office hours. She was performing office work. Her version is corroborated by the witness for MTNL because he had admitted that her work is being performed by a permanent and regular clerk. Under these circumstances, the theory of award of job work is false. The job done by the workman was of permanent nature. The Bills etc. were got created by the officials of the MTNL to get the sanction of payment. The mode of payment of wages does not change relationship. In fact the workman was compelled to demand payment at the dictates of the officials of the employer and they had done so because there was no financial sanction. This tribunal treats the bills as mere camouflage created at the behest of the officials of MTNL. The workman was the employee of MTNL and she continued to serve the MTNL from 29-5-1995 to 10-5-2001. She was in continuous service between the aforesaid period and therefore, her service could not be terminated without following the procedure laid down under section 25F of the Act read with section 25B thereof. The termination of the services amounted to retrenchment within the meaning of section 2 (oo) of the Act. There is no specific plea of the MTNL regarding any exception including exception (bb) to section 2 (oo) in the alternative. Such a plea could only be taken if MTNL had admitted that workman was its employee. The MTNL on the other hand took the only plea that the workman was employed through Contractor which it had failed to sustain. It may be pointed out that even in those cases where in fact alleged contractor employs a workman, the test for determining the relationship is as follows as given in the case *Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd vs. State of UP* (2203) 6 Supreme Cases 528. "*Where the workman labour is engaged to produce the goods or services and these good and service are for the services of another, the other is employer*". This test would have been satisfied even if MTNL had proved there was a contractor. The witness agreed that the workman was given typing work on the basis of Exhibit W2. No tenders were invited. No contract was entered into between MTNL and the Contractor to supply work done by Mrs. Ghag. Despite, this admission in cross-examination, the witness asserted that alleged contract with contractor was not sham. Nor was it a camouflage. On re-examination the witness stated the rate at which the workman was paid. However, the workman

had placed on record Exhibit W1 and W2 which in details show the rates of payment to her. The MTNL has not produced any document to controvert Exhibit W1 and W2. It has led no evidence contrary to that is contained in the document Exhibit W1 and W2. The witness for MTNL admitted in the cross-examination that the Exhibit W3 showed the mode of appointment of the workman.

10. It is apparent from Exhibit W3 that contrary to the pleadings of the MTNL the workman was not supplied by any contractor. The witness for the company admitted this fact in cross-examination. Thus, the workman was not an employee of contractor. She was directly employed by the MTNL. It is therefore, held that there was employer-employee relationship between the workman and the MTNL. The Exhibit W3 represents internal noting made by S.D.E. Engineer seeking approval of the appointment of workman starting Jan. 1997 to June 2000 if all the documents forming part of W3 are read together. It appears that each time the approval for appointment sought it is clear it has been stated that no clerical Asstt. has been provided for the area. It was stated first nothing that this job was being taken on job "typing basis". The fresh request was for appointment of Mrs. R. N. Ghag for Jan 1997 to June 1997. In this way the workman was continued by seeking approval from superior authorities for the entire period. This document throws light on the fact there was requirement of an office Assistant at District Stores, Turbhe. It also appears that there was no official sanction of the post. However, since there was requirement of Clerk/Typist in that Store. The workman was appointed to fill in the gap. The MTNL did not dispute that payment was made to the workman for performing the work of clerk-cum-Typist in the office. It is apparent that the workman was required to go to office and work through out the office hours. She was appointed orally. She was not given in writing the terms of the appointment. The MTNL has failed to prove that she was employed for job work through a contractor as pleaded by it.

11. It has been argued on behalf of the MTNL that the appointment was not in accordance with the normal procedure of recruitment. Therefore, her appointment is illegal. It is argued that MTNL had not advertised the post. The post was not sanctioned. There was no order in writing. Therefore, she could not be treated as an appointee. The learned counsel for the MTNL did not point out during the argument if there was any rules requiring any such procedure for recruitment. The learned counsel cannot take advantage of the rulings cited by him without laying the foundation in facts. The cases *Arun Kumar Raut Vs. State of Bihar* 1998 SCC CLR 1116, *Executive Officer Vs. E. Tirpalve and Others* are not applicable.

The following authorities too are not applicable :

- (i) *R. G. Makwan Vs. State of Gujarat* 1987 LLJ 173.
- (ii) *Patyendug Singh Rathore Vs. Rajasthan Pustak Mandal* 1989 2 LLJ 289.

(iii) Steel Authority of India Vs. National Water Fronts 2001 (2 LLJ) 1087.

The findings facts recorded by this tribunal show that workman was continuously working in the office, District Store, Turbhe of MTNL between 29-5-1995 to 10-5-2001.

12. The result of the above discussion is that it is held that workman was retrenched in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. Consequently, the reference is answered by stating that action of General Manager MTNL Navi Mumbai in terminating the services of the workman Rajshri N. Ghag w.e.f. 11-5-2001 is illegal. It cannot be justified. The workman is liable to be reinstated from 11-5-2001 with full back wages. This tribunal determines the rate of wages per month would Rs. 5,000 per month for the purpose of back wages. It is further directed that the workman shall report on duty within a period of one month from date of receipt of copy of the award. She will be then appointed in the regular scale as Clerk-cum-Typist or Office Asstt. At lowest scale of the Grade as a regular and permanent employee. Her seniority shall be counted from the date of her appointment in accordance with this award. The reference is answered accordingly. No costs.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004.

का.आ. 1869.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी आर-29/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/65/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1869.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (CR-29/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-7-04.

[No. L-12011/65/2002-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, BANGALORE

DATED : 28th JUNE 2004

PRESENT : Shri A. R. Siddiqui,  
Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 29/2003

#### I Party

The General Secretary,  
Reserve Bank Workers  
Organisation, Anand  
Plaza, Anand Rao Circle,  
BANGALORE-560 009.

#### II Party

The General Manager (P),  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
BANGALORE-560 001.

#### Appearances :

##### I Party

C. N. Srinath  
General Secretary

##### II Party

Subhash  
Legal Officer

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12011/65/2002-IR(B-I) dated 29-04-2003 for adjudication on the following schedule :—

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore is justified by not upgrading/promoting S/Shri M. K. Vasu, M. Muthukrishnan, Join Theresraj, R. S. Nagendra Rao, V. Jagannath, M. C. Prakash, R. Parthasarthy, Ramakrishna, S. Ppvappa and F. J. Anthony and others, Durwans to the post of Security Guards, Group II as per Clause vi(e) of the settlement dated October 12, 2000 ? If not, what relief the workman are entitled to and from which date ?”

2. Today, when the matter was taken up for the Claim Statement to be filed by the I party namely, Reserve Bank Workers Organisation represented by its General Secretary, General Secretary of the said Organisation Sh. C. N. Srinath filed a Memo stating that the case may be disposed of as not pressed, in view of the fact that the parties involved are not interested. Shri Subhash, Legal Officer, Reserve Bank of India, representing the Second party Management made an endorsement over the said Memo recognizing the said General Secretary of the I party Union and had No Objection to the memo filed by him to dispose of the case. Therefore, in the light of the aforesaid memo the proceedings deserved to be disposed of for non-prosecution and hence the following award :

#### ORDER

Reference is rejected for Non-prosecution. No order as to cost.

(Dictated to the L. D. C., transcribed by him, corrected and signed by me on 28th June, 2004)

A. R. SIDDQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1870.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 192/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/17/97-आई. आर. (डी. यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1870.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 192/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court New Delhi No. 1 now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CPWD and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-7-04.

[No. L-42012/17/97-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : Shri S.S. Bal

I. D. No. 192/97

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Lakhoo Ram, Plumber,  
C/o CPWD Mazdoor Union,  
E-26 (Old Qtr),  
Raja Bazar,  
Baba Kharak Singh Marg,  
New Delhi

... Workman

Versus

The Superintending Engineer,  
Delhi Central Circle IX,  
C.P.W.D., New Delhi.

... Management

#### AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-42012/17/97-IR(DU) dated 26-11-97 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Superintending Engineer, Delhi Central Circle 9, CPWD, New Delhi in terminating the services of

Shri Lakhoo Ram, is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. Brief facts which have given rise to this Industrial Dispute are that the workman Lakhoo Ram Plumber on 13-5-89 at 3 PM alongwith Ganga Prasad Mason and Mantoori, Chowkidar alleged to have given beating to Ram Chander Junior Engineer while posted on the same place in Division I of F Division. The enquiry was ordered. Shri O. P. Nayyar conducted the enquiry. Shri Lakhoo Ram was charge-sheeted and was found guilty of the charge and was imposed penalty or dismissal dated 29-8-95. He was ultimately removed by the disciplinary authority from service vide order dated 20-8-95. The workman has assailed said order of dismissal as illegal and unjustified and claimed that he was not given proper opportunity and the penalty imposed on him is discriminatory, unjustified and harsh. The other two employees Ganga Prasad and Mantoori who were also charge-sheeted, enquiry was conducted against Ganga Prasad and after receipt of the reply from Ganga Prasad charges against him were dropped and Mantoori was also awarded lesser punishment of stoppage of increments and that the workman further claimed that the orders of his dismissal be set aside and he be reinstated from the date of his dismissal.

3. The Management denied the claim of the workman and justified its action of dismissal as legal and further claimed that no order of dismissal has been passed after giving due opportunity and conducting enquiry and no discrimination has been done as claimed.

4. Both the parties adduced their evidence and arguments were heard at length and perused the record meticulously.

5. Learned counsel for the workman has referred to a decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case Management Government Branch Press Vs. D. B. Belliapa reported in 1979(1) LLJ SC 156 and contended that the enquiry conducted by enquiry officer is vitiated. Even the proceedings of the enquiry have not been placed on record of this case. The action of the management is discriminatory as it dropped enquiry against Shri Ganga Prasad and thirdly that even the enquiry was conducted by different enquiry officers as it should have been conducted by one and the same officer and that there has been discrimination even in the matter of awarding punishment as there have been awarded different punishments by different enquiry officers in as much as the workman Lakhoo Ram was awarded penalty of dismissal while other workman Shri Mantoori was awarded the penalty of stoppage of two increments by his enquiry officer.

6. The perusal of the record shows that the complete enquiry proceedings have not been placed before this court and the evidence recorded during enquiry is not on record and from this it cannot be said that the enquiry conducted was proper or not or that the workman was afforded due opportunity or not.

7. It is evident that all the workmen including present applicant Shri Lakhoo Ram, Ganga Prasad and Mantoori were involved in one and the same incident of beating their senior officer, Junior Engineer and it would have been proper if their enquiry should have been conducted by the same officer but the management has furnished explanation that the enquiry was ordered to be conducted by different enquiry officers as the head of the Department of erring workmen were different under such conditions enquiry should have been ordered by the Superior Officer. Anyway there is likelihood of passing different orders by different officers in the enquiries conducted by different officers against the erring employees/workmen in respect of allegations arising out of the same incident as it so happened in the instant case. Two different orders have been passed. In case of Lakhoo Ram he has been awarded punishment of dismissal of service while the other workman Ganga Prasad has been awarded punishment of stoppage of two increments. Both the workmen Ganga Prasad and Mantoori have been awarded different punishments for the same charge/charges arising out of the one and same incident of beating J. E. Shri Ram Chander their Senior Officer. This in my opinion has resulted in indifferential and unequal treatment resulting in indiscrimination in awarding punishment to both the above said workmen. The order against the other workman Ganga Prasad is still in existence. I am, therefore of the opinion that the orders of dismissal from service against the present workman Shri Lakhoo Ram is also harsh and he deserves leniency and lesser punishment. Hence the order of dismissal is modified and the workman is awarded punishment of stoppage of three increments as has been done in case of Mantoori without cumulative effect. Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 30-6-04. S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1871.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 102/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/151/2003-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1871.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 102/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/151/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 102/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/151/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/151/2003/IR (B-II) dated 17-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow;

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in not regularising the services of Smt. Kalawati w.e.f. 1-1-1996 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman entitled ?

The representative of the President U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda



to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination summarised as under:

"The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceeding if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the Court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative upon him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief."

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of the respondent, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for non-regularisation of Smt. Kalawati by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-1-1996 is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Smt. Kalawati was to be regularised w.e.f. 1-1-1996 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this Court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of

Smt. Kalawati. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1872.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 105/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/161/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1872.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 105/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/161/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
LUCKNOW

PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 105/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/161/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

**BETWEEN :**

- The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

**AND**

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/161/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Lucknow;

Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Sh. Amrendra Singh as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-8-1988 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweeper is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for?

The representative of the President U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the Court. When union fail to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination as summarised as under;

"The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was

not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceedings if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies; upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence; is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the Court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief."

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for regularisation of Sh. Amrendra Singh as permanent Sweepre by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-8-1988 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweepers legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Sh. Amrendra Kumar was to be regularised w.e.f. 1-8-1988 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid and illegal. Before this Court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Sh. Amrendra Kumar. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow, 28-6-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1873.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 100/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/171/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1873.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 100/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/171/2003-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT,

Presiding Officer

Shrikant Dasgupta, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 100/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/171/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/171/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following dispute for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Lucknow :

"Whether the claim of the U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees' Union that Shri Dashrath was engaged as a Casual Sweeper continuously from 9-10-2000

is correct ? If so, whether his claim for regularisation in service is justified ? If not justified, what relief is the disputant concerned entitled for ?"

The reference dated 21-10-2003 was endorsed to both the parties with direction that the parties should file the statement of claim together with documents relied upon and the list of witnesses within 15 days to the Tribunal and forward a copy to the opposite party. The President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees' Union, Lucknow did not honour the above directions. However, the authority letter on behalf of the President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees' Union, Lucknow was filed on 12-1-2003 with the application for adjournment. The union was allowed for more than 1 month's time to file the statement of claim and other documents. The union in spite of sufficient time to file the statement of claim etc. The representative of opposite party, Smt. Neeta Mathur filed here authority letter on 25-3-2004. When the union failed to file statement of claim till 4-6-2004, the opposite party was ordered to file their written statement in respect of the issue but the Bank management also failed to file their written submission by 21-6-2004. Instead they filed the application C-6 for dismissing the case.

The case cannot be dismissed as requested by the authorised representative of the management. The court has to adjudicate the issue.

In the present case the parties have not come out with their pleadings.

The management's representative has filed case law of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad published in FLR 194 between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court I and others. I have gone through the case law cited above. The Hon'ble High Court's findings have been summarised as below :

"The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceedings if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order,



the burden lies; upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence; is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief."

In the present case, the case was espoused by the President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees' Union. The issue was 'whether the claim of the U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees' Union that Shri Dashrath was engaged as a Casual Sweeper continuously from 9-10-2000 is correct? If so, whether his claim for regularisation in service is justified? If not justified, what relief is the disputant concerned entitled for?' The union was to file the statement of claim alleging that Shri Dashrath was engaged as casual sweeper continuously from 9-10-2000. It was imperative for the union to substantiate the allegation that Shri Dashrath was engaged as casual sweeper from a date to 9-10-2000 to a definite date, month and year. It was imperative for the union to have state the facts and should have proved the same, but the union has not done so. The burden lies upon to prove that Shri Dashrath was engaged as casual sweeper who worked continuously from 9-2-2000 and if no statement of claim is filed and no evidence is produced, the party invoking the jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the circumstances the dispute referred by the Government cannot be decided in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief. Since none of two parties appeared before the court, the dispute, raised by the union must fail and this court cannot grant any relief to the union of worker. Therefore, the issue cannot be answered and deserves to be disposed of as no claim award. Award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1874.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक आधिकारण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 108/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/164/2003-आई. आर. (बी-1)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1874.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 108/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/164/2003-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 108/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/164/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/164/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Lucknow :

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Smt. Chhavi Rani as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-1-1990 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweeper is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

The representative of the President U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter AI-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the court. When union fail to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda

to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination summarised as under :

"The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceeding if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief."

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for regularisation of Smt. Chhavi Rani as permanent Sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-1-1990 and for grant of benefits as applicable to permanent sweepers legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Smt. Chhavi Rani was to be regularised w.e.f. 1-1-1990 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation

was not valid and illegal. Before this court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Smt. Chhavi Rani. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1875.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 101/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/150/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1875.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 101/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/150/2003-IR(B-11)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
LUCKNOW

PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

**I. D. No. 101/2003**

Ref. No. L-12011/150/2003-IR(B-II) dated 17-10-2003

**BETWEEN :**

The President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

**AND**

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/150/2003/IR (B-II) dated 17-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

“Whether the action of management of Bank of Baroda in not regularising the services of Sh. Dinesh Kumar and not providing him the benefits of regular workman is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman entitled ?”

The representative of the President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination, summarised as under :

“The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared

and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceeding if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.”

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for non-regularisation of Shri Dinesh Kumar by the management of Bank of Baroda for grant of other benefits as applicable is legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Shri Dinesh Kumar was to be regularised and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Shri Dinesh Kumar. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1876.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 107/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/163/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1876.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 107/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/163/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 107/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/163/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/163/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Sh. Mansoor Ahmad as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-7-1990 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to

permanent sweeper is legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ?"

The representative of the President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement on 12-1-2004. The representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination summarised it as under :

"The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceedings if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief."

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees

Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for regularisation of Sh. Mansoor Ahmad as permanent Sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 1-7-1990 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweepers legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Sh. Mansoor Ahmad was to be regularised w.e.f. 1-7-1990 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this Court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Sh. Mansoor Ahmad. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow  
28-6-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1877.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 106/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/162/2003-आई. आर. (बी-II)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1877.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 106/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/162/2003-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 106/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/162/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/162/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Sh. Ajay Kumar as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 8-1-1996 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweeper is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

The representative of the President, U.P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the Court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court

(First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination as summarised as under :

“The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceedings if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.”

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for regularisation of Sh. Ajay Kumar as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 8-1-96 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweepers legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Sh. Ajay Kumar was to be regularised w.e.f. 8-1-96 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Sh. Ajay Kumar. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,

Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ.1878.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 104/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/160/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

S.O. 1878.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 104/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/160/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 104/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/160/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/160/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

“Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Shri Shabban as permanent sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 15-2-98 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweeper is legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ?”

The representative of the President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination summarised as under :

“The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceedings if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order

and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.”

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for non-regularisation of Sh. Shabban as permanent Sweeper by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 15-2-98 and for grant of other benefits as applicable to permanent sweepers legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Sh. Shabban was to be regularised w.e.f. 15-2-98 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of Sh. Shabban. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जुलाई, 2004

का.आ. 1879.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 103/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/159/2003-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव



New Delhi, the 8th July, 2004

**S.O. 1879.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 103/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/159/2003-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 103/2003

Ref. No. L-12011/159/2003-IR(B-II) dated 21-10-2003

#### BETWEEN :

The President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, Aminabad Branch, Lucknow-226002

#### AND

The Asstt. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Regional Office, 19 Way Road, Lucknow-226001

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/159/2003/IR (B-II) dated 21-10-2003 referred the following issue for adjudication to Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

“Whether the action of Management of Bank of Baroda in not regularising the services of Shri Sudama w.e.f. 16-6-97 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman entitled ?”

The representative of the President U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow Sri A. P. Singh filed his authority letter A1-4 and moved an application for adjournment and sought time for filing claim statement. On 12-1-2004, the representative was allowed more than a month time to file statement of claim, documents but the representative of the union did not file the statement of claim instead he abstained from the proceeding of the Court. When union failed to file statement of claim, the Presiding Officer ordered the bank management of Bank of Baroda to file their written statement in respect of issue

referred to. The management representative Smt. Neeta Mathur did not file the written statement instead moved an application on 21-6-2004 paper no. C-6 requesting for dismissal of the case.

The representative of the management has filed the case law FLR 1981 (29) page no. 194 (Allahabad High Court) between V. K. Raj Industries and Labour Court (First and others). I have gone through the case law. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad while dealing with the case of termination summarised as under :

“The Labour Court committed manifest error of law in placing burden of proof on the employer to prove that the service of respondent workman were terminated in a proper and legal manner. We find merit in the petitioner's contention. The employer had terminated the services of respondent workman. Validity of the termination order as challenged by the workman by raising industrial dispute. The State Government at the instance of the workman referred the dispute for adjudication to the Labour Court. It was thus incumbent for the workman to have appeared and substantiated his allegation that the termination was not valid or legal. The proceedings before the Industrial Court are judicial in nature even though the Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the proceedings but the principle underlying the said Act is applicable to the proceedings before the Industrial Court. In a judicial proceeding if no evidence is produced the party challenging the validity of the order must fail. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies; upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence; is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the Court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the State Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.”

In the present case the Government of India at the instance of President, U. P. Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Lucknow referred the dispute for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow. The issue was as to whether the demand of union for regularisation of Sh. Sudama by the management of Bank of Baroda w.e.f. 16-6-97 is legal and justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled for ? It was thus incumbent for the union to have appeared and substantiated his allegations that Sh. Sudama was to be regularised w.e.f. 16-6-97 and union should have substantiated his allegations that non-regularisation was not valid or illegal. Before this Court the union has not produced all relevant facts statement and evidence challenging non-regularisation of



Sh. Sudama. According to the case law the burden lies upon the union to prove the illegality of the order and if no statement of claim is made and no evidence is produced, the union invoking jurisdiction must fail. It is imperative for the union to file his written submission before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce the evidence to prove his case. In case union fails to appear or to file its submission or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government of India cannot be answered in favour of the union/workman he would not be entitled to any relief.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that no claim award be passed and award passed accordingly.

Lucknow

28-6-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1880.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद जं.-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/260/94-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1880.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No.-II, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-12012/260/94-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT :

Sri. B. Biswas  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

#### REFERENCE NO. 1 OF 1995

**PARTIES :** Employers in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Md. Hussain Ansari,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. S. S. P. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th June, 2004

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/260/94-IR dated, the 12th January, 1995.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank, Jorapokhar, Distt. Dhanbad in terminating the services of Shri Vijay Shankar Choubey, Deposit Collector vide their letter No. Misc. 3/93-94 dated 6-4-93 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

They submitted that Govt. introduced Laghu Bachat Yojna Scheme and as per the said scheme management of UCO Bank, Jorapukur Branch, Patherdih, Dhanbad appointed the concerned workman as deposit collector on 30-3-89. They submitted that on 6-12-89 at about 8 P.M. while the concerned workman was engaged in collecting deposit on behalf of UCO Bank he was attacked by some antisocials and at that time they hurled bombs aiming him which caused him serious injury to his right leg. With such grievous injury while he fell down on the road those anti-socials robbed away the collected cash from his possession.

Immediately after that incident he was taken to Chasnalla dispensary but attending doctor on examining him referred to Sindri Hospital for his treatment. They disclosed that from Sindri Hospital he was referred to Patna Medical College and Hospital for his further treatment. Considering gravity of the injury sustained by him the said P. M. C. H., Patna referred to Varanasi Hospital instead of Vellore as it was not possible for him to bear such huge expenses for his treatment.

They submitted that after prolonged treatment of three years continuously though the life of the concerned workman was saved he has become disabled and declared handicapped to the extent of 46%. They alleged that the management though assured to bear medical expenses to be required for the treatment of the concerned workman did not bear anything. They submitted that the concerned workman sustained such serious injuries to his person being attacked by the anti-socials while he was engaged discharging the duties of the Bank and accordingly he requested the management to regularise him in service considering his disability but management did not do anything for him to get his relief. They disclosed that the concerned workman is entitled to get wages and all other benefits as a workman from the management w.e.f. 6-12-89 when he was attacked by the miscreants and sustained serious bomb injury to his person which caused him physically handicapped but as the management refused to provide him with any job and also refused to pay medical bills to him he raised an industrial which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the Written statement on behalf of the concerned workman.

They disclosed that the concerned person was not a workman of the Bank on the contrary he was merely an Agent of the Bank under "Laghu Bachat Yozna" introduced by them in the year 1987.

They submitted that the management of the Bank in the month of April, 1987 issued a circular drawing out salient points of a new attractive savings scheme named "Laghu Bachat Yozna" to mobilise savings from general public of all sections. As per the said scheme they required reliable and honest persons as Agent with a view to mobilise savings habits in the mind of general public and for that purpose they allowed to open "LBV" account for the persons who being attracted with that scheme intends to deposit money in the Bank through agents being appointed by them. As per terms and conditions the said agents were entitled to get Commission from the Bank on the basis of the turnover.

They disclosed that the concerned workman submitted an application on 6-12-88 with a prayer for his appointment as Agent under the said scheme and in response to his said letter he was appointed as Agent under "LBV" Scheme on 30-9-89. The main function of the agent was to collect money from the customers and to deposit the same in the bank and also to enroll more customers under the said scheme. Accordingly, he was his own master and was to select his own duty hours. He was required to visit the Bank and deposit the money of the customers collected by him in the bank at some convenient time. He was not required to carry on any duty in the bank and the

management of the Bank had no authority to allot work or take work from him. They disclosed that in the appointment letter dt. 30-9-89 it was specifically clarified that he was not an employee of the bank and was not entitled to any benefit available to the regular employees of the Bank under the service rules. The conditions of service rules applicable to regular employees of the Bank was not applicable to him. As he was appointed as Commission agent as per terms and conditions he was entitled to get 3% of the total amount collected by him as his commission. Thus there was no fixed salary or wages payable to him. In doing the job of commission agent he was not debarred from carrying on his own business trade or profession. They submitted that as the concerned workman was not an employee of the Bank but was only a Commission agent his demand for compensation in lieu of wages or medical reimbursement for his treatment finds no basis and for which he is not entitled to claim so.

They submitted that the concerned workman became medically unfit to carry on any work relating to "LBV" Scheme of the Bank and as such he could not give any business from the date he was injured and became invalid. Accordingly authorisation issued to him as Agent under "LBV" Scheme on behalf of the Bank was cancelled and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

#### 4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank, Jorapokhar, Distt. Dhanbad in terminating the services of Shri Vijay Shankar Choubey, Deposit Collector vide their letter No. Misc/3/93-94 dtd. 6-4-93 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

#### 5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman with a view to substantiate his claim examined two witnesses including himself as WW-1 and WW-2. While management also with a view to substantiate their claim examined one witness as MW-1.

It is admitted fact that management in the month of April, 1987, launched a savings scheme "Laghu Bachat Yozna" by issuing a circular to mobilise savings from general public and invited applications from honest persons for their appointments to act as agent to make the said scheme a success. It is also admitted fact that in response to that circular concerned workman submitted his application dt. 6-12-1988 for his engagement as agent for the said scheme. It is also admitted fact that management by issuing a letter of appointment dt. 30-3-89 appointed the concerned workman as agent for the said scheme under certain terms and conditions incorporated therein. The said letter of appointment during evidence of WW-2 was marked as Ext. W-1. It transpires from the letter dt. 30-3-89 marked as Ext. M.2 written by the concerned

workman addressed to Manager, Jorapokhar that he accepting the terms and conditions as embodied in the letter of appointment (Ext. M-1) decided to function as agent under the said scheme.

It is the contention of the concerned workman that one 6-12-89 while he was engaged in collecting money on behalf of the management from the customers under that scheme being an agent was attacked by some miscreants and at that time those miscreants hurled bomb aiming him which burst on his right leg and for which he sustained serious injuries to his person. He further disclosed that sustaining with injuries when he fell down on the road those miscreants robbed his collected money and fled away. He submitted that immediately after that incident he was taken to Chasnalla dispensary for his treatment but as his condition was grave he was taken to Sindri Hospital and thereafter he was taken to Patna Medical College and Hospital. Thereafter P.M.C.H. referred him to Varanasi Hospital for his further treatment as he could not afford the cost of treatment at Vellore Hospital due to his financial stringency. He disclosed that as a result of the said injury sustained by him his right leg was seriously damaged and he was declared physically handicapped to the extent of 46% by the Civil Surgeon-cum-Chief Medical Officer, Dhanbad. The physically handicapped certificate issued by the Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Dhanbad during evidence of the concerned workman was marked as Ext. W-3. I have carefully considered the certificate and I did not find anything relying on which its credibility could be questioned.

It is the specific allegation of the concerned workman that the management in spite of repeated appeals, did not consider necessary to arrange for any medical help and other facilities admissible to a workman of the Bank though he sustained such serious injuries to his person while he was engaged in discharging duties of the bank. His further allegation is that instead of regularising him in service management terminated him from his service.

On the contrary it is the contention of the management that as the concerned workman was declared medically unfit to carry on any job relating to 'LBV' Scheme of the Bank and also as he was not in a position to render any service to the bank they cancelled the authorisation issued to him for collection of money under 'LBV' Scheme. It has been further disclosed by the management that excepting the relationship of 'LBV' Agent no other relationship grew up in between the concerned workman with the Bank. As per terms of appointment he was only entitled to get commission for the work done by him and for which his status cannot be equated with the status of the regular workman of the Bank. In support of this claim management relied on the terms and conditions as per appointment letter issued to him Ext. W-1. They further disclosed that abiding the said terms and conditions he accepted the agency to work as 'LBV'

Agent (Ext. M-2). As per clause 11 of the letter of appointment Ext. W-1 it speaks clearly that "you are not an employee of the Bank in any sense. The relationship between you and Bank is only that of an agent and principal. The service rules and service conditions relating to the employees of the Bank have no application in your case and you shall not be entitled to any salary, provident fund or any other benefits ordinarily allowed to the staff of the Bank under its service conditions and rules." Again clause 12 speaks "Your agency may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the Bank without giving any notice and without assigning any reason." Considering the provision as laid down under clause 11 there is sufficient scope to say that he was not a workman of the Bank and knowing fully well of this fact he accepted the agency. If this fact is taken into consideration there is scope to say that the concerned workman neither entitled to get any medical reimbursement for his treatment in connection with injuries sustained by him nor he can claim regularisation as a regular workman of the Bank.

It is seen that the management cancelled the agency of the concerned workman taking the plea that he was declared medically unfit and disabled person and for a disabled person it is not possible to carry on the work of agency under 'LBV' Scheme. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was appointed as agent of 'LBV' by management. It is the specific claim of the concerned workman that while he engaged in discharging duties of the Bank as 'LBV' agent was attacked by the miscreants and for which he sustained serious injuries to his person which ultimately converted him to a physically handicapped person from a normal person with normal physique. This fact has not been rebutted by the management by adducing cogent evidence. Accordingly there is sufficient reason to believe that for the cause of the Bank his physical position has come to a present stage. It is seen that management with a view to exonerate their responsibility cancelled the agency of the concerned workman taking the plea which I have mentioned above. They did not consider necessary to show slightest sympathy towards the concerned workman knowing fully well under which circumstances he sustained such serious injuries to his person which ultimately converted him as a handicapped person. Before termination of agency the management did not consider necessary to contact the concerned workman if he was in a position to carry on his business of agency or not under the said scheme. It is fact that as per clause 12 of the appointment letter management is not supposed to assign any reason before cancellation of agency of any agent. The terms in the clause appears to be vague as because of the fact that management considered the case of the concerned workman in the same footing knowing fully well of the fact that he was engaged for the cause of the Bank when the said incident took place. Not only that the miscreants robbed away the collected

money for the said scheme from his possession while he fell down sustaining serious bomb-injuries. Management never considered the case of the concerned workman on compassionate outlook before cancelling his appointment letter particularly when Govt. has taken different scheme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped/disabled persons. I, therefore, consider that cancellation of agency of the concerned workman by the management as per clause 12 of the appointment letter was illegal, arbitrary and against the principle of natural justice.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of UCO Bank, Jorapokhar, Distt. Dhanbad in terminating the services of Shri Vijay Shankar Choubey, Deposit Collector vide their Letter No. Misc. 3/93-94 dtd. 6-4-93 is not legal and justified. Consequently, he is entitled to remain as Agent under Laghu Bachat Yojna Scheme of the Bank.”

Management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1881.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/157/2000-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1881.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-12012/157/2000-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 10th June 2004

PRESENT : Shri A. R. Siddiqui  
Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 14/01

#### I Party

Sh. C. S. Gornlakar,  
S/o Sh. Sanerampappa,  
Bheemanagar,  
Basavakalyan,  
BIDAR (Tq. Dist.) 585327.

#### II Party

The Dy. General Manager,  
Syndicate Bank,  
Zonal Office, Syndicate Bank  
Building, Gandhinagar,  
BANGALORE-560009.

#### Appearances :

I Party : V. S. Naik  
Advocate

II Party : Ramesh Upadhayaya  
Advocate

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/157/2000-IR(B-II) dated 13-02-2001/16-02-2001 for adjudication on the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Syndicate Bank, Head Office, Manipal is justified in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service on Shri C. S. Gornlakar workman ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the I party workman (hereinafter called Workman) briefly stated is that he was appointed as Clerk in the Management Bank (Hereinafter called the Management) in the year 1984 and after completion of probationary period, his services were confirmed; that while he was working as Basavakalyan Branch he was served with a Charge Sheet dated 15-12-1993 reading as under :

“During the period from 02-04-1993 to 25-05-1993, he claimed and got the reimbursement of Rs. 311.60 in respect of 26 Registered Post Articles, 12 VPP Articles and 6 Ordinary Post Articles as postal expenditure. But none of these articles were actually dispatched by him on the dates indicated by him thereagainst. All the said articles were however dispatched by the Branch subsequently. Accordingly, he had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 311.60.”

that the Departmental Enquiry was held against him and a report dated 16-04-1994 was submitted by the Enquiry Officer holding him guilty of the charges. He was given opportunity of personal hearing on 15-09-1994 and thereafter Disciplinary Authority by its final order

dated 08-11-1994 imposed the punishment of Dismissal from service holding the workman guilty of misconduct, i.e. an act prejudice to the interest of the Management vide Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite settlement. His appeal was also dismissed; that the workman has clearly stated in his reply to the Charge sheet with regard to the misconduct alleged against him but Management did not properly consider the same and enquiry was ordered. Enquiry Officer proceeded on the footing that the workman has admitted the charges when actually it was not a case of admission and the workman had explained the circumstances with regard to the misconduct alleged against him. Moreover, Enquiry was not conducted in objective manner giving fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman; that the Disciplinary Authority grossly erred in imposing the major penalty of dismissal without properly appreciating the plea put forth by the workman and also the material available on record including the circumstance of his past record of service which was totally unblemished; that the Appellate Authority also proceeded mechanically with a predetermined notion which is evident from the impugned order. Therefore, the grounds of dismissal are totally unwarranted and punishment shockingly disproportionate having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, inasmuch as, the workman has lost his livelihood unable to get alternate employment putting his family members to hardship inasmuch as he did not receive any terminal benefits from the Management.

3. The Management challenged the claim of the workman and among other grounds contended that the I party while working as Clerk at Basavakalyan Branch of the II party was served with a Charge Sheet dated 15-12-1993 under Clause No. 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement which governs the service conditions of the category of employees to which the I party workman belongs. He was charge-sheeted for the reason that during the period from 02-04-1993 to 25-05-1993, he claimed and got reimbursement of Rs. 311.60 in respect of 26 Registered Post articles, 12 VPP articles and 6 ordinary post articles, as postal expenditure. But none of these articles were actually dispatched by him on the dates indicated by him there against. In fact the amount of Rs. 311.60 was embezzled by the disputant. To suppress his act of misappropriation, he did not make relevant entries in the Postal Outward Register about the receipts issued by the Postal Authorities and the signature of the attender carrying the postal items was also not taken. All the said articles were however dispatched by the Branch subsequently.

4. As the workman did not submit his reply to the Charge Sheet within the time stipulated, the Disciplinary Authority ordered Departmental Enquiry and after the enquiry report was submitted holding him guilty of misconduct alleged, punishment order was passed

proposing the punishment of dismissal and since the explanation offered by the workman with regard to the alleged misconduct, punishment of dismissal was confirmed after giving him the opportunity of personal hearing. It was contended that the Enquiry was held in tune with the Principles of Natural Justice giving sufficient opportunity to the workman to defend himself and that the Enquiry findings are supported by sufficient Oral and Documentary evidence, giving no scope to be interfered at the hands of this tribunal. It was further contended that the workman, at every stage of hearing, in clear words admitted the misconduct and despite the said fact a fair and reasonable opportunity was given to him by leading Oral and Documentary evidence to disprove the misconduct committed by him and therefore at this stage he cannot agitate or have any grievance against the conducting of the enquiry, enquiry findings or the punishment of dismissal inasmuch as the punishment of dismissal was quite proportionate and commensurate with the gravity of misconduct in committing misappropriation of funds belonging to the Management for his personal use which act of him is prejudicial to the interest of the Management under Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite settlement.

5. Keeping in view the pleadings of the parties with regard to the validity and fairness or otherwise of the Enquiry Proceedings, this Court took up the issue of enquiry in the first instance. On 03-02-2003, the learned counsel for the workman filed a Memo conceding the fairness of the enquiry and accordingly my learned predecessor passed an order to the effect that the Domestic Enquiry was fair and proper.

6. Now therefore, in the light of the aforesaid findings on the domestic issue, the next important point to be gone into would be as to :

“Whether the Enquiry suffered from any perversity so as to call for the interference at the ends of this Court?”

7. On this point, the learned counsel Sh. S. R. for V. S. N. representing the workman had no arguments. His arguments were with regard to proportionality or otherwise of the dismissal order to which I am going to come a little later. As far as the merits of the case, the oral and documentary evidence produced before the Enquiry Officer was sufficient enough to substantiate the charges of misconduct against the workman. The observations and the reasonings given by the Enquiry Officer in coming to the conclusion that charges have been proved, need no adverse comments. There was again no debate on the point by the learned counsel for the workman. Therefore, the fact that charge of misconduct has been proved against the workman on the basis of the Oral and Documentary Evidence is not and cannot be disputed. A perusal of the Enquiry Report would further make it clear that when the

charges of misconduct were read over to the workman, he pleaded guilty. It is to be on the safer side, the Management produced documentary evidence of Ex. M1 to M15 and the Oral Evidence of the other two Managers. In fact genuineness of no single document was challenged nor the Oral testimony of these two Management witnesses was questioned by the workman. On the other hand having not disputed the evidence brought on record, as could be read from the report and proceedings of enquiry, the workman declined to cross-examine the Management witnesses, giving answers in affirmative to the queries put to him by the Enquiry Officer as to whether he admitted the deposition of MW1 and MW2 or not. The Disciplinary Authority by going into details of the charges and bringing on record whatever all the articles which were to be dispatched by the workman during the period from 02-04-1993 to 25-05-1993, as he claimed and got reimbursed of Rs. 311.60, for 26 Registered Post Articles, 12 V P P articles and 6 Ordinary Post articles as postal expenditure, which misconduct of the workman was proved by way of Oral and Documentary evidence through the enquiry. On page 4, 5 and 6 of his order, Disciplinary Authority made the following observations :

In order to suppress his act of misappropriation, resorted to, the following :

- (i) That the receipts issued by postal authorities in respect of Registered VPP articles were not indicated in the postal outward ledger on those occasions/days and those receipts were not properly maintained by him;
- (ii) That the signature of the Attender carrying postal items to the Post Office was not obtained in the postal outward ledger confirming having received the daily postal items from him.

I observe from the records that in view of the failure on the part of Sri C. S. Gornalkar, the charge sheeted employee to submit his explanation to the above charge sheet, the Disciplinary Authority decided to have the matter enquired into departmentally and accordingly, Sri Sukumar R. Rao, Asst. Personal Manager, was appointed as Enquiry Officer to conduct enquiry into the same and to submit his findings. The Enquiry Officer held enquiry into this chargesheet at Syndicate Bank, Bidar branch on 19-04-94, in which, the Management was represented by Sri R. Venkataraman and Sri C. S. Gornalkar preferred to defend himself. I am also quite satisfied that all reasonable opportunities were extended by the Enquiry Officer to the CSE to defend his case and that, all Principles of Law and Natural Justice were complied with in the conduct of enquiry.

The Enquiry Officer has submitted his report dated 16-5-94 and has held that the charge of 'doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank'. Vide Cl. No. 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement against Sri C. S. Gornalkar

mentioned in the chargesheet No. CGS/BNG/93/127 dt. 15-12-93 as proved.

I also observe from the records that a copy of report of Enquiry was forwarded to Sri Gornalkar directing him to make his submissions, if any, within 15 days of its receipt, vide my letter No. 1516/CGS 93/127 dt. 16-5-94. Sri Gornalkar, however, failed to make his submissions and therefore, decided to proceed in the matter.

On a careful perusal of the proceedings of enquiry and the report of the Enquiry Officer, I am satisfied that he has arrived at the just conclusion in holding Sri C. S. Gornalkar, guilty of the misconduct on the basis of both of oral and documentary evidence produced during the enquiry. Taking into consideration the gravity of the misconduct committed by him, I had proposed the punishment of 'Dismissal from the services of the Bank'. Vide my letter No. 2339/CGS dt. 26-8-94. Sri Gornalkar also participated in the personal hearing given to him on 15-9-94 and requested to take the same on record. I have perused the same and the same are not acceptable to me, as the misappropriation of Bank's funds has been fully established/proved in the enquiry by necessary oral/documentary evidence.

I have carefully considered all the material placed before including the submissions made by Sri Gornalkar and satisfied that the misconduct committed by Gornalkar as alleged in the charge sheet cited supra is fully established against him. Further, Sri Gornalkar has admitted his guilt in unequivocal terms at every stage of the enquiry and at no point of time he disputed the listed documents as well as the evidence (oral) tendered by the Management's witnesses which makes me further believe that Sri Gornalkar had committed the misconduct as appearing in the charge sheet cited above. Hence, I hold Sri C. S. Gornalkar, guilty of the misconduct of 'doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank'; vide Cl. No. 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement. The acts committed by Sri Gornalkar and proved in the enquiry are very grave and shake the confidence of the Bank in him. I am of the view that it is not desirable on the part of the Management to continue such persons in its service, since employment in the Bank is a matter of trust and confidence and in this case, the Management has lost its confidence in him due to his above acts. Moreover, such acts not only spoil the image of the Bank in public but also spoils its reputation and also hampers discipline among other employees in the Bank.

Therefore, in the light of the above observations made by the Disciplinary Authority, the findings of the Enquiry submitted by the Enquiry Officer and the admissions made by the workman himself it is very difficult for the workman now to turn around and say that he did not plead guilty before the Enquiry Officer and his



admissions if at all were there, they were not in unequivocal terms there by saying that it was not a case of wilful commission of the misconduct. As noted above, the admissions made by the 1 party workman in fact were taken into account by the Enquiry Officer as well as Disciplinary Authority, by way of supportive evidence and not as an independent and the conclusive proof of the matter. Even, otherwise, the explanation offered by the workman in a letter marked before this court as Ex. M-9 saying that he had kept the postage stamps intact in the table drawer and handed over the key to Sri Kulkarni, Clerk before proceeding on leave and that he admitted the lapses and reimbursed the amount without questioning on the assurance given by the Vigilance Officer that the matter will be dropped without any further action, as argued for the Management is neither plausible nor acceptable. First of all it appears to be an afterthought one as undisputably the workman failed to give reply to the Charge Sheet issued to him. If there were to be truth in the aforesaid defence, it would have come out at a very earliest stage by filing reply to the Charge Sheet. This letter at Ex. M-9 dated 15-09-1994 in fact, he wrote in response to the receipt of the Enquiry Report under a covering letter dated 16-05-1994. Therefore, the aforesaid defence taken by the workman was an improved version by way of afterthought. This view of mine is supported by the fact that such plea is absent in the very Claim statement filed before this tribunal. Therefore, in the light of the above, there can be no hesitation in the mind of this tribunal to arrive at the conclusion that the charges of misconduct have been proved against the workman beyond any doubt.

8. Now, coming to the quantum of punishment learned counsel for the 1 party submitted that the misconduct alleged against the workman at the most can be treated a case of negligence and not a willful attempt to misappropriate the funds belonging to the Management. He further submitted that keeping in view of the fact that the amount involved is a meagre sum of Rs. 300 and odd, the workman deserved lenient view particularly his past record of service for about a period of 12 years is unblemished. In support of his said submission learned counsel relied upon a decision reported in 2000 II LLJ page 1600, whereas learned counsel for the Management vehemently opposed the move for lenient view and submitted that in the case of proved misconduct of misappropriation of the funds that the workman deserved no sympathy of lenient view. He cited the rules reported in

1. 1987 Lab. I. C. 77 (Cal) (DB)

Wimco Sramik Union Vs. Seventh Industrial Tribunal & others

2. 2002-I-LLJ-345 (Kar) (DB)

North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation Vs. Shankaran Rao

3. 2000-(007)-SCC-0517-SC

Janatha Bazar (South Kanara Central Cooperative Wholesale Stores Ltd.) and others Vs. Secretary, Sahakari Noykrara Sangha and others

to support his view. Taking into consideration overall facts and circumstances of the case, the undisputed unblemished records of service of the workman for a period of about 12 years, a meagre of Rs. 300 and odd involved in this case and not ignoring all together the explanation offered by the workman and so also taking note of principle laid down by the Lordship of Supreme Court in the case referred to supra and cited on behalf of the workman, it appears to me that punishment of dismissal imposed on the workman appears to be highly excessive and disproportionate to the gravity of the charge of misconduct committed by the workman. The Principle laid down in the 3 decisions cited on behalf of the Management in my humble opinion may not attract to the facts and circumstances of the case, indicated above. In a latest decision, quoted above, and cited on behalf of the workman, their Lordship of Supreme Court in a case of misappropriation of a Sum of Rs. 3000.00 by the delinquent concerned took the view of denying him full back wages and withholding of increments for a period of 10 years with cumulative effect. In that case the workman had withdrawn a sum of Rs. 3000.00 from the Savings Bank account of one of the customers of the bank and appropriated the same for his personal use. The Bank has dismissed from service and so also Industrial tribunal and the dismissal order was also confirmed by the Division Bench of the High Court of Kerala. However, their Lordship of the Supreme Court, while setting aside the order of dismissal modified the punishment order as noted above. Therefore, applying the principle laid down by their Lordship of Supreme Court in the aforesaid decision, and taking into account the facts and circumstances of the case noted above it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if the dismissal order is to be replaced with a lesser punishment of withholding of his increments for a period of 10 years with cumulative effect with continuity of service but without any back wages from the date of the punishment order till the date of his reinstatement. Accordingly, the reference is answered and following award is passed :

**ORDER**

Reference is partly allowed. The Management Bank is directed to reinstate the workman with continuity of service withholding his 10 Annual Increments with Cumulative effect without Back Wages from the Date of Original punishment order till the date of his reinstatement. No order as to cost.

(Dictated to the L D C, transcribed by him, corrected and signed by me on 10th June 2004).

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1882.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 270/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-07-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/400/96-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1882.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 270/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-12012/400/96-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 10th June 2004

PRESENT : Shri A. R. Siddiqui  
Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 270/97

#### I Party

The Secretary,  
Syndicate Bank  
Employees Union,  
Karnataka State  
Committee, No. 79,  
1 Main Road,  
Seshadripuram  
BANGALORE-560020

#### II Party

The Dy. General Manager,  
Syndicate Bank (Z.O.),  
Gandhinagar,  
BANGALORE-560009

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/400/96-IR (B-II) dated 26-9-1997 for adjudication on the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office, Bangalore in imposing the punishment of stoppage of 3 increments with cumulative effect and

another two increments without cumulative effect on Shri Venkappa, Clerk; is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The averments made in the Claim Statement filed by one of the LR's of the deceased workman (pleadings with regard to enquiry proceedings are omitted, there being separate finding on Domestic Enquiry Issue). The averments made in the Claim Statement relevant for the purpose are that the first party workman (hereinafter called workman) was an employee working at the Kushtagi Branch of the Second Party Management (hereinafter called the Management) and his service record has been without any blemish, clean and excellent one inasmuch as there not even a single black spot in his service career; that quite surprisingly on 7-9-1992, workman was served with a show cause notice alleging that he shouted at his higher official and conducted himself in a manner unbecoming of an employee of the Bank. He submitted reply to the said show cause notice denying those allegations due to in toto not being satisfied with his reply, the management issued a charge sheet dated 9-11-1992 on the allegation that the workman conducted himself in an objectionable manner and committed gross misconduct of riotous behaviour on the premises of the bank vide clause 19.5(c) of the Bipartite Settlement and also gross misconduct of willful disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders of higher superior vide clause 19.5(e) and gross misconduct of doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank vide clause 19.5(j) of the said Act calling upon him to submit his reply within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the charge sheet. The workman sought for time of a month to submit his reply so as to take the matter to the union for espousing his case. However, the management decided to conduct the Domestic Enquiry against him not being satisfied with his reply. His request to supply him the documents and to explain the charges leveled against him was also given in heed by the management and it proceeded to hold the Domestic Enquiry against him. At para 11 of the Claim Statement after having challenged the enquiry proceedings in the preceding paras on various grounds, the workman contended that with all these difficulties in conducting the enquiry, the Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding him guilty of the charges leveled against him which findings are perverse and baseless and that the Disciplinary Authority without applying its mind mechanically accepted those findings and inflicted the penalty of withholding 3 increments with cumulative effect and any two increments without cumulative effect though the workman committed no misconduct and made several requests to drop the proceedings against him, it being conducted in utter disregard to the terms of Bipartite Settlement and also against the principles of natural justice. At Para 12 it was contended that subsequent to the espousal of this dispute, the workman passed away on 15-9-98 in harness and his



L.Rs are brought on record to pursue the proceedings. Therefore, award may be passed setting aside the punishment order granting all consequential monetary benefits to the L. Rs of the deceased workman.

3. The management vide its Counter Statement while refuting the various contentions made in the Claim Statement challenging the Enquiry Proceedings as well as Enquiry findings and so also the impugned punishment order, asserted and maintained to say that the enquiry was conducted in a fair manner in accordance with the principles of natural justice and that findings of the Enquiry Officer are based on sufficient oral and documentary evidence. It was also contended that punishment of withholding increment was very proper and proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the deceased workman.

4. At, Para 3 of the Counter Statement, it was contended that at about 11.20 a.m. on 21-3-1992, Venkappa shouted at the Manager, Kustagi Branch who had sent a pass book tendered by a customer for closure of his Cumulative Deposit account. This apart, he did not do the work of the premature closure of the account inspite of the Manager asking him to do so. Again, on 24-3-1992, Shri Venkappa refused to carry out instructions of the Manager in respect of closure of a Vikas Cash Certificate account and threw the slips. He even shouted at the Manager. On the same day, he refused to acknowledge the receipt of two letters sent to him through office delivery book and instead, tore the letters. He shouted at the branch attender who had requested him to acknowledge the receipt of the letters. Later, in the evening on that day, he went to Manager's house along with a few local people and shouted at him threatening dire consequences. He was warned by the police. In the night at around 11.30 p.m., 12.00 mid night, he along with a few locals went to house of two other staff of the branch and manhandled and abused them. As these acts were highly objectionable, the bank called for his explanation by its letter No. IRC/2458/522 dated 7-9-92. Shri Venkappa by his letter dated 13-10-92 stated that the allegations were deliberately foisted against him and that the incidents did not occur; he requested the matter to be allowed to rest.

5. At para 4, following contentions were taken :—

Shri Venkappa was issued a charge sheet No. CGS/BNG/92/84 dated 9-11-1992 charging him with the misconducts of :

- (a) "Indecent behaviour on the premises of the bank" vide No. 19.5(c) of the Bipartite Settlement;
- (b) "Willful disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders the superiors" vide clause 19.5(e) of the Bipartite Settlement;

(c) "Doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank" Clause No. 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement.

6. It was contended that on the basis of the charge sheet issued for the misconduct committed by the workman, as noted above, enquiry was conducted and enquiry findings were submitted holding him guilty and there upon the Disciplinary Authority after giving an opportunity to the workman to make his statement on the Enquiry Report, which opportunity was not availed by the workman, passed impugned punishment order having carefully looking into the enquiry proceedings and the enquiry report and therefore, the impugned punishment order which was also upheld by the Appellant Authority, needs no interference at the hands of this Tribunal and accordingly, the reference is to be rejected.

7. Keeping in view the pleadings of the parties with regard to validity and fairness or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings, issue of Domestic Enquiry was taken up for trial in the first instance. During the course of trial, the management examined MW1 and got marked 5 documents viz. Charge sheet, reply given by the workman, appointment of Enquiry Officer, proceedings of Enquiry and Enquiring Report at Ex. M1 to M5. No evidence was led for the workman. After hearing both the counsels, my learned predecessor passed an order dated 4-7-2002 on the Domestic Enquiry holding that the enquiry was 'fair and proper'. Thereafter the matter came to be posted for arguments on merits, and perversity of the Enquiry findings. Therefore, in the light of the findings recorded by this Tribunal on Domestic Enquiry issue, the only point to be gone into would be 'whether the enquiry findings suffered from any perversity and that the punishment order was not called for under the facts and circumstances of the case'.

8. Learned counsel for the workman, in his arguments submitted that the first two charges of misconduct leveled against the workman vide clause 19.5(c) and (e) of the Bipartite Settlement have not been proved by any legal evidence as the then Manager, MW7 examined before the Enquiry Officer who made complaint of Ex. M2 with regard to those charges, uttered no single word in his deposition on these charges. He argued that the other two charges of misconduct leveled against the workman with regard to the two alleged incidents, one said to have taken place at about 6.40 p.m. and another at about 11.30 p.m. of 24-3-92 also have not been proved by any substantial and legal evidence and further for these two incidents which are admittedly not have taken place on the premises of the Bank vide clause 19.7(c), no disciplinary action would have been initiated against the workman by the management. He contended that if evidence of MW1 to MW7 before the Enquiry Officer is to be perused, these two incidents also not proved, the evidence brought on record, being insufficient,

unsatisfactory and unworthy of credence. Learned counsel to support his argument, that no disciplinary action could have been taken against the workman for the incidents alleged to have been taken place outside the bank premises cited a ruling reported in AIR 1984 Supreme Court 505. He relied upon the decision reported in AIR 1984 SC page 805 supporting his argument that findings of the Enquiry Officer based on no evidence can be rejected as perverse.

9. Learned counsel submitted that the workman is no more and his LR's are brought on record and therefore, whatever monetary benefits arising out of the withheld increments, be awarded to them setting aside the impugned punishment order. Whereas the learned counsel for the management vehemently argued that the aforesaid charges of misconduct have been proved beyond any shadow of doubt in the oral testimony of MW1 to MW7 and the documentary evidence at Ex. M1 & M2 adduced before the Enquiry Officer. Therefore, misconducts having been proved by the sufficient and legal evidence, no lenient view is called for.

10. After having gone through the records I find force in the argument advanced by the workman. Before advertizing upon the respective points canvassed by the learned counsel for the parties it is worthwhile to bring on record the very charge sheet issued by the management to the workman read as under :

"It is reported against you that while you are working as Clerk at Kustagi branch, on 21-3-1992 at about 11.20 a.m. one of the customer of the Branch Shri Bheemappa, holder of CD A/c No. 2081 had come to the branch for premature closure of his CD account as he was in need of money and the customer informed the Manager that he would be collecting the proceeds of the CD at about 12.15 p.m. on that day. Thereafter, the Manager had sent the CD passbook to you for premature closure. As soon as you received the CD pass book you started shouting."

ಎನರ್ - ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಸುತ್ತಿಸಿಲ್ಲ - ಎನರ್  
Saturday - ಬೆಂಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ. ಎನರ್  
Premature closing of CD A/c. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ  
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಎನರ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

However, the Manager had requested you to attend the work of premature closing of the CD so that the CD pass book could be sent to cash department before 12.15 p.m. for payment. Instead of attending to the closure of the CD on priority basis, you had reportedly attended to other work and refused to carry out the instructions of the Manager. Hence the work of premature closing of the CD had to be entrusted to the other Clerk at about 12.25 p.m. The above act on your part is highly objectionable and amounts to the misconduct of indecent behaviour on the

premises of the Bank vide clause 19.59(c) of the Bipartite Settlement and Gross misconduct of 'Wilful insubordination to the lawful and reasonable orders of your superior' vide clause 19.5(e) of the Bipartite Settlement.

It is also reported against you that on 24-3-92 a VCC 1986, which was to be closed and paid to the legal heirs after having been attended by other Clerk of the Branch, the Manager had sent the same to you for sub-day entry and onward transmission for cash payment. However, you refused to carryout the instructions and threw the slip aside. When the Manager once again requested you to attend to the work of entering in the sub-day, you shouted at him as under the refused to carry out the instructions.

" ಮನೋ ನಮ ನಮ್ ಒಂದೇ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ. ನಮ  
ನಮ್ ಒಂದೇ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿ  
ಲಿವಾ ನಮ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ಲಿಪ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ಲಿಪ್  
ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ. Procedure ನಮ್ ಹೇಳಬೇಡಿ.  
ನಮ್ ಕೊಡು ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ಲಿಪ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್  
ಸ್ಲಿಪ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ. ನಮ್ ನಮ್ ಕೊಡು  
ಬಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ "

It is also reported that on the same day i.e. 24-3-1992 at about 5.15 p.m. two letters Nos. 319/ZO/IRC/WD/KST/1811/92/DO dated 24-3-92 and 320/70/IRC/WD/KST/1811/92/DO dt. 24-3-92 addressed to you were sent through Shri J. Hulagappa, Attender of the branch for service on you. Instead of receiving the letter and acknowledging receipt of the said letters in the office Delivery Book, it is reported that you tore the letters and refused to acknowledge.

When Shri Hulagappa, the Attender requested you to acknowledge receipt of the letters in the Delivery Book you refused to do so and shouted at him as under :

" ಈ ನಮ ನಮ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ. ನಮ್  
ನಮ್ ಲೆಟರ್ ಕೊಡು ಬಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ ಸಿಗ್ನ  
ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ. "

And thereafter you left the branch at about 5.30 p.m. At about 6.45 p.m.—7.00 p.m. you had gone to the residence of the Manager along with the local people and shouted at him as under :—

" ಮನೋ ನಮ್ Bank ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ Memo  
ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ  
ನಮ್ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ Memo ಕೊಟ್ಟು  
ಜೀವದಿಂದ Kustagi ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. "

On the interference of the neighbours, you returned. Thereafter, the matter was brought to the knowledge of the police and the PSC had summoned you and you were warned.

On the same night about 11.00 — 12.00 p.m. you along with the local people went to the residence of Sri Krishna and Sri G. M. Swamy and manhandled and abused them.

The above acts on your part are highly objectionable and amounts to gross misconducts of 'riotous behaviour on the premises of the Bank' vide clause 19.5(c) of the Bipartite Settlement, and gross misconduct of 'wilful disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders of your superior' vide clause 19.5(e) of the Bipartite Settlement, and gross misconduct of 'doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank' vide clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement.

Hence, you are required to submit your explanation in the matter within 15 days of receipt of this charge sheet failing which the matter will be proceeded further."

11. Now therefore, in the light of the aforesaid charges of misconduct leveled against the workman, for the sake of convenience let me divide them into 2 parts i.e. in the first part we will take the alleged 3 incidents of disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders by the workman in the premises of the bank itself. A careful scrutiny of the oral evidence in the statements of MW1 to MW7 made before the Enquiry Officer, as argued for the workman, would make it clear that the above said incidents have not been proved by any legal and sufficient evidence. In fact for the first two incidents of disobedience of the orders of the then Manager viz. MW7 said to have taken place on 21-3-92 at about 11.20 a.m. and on 24-3-92 (Timing not given) it was a case of no evidence at all, much less, sufficient or legal evidence. The most important and competent witness to speak to these two incidents was MW7 and next to him was MW6, the Attender of Kushtagi branch working under MW7 through whom the instructions were sent by MW7 to the workman to carry out the work entrusted to him as alleged in the charge sheet. It is very interesting to note that MW7 in his statement before the Enquiry Officer uttered no single word about the happening of those two incidents in the bank premises much less saying that the workman disobeyed any sort of order or instructions made by him in the course of his duty hours in the bank. MW7 straight away commenced his statement speaking about the incident said to have taken place on 24-3-92 at about 6 p.m., stating that the workman came to his house and started shouting against him in abusive language. MW7 also never referred to the incident of tearing of his two letters/memos sent to the workman through the said Attender. Therefore, the above said 3 incidents said to have taken place in the premises of the Bank since have not been spoken to by the most important

and competent witness, MW7, then it was too much for the Enquiry Officer to have taken those incidents to have been proved in the evidence of other witnesses and the documents viz. Ex. M1 and M2 placed before him. The rest of the witnesses viz. MW1 to MW5 were not at all the witnesses to the alleged incident taken place in the bank premises nor they have stated anything about those incidents when examined before the Enquiry Officer. As far as the statement of MW6 before the Enquiry Officer, he only talks about the said two letters handed over to him by MW7 to be given to the workman. This witness also stated nothing about the first two incidents of the workman disobeying the orders of MW7, though the orders or instructions said to have been conveyed by him to the workman. Testimony of MW6 with regard to the 3rd incident of refusal of receipt of those two letters by the workman also cannot be relied upon safely as this incident of delivery of the letters was not at all spoken to by MW7 nor MW6 had stated anything about the first two incidents. Oral testimony of MW6 with regard to 3rd incident could have been attached some credence had it been corroborated by the statement of MW7 and not otherwise. Therefore, as far as the first 3 incidents of misconduct alleged to have been committed by the workman, absolutely there was no legal and sufficient evidence to take those charges of misconduct as proved against the workman. Infact no reasonings much less valid given by the Enquiry Officer as to how he could take those charges proved against the workman. The reliance made by the Enquiry Officer upon the testimony of MW6 to prove those 3 charges was certainly an error apparent on the face of records as admittedly MW6 never spoke to the first 2 incidents and then MW7 stated nothing about all the three incidents. Therefore, misconduct alleged against the workman in the shape of those 3 incidents was not all proved and the findings of the Enquiry Officer on that count certainly can be said to be perverse being factually incorrect. Now let me come to the other part of the charges viz. the two incidents of criminal intimidation and assault etc. said to have been taken place, one at the house of the MW7 and second at the house of MW1 and MW2. Coming to the incident of criminal intimidation said to have taken place at the house of MW7 and then at the houses of the said two officials of the bank, first of all, as argued for the workman, no disciplinary action could have been taken by the management against the workman. These are the two incidents criminal in nature giving rise to the police complaint and the police concerned would have been the competent authority to deal with the culprit, if received any complaint from the said victims. Though MW1 to MW5 in their evidence before the Enquiry Officer have stated that they went to the police station to report the incidents but no complaint is forthcoming and one of them stated that it is on the advise of the police people they have not given written police complaint. The next question comes 'whether the Management could have taken it upon

itself who initiate the disciplinary action against the workman on the basis of Ex. M1 and Ex. M2' the complaint made by MW1 and MW7, respectively. It was well argued for the workman that in the absence of certified standing orders of the management and in the face of the provisions of 19.5(c), the disciplinary action taken by the management resulting into the impugned punishment against the workman was not legal and proper. Clause 19.5(c) refers to the incidents criminal in nature taking place on the premises of the bank. Whereas there are no standing orders to proceed against the bank employee for the criminal acts he alleged to have committed outside the bank premises. Their lordship of Supreme Court have laid down the principle in very clear terms on this point in the decision referred to supra reported in AIR 1984 SC page 505.

12. Therefore, the very disciplinary proceedings taken against the workman and the impugned punishment order based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer are liable to be set aside on the ground that they were not legal and valid, the management being not competent to do so in the light of the discussion made above. Even otherwise the statement of MW7 who speaks to the incident of criminal intimidation said to have taken place at his house could not have been taken as the proof sufficient and conclusive as done by the Enquiry Officer in taking the said incident proved. The reasoning given by him on the proof of the said incident referring to the statement of MW4 is not supported by evidence, MW4 not being eyewitness to the said incident. As far as the incident said to have taken place at the house of MW1 and the house of MW2, there are serious infirmities much less, contradictions found in the statement of the said two witnesses as well as MW4, deserving no credence. As per the charge sheet, vague allegations are made that the workman along with some local people went to the house of the MW1 and MW2, manhandled them and abused them. Whereas, in the statement of MW1, there is nothing to say that he was manhandled by the workman or by somebody else. Whereas he gives the statement saying that it is MW2 who was manhandled but not by the workman but by somebody else viz. his friend Shri Sharanappa. With regard to the actual assault again the charge itself was too vague not spelling out as to who actually assaulted to whom and in what manner. Therefore, question of any of the witnesses giving specific evidence with regard to the actual assault, the victims and the assailants, itself did not arise. The reasoning assigned by the Enquiry Officer in getting those two incidents proved certainly lacked support of the oral evidence placed before him. He relied much upon the contents of Ex. MEX.1 and MEX.2 rather than the oral evidence produced before him supporting the contents made therein.

13. In the result I am again of the opinion that the aforesaid two incidents of misconduct alleged to have been

committed by the workman also remained to be proved by any legal and sufficient and satisfactory evidence and in the result findings of the Enquiry Officer on the point are perverse, liable to be set aside.

14. Their evidence also could not have been relied upon for the simple reason that there was no police complaint lodged by them against the workman.

15. As the findings of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty of the charges of misconduct are liable to be set aside, then it goes without saying that the impugned punishment order based on those findings cannot be sustained in the eye of law and therefore, the reference is answered accordingly and following award is passed.

### ORDER

The impugned punishment order is hereby quashed. The management is directed to release the monetary benefits of all the five increments withheld by it, in favour of the LRs of the deceased workman within one month from the date of publication of this award.

(Dictated to PA, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 10th June 2004).

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1883.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 665/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12013/106/98-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1883.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 665/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-12013/106/98-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**  
**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**  
**INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR**  
**COURT, CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 19th May, 2004

**PRESENT :**

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

**Industrial Dispute No. 665/2001**

(Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court CGID No. 249/99)

[In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workmen]

**BETWEEN :**

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant  
 Indian Bank Employees  
 Association

**AND**

The General Manager, : II Party/Management  
 Indian Bank, Chennai.

**APPEARANCE :**

For the Claimant : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman,  
 Ajoy Khose & K. Vijay  
 Anand, Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Aiyar & Dolia, R.  
 Arumugam, & N. Krishna-  
 kumar, Advocates

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12013/106/98/IR(B-II) dated 19-04-1999 has earlier referred this industrial dispute to Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, Chennai for adjudication. The Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court has taken the same on its file as I. D. No. 249/99 and after the constitution of this Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, the said Industrial dispute was transferred to this Tribunal and after getting the same, it was re-numbered as I. D. No. 665/2001. The Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court issued notices to both sides and both sides entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

2. The Schedule mentioned dispute is as under :—

“Whether the management of Indian Bank is justified in denying Sri Alex Devadoss, the post of permanent sweeper with full scale of wages ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

3. The allegations made in the Claim Statement of the Petitioner Union are as follows :—

The Petitioner Union is espousing the cause of Sri Alex Devadoss, who was sponsored by Employment Exchange and he was selected and appointed as a temporary sweeper by the Respondent at their Head Office by an order dated 31-10-83. Along with the concerned workman, seven other workmen were also working in the Head Office as temporary sweepers and out of 8 workmen including the concerned workman, 6 workmen were appointed as full time sweeper/scavenger at the Head Office and the concerned workman and one Mr. E. Balaguru were appointed as permanent part-time sweepers in 3/4 scale wages by an order dated 10-3-86, in the place of Sri K. Krishnamurthy and K. Nagalingam and the concerned workman was confirmed in the said post by an order dated 20-9-86. Even after regularisation of 8 persons as full time sweeper/scavenger at the Head Office there were vacancies for the post of full time sweeper/scavenger and in that place the Respondent/Bank ought to have been appointed the concerned workman Sri Alex Devadoss as full time sweeper/scavenger. But, when the six vacancies arose for the post of full time sweeper cadre, the concerned workman was not considered and appointed as full time sweeper, on the other hand, the Respondent/Bank confirmed the temporary sweepers who joined subsequent to the concerned workman as full time sweeper by an order dated 12-10-93. Even the representations and applications given by the concerned workman to post him as permanent full time sweeper/scavenger was not considered nor replied by the Respondent. Therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management in not giving the post of permanent full time sweeper/scavenger with full scale wages to the concerned workman is illegal, arbitrary and unjust. The workman who have joined as temporary sweeper/scavenger in 1986 and long after the date of joining of the concerned workman as a temporary sweepers were absorbed as full time permanent sweepers at the Central Office of the Respondent. Therefore, the said action of the Respondent/Bank is not only arbitrary but also it is discriminatory. When 6 out of 8 full time sweepers were promoted as sub-staff the Respondent ought to have absorbed the concerned workman as a full time sweeper in any of the six permanent vacancies. But, the Respondent/Bank has not promoted him, which action is illegal and arbitrary. The Respondent/Bank cannot deny the post of full time sweeper to the concerned workman Sri Alex Devadoss when he was senior and confirmed in 3/4 scale wages. On the other hand, the Respondent/Bank has given the promotional post to the juniors of concerned workman, which is totally contrary to the basic principles of service jurisprudence and also contrary to the practice in vogue. Further, when a permanent vacancy arises for the post of full time sweeper/scavenger in Pattullahs Road branch, the concerned workman was not considered, even after a

specific representation given by him. Therefore, the Petitioner Union prays to pass an award holding that the action of the Respondent/Bank in denying the post of full scale wages to the concerned workman is unjustified and also directing the Respondent/Bank to give the post of permanent sweeper to the concerned workman with full scale wages w.e.f. 6-10-88 with consequential benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in its Counter Statement contended that during 1983 the Respondent/Bank no doubt invited 8 persons through Employment Exchange and kept them in the panel as casual sweepers engaging them on a need based situation. Subsequently for the eight vacancies that arose later at Head Office, the Respondent absorbed six persons in the order of preference from the above said 8 persons. For the remaining two vacancies, those casual sweepers who were already drawing 3/4 scales wages at Respondent/Bank at Tiruveteeswaranpet branch under the Regional Office of Chennai (South) were absorbed and in the resultant two vacancies the remaining two persons namely concerned employee and one Mr. Balaguru were absorbed and the concerned employee and the said other person have accepted the offer and joined the duty. Scale wages was given to employees as provided under Bipartite Settlement which governs the service conditions of award staff in the banking industry. The vacancies that arose during 1988 and 1990 were filled up on compassionate grounds out of mercy due to the death of award staff for which the Petitioner Association had not raised any objection at that time citing the concerned employee's case. The request for posting the concerned employee in Pattullo Road branch was not considered in 1992 due to the fact that the existing part time sweeper drawing 3/4 scale wages in the same branch was sanctioned full scale wages as per the then prevalent procedure. Subsequent to the posting of full time sweepers working at Head Office as sub-staff by way of intra cadre postings, another 8 persons were engaged as casual sweepers at Head Office on need based situation on rotation. The Petitioner Association raised a dispute in 1991 for regularisation of the services of these second set of 8 persons in appropriate scale wages. But, the Petitioner Union has not mentioned any thing about the settlement and suppressed the above facts in their claim petition deliberately to mislead the Tribunal. Hence, the Petitioner Association is estopped from raising the issue at this juncture. Instead of settling the issue they have deliberately omitted the concerned employee's name. Now, the Petitioner Association is resorted to raise dispute on the settled issue which is not acceptable in law. Further, the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss was given full scale wages from the year 1997 when the office premises was expanded attracting full scale wages, therefore, the terms of reference made by the Government of India has become infructuous. Further, the Petitioner Union cannot raise the issue once settled and is estopped from

raising it again after having entered into a settlement for the second set of 8 persons deliberately raising the bogey of discrimination now. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my determination are as follows :—

- (i) "Whether the management of Respondent/Bank is justified in denying Sri Alex Devadoss, the post of permanent sweeper with full scale wages?"
- (ii) "To what relief, the concerned employee is entitled?"

**Point No. 1 :**

6. In this case, it is admitted that the concerned employee Mr. Alex Devadoss has been empanelled as a temporary sweeper and subsequently, he has been made permanent part-time sweeper. During 1986, 8 vacancies in the post of sweepers/scavengers in permanent full time scale arose in the Respondent/Management due to intra cadre posting of sweepers/scavengers employees at the department as sub-staff cadre employees and the Respondent/Management invited applications from the existing permanent part-time sweeper employees drawing 3/4th scale wages working in the branches situated in Chennai city as per the procedure and accordingly, two permanent part-time sweepers drawing 3/4 scale wages working at Thiruveteeswaranpet branch and in Regional Office, South branch responded the said call and it is also appeared that out of the eight permanent full time sweeper vacancies that arose in office maintenance department at the Head Office of Respondent/Bank, the above two permanent part-time sweepers were posted to full time sweepers posts and remaining six vacancies temporary sweeper employees, empanelled along with the concerned employee on 31-10-83 were absorbed as permanent full time sweepers in the office maintenance department in accordance with seniority of empanelment leaving the concerned employee and the another man. It is also admitted that on 27-12-82 an understanding was reached with regard to filling up the sweeper vacancies in scale wages inclusive of full time sweepers, who have been put into practice and thus become legally enforceable terms and conditions of service were made by the understanding. It is also admitted that vacancies of full scale wages of permanent sweepers arose at Head Office during 1988 and 1990 and it is also admitted that the Respondent/Bank itself called for applications from the eligible candidates for applying the posts and the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss has also applied for the post on each and every occasion. But, the Respondent/Bank has not filled up the said vacancies from the eligible part time 3/4 scale wages employees, on the other hand, the bank has called for fresh persons from the Employment



Exchange leaving out the existing senior part time sweepers who are eligible for higher scale wages in lurch and thus, empanelled the temporary employees who were much juniors to the workman concerned in the dispute. It is the contention of the Petitioner Union that the Respondent/Management while denying and depriving the concerned workman Sri Alex Devadoss, his legally and legitimately entitled posting of full time sweeper post, has further entered into a settlement with minority union to absorb temporary sweepers who have been empanelled in 1991 and who are much juniors to concerned employee.

7. In this case, on the side of the Petitioner, the concerned employee was examined as WW1 and on his side documents Ex. W1 to W8 were marked. As against this, on the side of the Respondent, Ex. M1 to M4 were marked and no one was examined as a witness.

8. On behalf of the Respondent, it was contended that it is no doubt true that eight casual sweepers including the concerned workman were engaged on need based situations and on rotation were called for from the Employment Exchange. But during 1991 for regularisation of the service of those second set of Casual Sweepers, the Petitioner Association has raised a dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Respondent/Bank has entered into a settlement with the Petitioner Association under section 12(3) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on 12-10-93. The Petitioner Association neither has included the name of Mr. Alex Devadoss along with the said eight persons nor has taken up his cause at that time. For the second set of 8 persons since there is a settlement effected under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Petitioner Association is estopped from raising this issue again at this juncture. Instead, it has chosen to settle the issue for second set of 8 persons by deliberately omitting the concerned employee's name and therefore, the Petitioner Association has no right to raise the dispute on the settled issue which is not acceptable in law.

9. But, on behalf of the Petitioner Union, it is contended that this act of management of has totally deprived the legitimate claim of the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss for being elevated to full time sweeper post. It is further argued on behalf of the Petitioner that in order to relieve the hardship caused to the part-time sweeper since they were kept as part-time sweepers, the Union has entered into a settlement under the original of Ex. M16 and this legally binding settlement was entered into on 28-7-93 and in terms of the provisions of the said settlement also the concerned workman Sri Alex Devadoss should have been elevated as permanent full time permanent sweeper. Further even during the years 1987, 1988 and 1990 there were vacancies in the permanent part time sweepers post and the bank has also called for applications from the eligible candidates for applying the

post. Instead of filling up the said post with eligible candidates and allowed the post to be unfilled without any reason has called for and empanelled another set of temporary employees in which far much juniors to the concerned employee were appointed and subsequently, they have been absorbed as permanent full time sweepers by the management, which is discriminatory and it is illegal. Further, though it is contended that a settlement has been entered into between the management and Employees Association, this act of management has resulted in total deprivation of the entitlement of concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss for being elevated to the full time sweeper post, therefore, it is not valid in law.

10. But, as against this, the Respondent contended that the Petitioner Union has not raised this dispute with regard to Sri Alex Devadoss at the time of entering into settlement with the Respondent/Bank. Further, it is contended that even now many sweepers like the concerned employee who were senior to concerned employee are continuing in 3/4 scale wages and therefore, the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss is not entitled to make claim for full scale wages and the action of the Respondent/Management in retaining him in 3/4 wages is legal, valid and justified. It is also contended on behalf of the Respondent that Sri Alex Devadoss had accepted the appointment in 3/4 scale wages at the Regional Office in 1986 and therefore, he cannot question the same subsequently. Further, persons once absorbed and accepted the terms and conditions at the time of consideration of their case, they cannot seek re-opening it for the purpose of absorption in post of higher scale and it was also held by the Supreme Court in the case of Anis Parvez and Director General, CSIR in 2002 II LLJ 826 and therefore, the Petitioner Union cannot raise this dispute after a long lapse of time.

11. Again, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that as per the settlement on career path Mr. Alex Devadoss was given full scale wages from the year in which the office premises was expanded attracting full scale wages i.e. from the year 1997 and he was sanctioned full scale wages from 1-11-97; therefore, the terms of the reference made by the Govt. has become infructuous. But, I find there is no point in this contention because, the Petitioner's contention is that the concerned employee has to be sanctioned full scale wages from the date of 6-10-88 with all arrears and consequential benefits and therefore, there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that full scale wages were given to concerned employee from the year 1997 and this claim has become infructuous.

12. But, again on behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that the Petitioner's claim even in the year 1987, 1988 and 1990 there were vacancies in the Respondent/Bank in the post of full scale wages of permanent sweepers,

but the Respondent/Bank without filling up the said vacant posts from the eligible candidates and allowed the posts to be unfilled and without any reason have called for another set of temporary employees and appointed them as permanent full time sweepers is illegal and it is in violation of legally binding settlement and also amounts to unfair labour practice. Further, on behalf of the Petitioner, it is argued that the Supreme Court in 1982 1 LLJ 33 in regard to promotions, has held that "*the Tribunal should not think be so powerless, the industrial tribunal intended to adjudicate the industrial disputes between the management and workmen, settle them and pass affective awards in such a way that industrial peace between the employers and employees can be maintained, so that there can be more production to benefit all concerned.* ..... Further, it is held that "*the Tribunal in the instant case in view of its findings, first of all should have declared that promotions were illegal and unjustified, their promotion being the result of arbitrary action of the management which was nothing but unfair labour practice and the promotion in question should have been cancelled and the Tribunal in consultation with the management and the union should have framed norms/rules of promotion and directed the Management to give promotion/upgradation in accordance with those norms/rules.*" Thus, in this case, the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss has been victimised by the Respondent/Management by promoting his juniors as permanent full time sweepers who have been appointed long back to the concerned employee's appointment and therefore, it is illegal and to be set aside.

13. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. In this case, it is clear that the persons who have been appointed subsequent to the appointment of the concerned employee namely Sri Alex Devadoss have been admittedly made permanent and thus the concerned employee has been deprived his rightful promotion. Even though on the side of the Respondent/Management it is contended that neither the Petitioner Union nor the concerned employee ever challenged the settlement entered into with the Association by the Respondent/Management, I am not convinced that only after challenging the settlement, the concerned employee can question the promotion given to his juniors, who have been appointed as temporary employees in the year 1991. Further, I am not convinced by the Respondent's arguments that even to-day many sweepers like the concerned employee who were senior to him are continuing in 3/4 scale wages and they were not made full time employee and they have not raised any dispute. If there are any sweepers like the concerned employee who are senior to the concerned employee are continuing, the Respondent/Management is to be blamed for the same because I find it amounts to unfair labour practice on the part of the Respondent/Management. It is unfair on the

part of the Respondent/Management because while seniors are working in lower cadre, the juniors have been promoted and made as full time employees, though it is stated that the Respondent/Bank has entered into a settlement with the Association, it amounts to unfair labour practice. Under such circumstances, I find the concerned employee is entitled to become full time employee in the sweeper cadre in the services of the Respondent/Bank from the date of his juniors namely the 8 persons who have been made as permanent as per settlement with all consequential and attendant benefits. In view of the above reasoning, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner Union.

#### Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?

14. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the concerned employee Sri Alex Devadoss is entitled to the relief of full time sweeper in the services of the Respondent/Bank from the date of his juniors, namely the 2nd set of eight persons, who have been promoted as full time sweepers in the maintenance department of the Respondent/Management with all consequential and attendant benefits. Ordered accordingly. No Costs.

15. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 19th May, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Claimant : WW1 Sri Alex Devadoss

For the II Party/Management : None

#### Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	10-3-86	Xerox copy of the offer of appointment issued to concerned employee
W2	6-2-86	Xerox copy of the conciliation notice issued by Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)
W3	20-2-86	Xerox copy of the remarks filed by Respondent/Bank
W4	27-6-88	Xerox copy of the letter from workman to Respondent/Bank
W5	18-01-94	Xerox copy of the dispute raised by I Party Union



W6	27-2-95	Xerox copy of the remarks filed by the Respondent/Bank
W7	28-06-96	Xerox copy of the rejoinder filed by the Union.
W8	19-09-98	Xerox copy of the failure report

**For the II Party/Management :**

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement entered into between Petitioner association and Respondent/Bank
M2	12-12-97	Xerox copy of the sanction of full scale wages to concerned employee
M3	08-03-88	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to K. Sundarambal
M4	21-11-89	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Smt. P. Bala
M5	02-04-91	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Smt. Chellammal
M6	31-05-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Smt. R. Dhanalakshmi
M7	20-12-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Smt. Lakshamma
M8	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to P. Natarajan
M9	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Shri S. Pandian.
M10	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to K. Gopi
M	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to K. Hemaprakash
M12	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to N. Guruswami
M13	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Sri G. Karunakaran
M14	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to K. Gunasekaran
M15	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued to Smt. Y. P. Pencilamma
M16	28-07-93	Xerox copy of the settlement entered into between Union and the Respondent/Bank.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1884.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चेन्नई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 75/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-33011/1/2003-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1884.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 75/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chennai Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-33011/1/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR  
COURT, CHENNAI**

Monday, the 24th May, 2004

**PRESENT :**

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

**Industrial Dispute No. 75/2003**

In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Chennai Port Trust and their workmen)

**BETWEEN :**

The General Secretary, : 1 Party/Claimant  
Madras Port United  
Labour Union, Chennai

**AND**

The Chairman, : II Party/Management  
Chennai Port Trust,  
Chennai

**APPEARANCE :**

For the Claimant : Sri R. P. Panneer Selvam & C.  
R. Malarvannan, Advocates

For the Management : Sri R. Karthykeyan & R.  
Bharanidharan, Advocates

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-33011/1/2003-IR(B-II) dated 16-04-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Chennai Port Trust in denying full wages to Sri J. Jayakumar for the period of his suspension from 31-7-97 to 12-12-99 is justified? If not, what relief is he entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 75/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner Union espouses the cause of Sri J. Jayakumar, who is working as gateman in the port railway section of the Traffic Department of Chennai Port Trust. The concerned employee was arrested on 3-8-97 by Kasimedu police and was detained under Preventive Detention Act 14/82 as goonda and he was released on conditional bail on 25-9-98 and subsequently the Court has relaxed the condition on 23-12-98. The said employee could not intimate his arrest and detention in writing to the port trust authorities because he was under detention. But the matter was informed by the police to the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust. Any how, the said employee was wrongly implicated in a murder case and the said case was registered under Crime No. N/2/1254/97 by Kasimedu Police authorities. Pursuant to this information, the concerned employee was placed under suspension w.e.f. 31-7-97 by the management of Chennai Port Trust. The concerned employee was arrested only on 3-8-97, but he was suspended even prior to his arrest i.e. on 31-7-97. Even though the concerned employee has submitted a letter to the Traffic Manager on 8-1-99 stating that he was arrested on the basis of doubt and later he had been released on bail and he requested to permit him to join duty pending Court judgement. But, his request was rejected and he preferred an appeal before the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust. After getting a legal opinion, the concerned employee was permitted to join duty on 13-12-99 without prejudice to the departmental proceedings to be taken against him. But the administration has not taken any initiative steps to conduct departmental proceedings against the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar. Subsequently, the Sessions Judge honourably acquitted Sri Jayakumar on 3-2-2000 from the criminal charges framed against him. Then the concerned employee has submitted a letter with the copy of the judgement in S. C. No. 367/98 to the Traffic Manager of Port Trust and he

requested the Traffic Manager to grant back wages and incentive payments for the suspended period of 31-7-97 to 12-12-99, but his request was not considered by the Traffic Manager for a long time. Subsequently, on 22-6-2000 the Traffic Manager has sent a letter to the concerned employee stating that as per the copy of the judgement, he has been acquitted from the criminal case of police on benefit of doubt. But, the Disciplinary Authority acted upon his own decision and came to a conclusion that the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar was acquitted from criminal case on the ground of benefit of doubt and without conducting any departmental enquiry or proceedings, the Traffic Manager in his letter No. A1/8489/97/T dated 8-9-2000 ordered for stoppage of increment for six months without cumulative effect. Further, he ordered that the period of suspension till resumption of duty is treated as such and the payment of amount already made will be restricted to that extent only and he is not eligible for any further payment. But without following the due process of law ordered for double punishment on the concerned employee. Therefore, the said order of the Traffic Manager is illegal and violative of principles of natural justice. But the administration of Port Trust has ordered to pay back wages in a similar case. Hence, the Petitioner Union requested the Chairman to pass orders for effecting back wages to the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar and two letters were sent to the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust, for which the Port Trust sent a letter dated 13-2-2002 to the Petitioner Union stating that their request cannot be considered. Therefore, the Petitioner Union raised a dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and on the failure of conciliation, the matter was referred to the Tribunal. Therefore, the Petitioner Union prays that an award may be passed in favour of the concerned employee for effecting payment of back wages with all allowances including incentives from 31-7-97 to 12-12-99 and to restore the concerned employee to his original post.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that no doubt the concerned employee was working as gateman in the Respondent Trust. On receiving a letter from Mr. Meyalagan informing that the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar had murdered his son on 31-7-97 and that he had surrendered on 4-8-97 and that he wanted appropriate action to be taken in the matter by the port trust authorities and on verification by the Central Industrial Security Force, it was found that the concerned employee was involved in Kasimedu Police Station criminal case No. 1254 of 1997 under Sections 341, 147, 148 and 302 of IPC and therefore, the Port Trust authorities suspended the concerned employee for his involvement in a criminal case under Regulation 7(1)(c) & 7(3)(a) of Madras Port Trust Employees CCA Regulations, 1988 read with 4(17) of Madras Port Trust employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1987. After one and

half years on 11-1-99 the concerned employee has submitted a letter dated 8-1-99 intimating that he was detained under the Preventive Act 14/82 on 3-8-97 and he was released on conditional bail on 25-9-98 and the condition was relaxed on 23-12-98 by the Court. Therefore, the suspension of the concerned employee was revoked on 13-12-99 without prejudice to the departmental proceedings arising out of the allegations in the pending criminal proceedings and subject to departmental proceedings arising out of violation of conduct rules and he was permitted to join duty. Subsequently, the concerned employee has informed the authorities on 14-2-2000 that he had been acquitted in the above criminal case, as the charges were not proved. On a perusal of the judgement, it is clear that since the witnesses have turned hostile, the charges framed against the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar was not proved and he was acquitted. The concerned employee had intimated to Port authorities of his involvement in the murder case only after a lapse of one and half years of arrest and three and half months after his release on bail. As per Regulation 3(8) of Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1987, any employee who is convicted by a Court of Law or arrested shall report the fact of his conviction or arrest to his departmental superiors promptly in writing. Therefore, the failure to inform the arrest and detention by the concerned employee rendered him liable to disciplinary action. Further, it also amounts to misconduct under Regulation 4(17) of the Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1987, which amounts to criminal offence involving moral turpitude. Therefore, the concerned employee was issued with show cause notice dated 22-6-2000 under Regulation 3(8) and he was directed to show cause within ten days from the date of receipt of the letter. But, in the explanation no specific reason was given by the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar for his non-intimation to the authorities. Taking into consideration of the explanation submitted by the concerned employee, orders were passed on 8-9-2000 by the Traffic Manager, Chennai Port Trust under Regulation 8(a)(iv) of the Madras Port Trust Employees (classification, control & appeal) Regulations, 1988 imposing punishment of stoppage of increment for six months without cumulative effect and further ordered that the period of suspension till the resumption of duty is treated as such and the payment of amount already made will be restricted to that extent only and he is not eligible for any further payment. As per Regulation 21 of Madras Port Trust Employees (classification, control and appeal) Regulation, 1988, an appeal will lie against the order imposing any penalty specified under Regulation 8, but the concerned employee did not prefer any appeal against the order dated 8-9-2000 and he has chosen to accept the same and after a lapse of three months, the Petitioner Union herein had sent a letter dated 4-1-2001 to the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust requesting payment of back wages only and did not request

the Chairman to reconsider the order of Traffic Manager for stoppage of increment without cumulative effect for six months. But, the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust has rejected the same on 6-2-2001 on the ground that the orders have already been passed and no reconsideration was necessary. Again, the Petitioner Union has given a representation dated 20-10-2001 stating the Union wanted to pursue the claim of full pay and allowances for the period of suspension for the concerned employee based on the provisions made under F. R. 54B. But, the said memorandum is not applicable to the facts of the present case. When the aggrieved party has not preferred an appeal to reach its finality, there is no scope for filing the present claim petition by the Union. The Disciplinary Authority after taking into consideration the explanation of the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar taking a sympathetic view on the concerned employee and imposed a minor penalty under Regulation 8(a)(iv) of Madras Port Trust Employees CCA Regulations and thus ordered stoppage of increment without cumulative effect for six months and the said employee has not preferred any appeal in his individual capacity against the order dated 8-9-2000. The cases of one Mr. Bhaskaran and one Mr. Saravanan are different and the same cannot be equated to the case of the concerned employee. The show cause notice issued to the concerned employee was not issued for his involvement in criminal case but his belated intimation about his arrest in the criminal case to his superiors. The concerned employee had accepted the said punishment and did not prefer any appeal to the Chairman, Chennai Port Trust and therefore he cannot re-agitate the issue in a different forum and in a different manner. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/ Management in denying full wages to Sri J. Jayakumar for the period of his suspension from 31-7-97 to 12-12-99 is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the concerned employee is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :

6. In this case, it is an admitted case of both sides that the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar is working as gateman in Port Railway Section of the Traffic Department of the II Party/Management and it was admitted that he was arrested on 3-8-97 by the Kasimedu police and was detained under Preventive Detention Act 14/82, later he was charge sheeted in a murder case in Crime No. N-2/1254/97 by the Kasimedu police authorities and he was remanded to judicial custody and he was released on conditional bail on 25-9-98 and after that the

concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar submitted a request to the Traffic Manager on 8-1-1999 to permit him to join duty pending the Court judgement and his suspension was revoked by an order of Traffic Manager dated 13-12-1999 and he joined duty on the same date. Subsequently, it is the case of the Petitioner that he has given a letter of request to grant him full wages and incentive payment for the suspended period from 31-7-97 to 12-12-99 because he was acquitted from the criminal case, but it was rejected and subsequently, the Traffic Manager on 8-9-2000 ordered for stoppage of increment without cumulative effect for six months and further ordered that the period of suspension till the resumption of duty is treated as such and the payment of amount already made will be restricted to that extent only and he is not eligible for any further payment. Now, the Petitioner Union is espousing the cause of the concerned employee for full wages for the period of suspension and also to restore the concerned employee to his original position as on 31-7-97.

7. But, as against this, it is the contention of the Respondent/Management that the show cause notice dated 22-6-2000 under Ex. W6 was issued to the concerned employee under Regulation 3(8) of Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Regulations and he was directed to give an explanation for not informing his superior authorities with regard to his arrest and detention and he was punished only under Regulation 8(a)(iv) of Madras Port Trust Employees (classification, control & appeal) Regulations; 1988 imposing a minor punishment of stoppage of increment for six months without cumulative effect and therefore, it is nothing to do with the criminal case against the concerned employee. Further, the concerned employee has not preferred any appeal against the order of the Disciplinary Authority before the Chairman within two months from the date of the order and therefore, this claim is not maintainable before this Tribunal.

8. On behalf of the Petitioner, from the beginning, it was argued that the Disciplinary Authority on a wrong notion that the concerned employee has been arrested and detained in a criminal case and the acquittal was not honourable acquittal and only the benefit of doubt was given to the accused (concerned employee) and awarded a minor punishment by the management and it is not legally valid and the learned counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the concerned employee was clearly honourably acquitted from the criminal case No. 367/98 by the IVth Additional Sessions Judge of City Civil Court, Chennai and he has mentioned in the judgement that the charge against the accused was not proved beyond all reasonable doubt and therefore, he has acquitted the Petitioner from the criminal case and therefore, the concerned employee is entitled to get full wages for the period of his suspension from 31-7-97 to 12-12-99 because, he was clearly acquitted from the criminal charges. Further, it is the argument of the learned counsel for the Petitioner

that the suspension was made only on the ground that he was involved in the murder case and he has been detained by the police authorities and since he has been acquitted from the criminal case, the management has to give the back wages for the suspended period and he has to be placed to the original place when he was suspended. Under such circumstances, the contention of the Respondent is not valid.

9. On behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that the show cause notice dated 22-6-2000 issued to concerned employee under Ex. W6 was only under Regulation 3(8) of Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Regulations for his failure to inform his superiors promptly in writing of his conviction or arrest to the department and failure to do so rendered him for disciplinary action. The order 8-9-2000 of the Disciplinary Authority namely the Traffic Manager under Ex. W7 also clearly states that the punishment of stoppage of increment for six months without cumulative effect was imposed under Regulation 3(c) only and not for involvement in the criminal case and as such the point raised by the counsel for the Petitioner does not stand valid in the eye of law. Further, it is argued on behalf of the Respondent that Supreme Court of India in 2004 1 SCC 124 Union of India and other Vs. Jaipal Singh has held that a person is entitled to benefits only from the date of acquittal and if the prosecution has ultimately resulted in acquittal at the behest of the employer different consideration may arise. In this present case, the prosecution was not at the behest of the employer and the concerned employee Mr. J. Jayakumar involved himself in a criminal case filed under section 302 of IPC on his own accord and did not turn up for duty and as such the benefits cannot be paid for the period which the said Mr. Jayakumar did not attend to duty.

10. I find much force in this contention because, even though the management has suspended the concerned employee on the allegation that he has involved in a murder case and he was arrested by the Kasimedu police, in this case the concerned employee was detained under Preventive Detention Act 14/82 and he was in jail for more than one year and therefore, I do not understand the reason that he is entitled to the benefits of back wages even for the period of his absence and even assuming for an argument sake that the suspension order has been passed by the Respondent/Management since the concerned employee has not attended the work, I do not think he is entitled for the back wages for the period of his detention in jail.

11. The learned counsel for the Petitioner then argued that with regard to the belated intimation of his arrest to his superiors, in the explanation itself, he has clearly stated the pathetic situation and since the police have arrested and took him into custody under 14/82 Act, he was not able to intimate the same in writing to the management. Moreover, he was not aware of the standing order to report

about the matter to the Chairman and furthermore, the police have already informed the matter to the management and only because of that he was suspended and under such circumstances, even assuming that he has reported the intimation of arrest belatedly, it is not wanton or wilful, hence the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority is not valid in law.

12. Here again, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that the concerned employee cannot be allowed to contend that he was not aware of the standing orders of the Respondent Trust, when a person becomes an employee, from that moment onwards, he is bound by standing orders and every employee is expected to know the standing orders of the Respondent and consequences thereof its failure and the concerned employee cannot plead ignorance of the same. He further argued that the Supreme Court in AIR 1958 SC 130 Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Vs. Their workmen held that *"though the arrested men were not in a position to come to their work because they had been arrested by the police, this might be unfortunate for them, but it would be unjust to hold that in such circumstances, the company must always give leave when an application for leave was made"* and in the present case, the concerned employee has not given any application for leave and only after he was released on bail and his bail condition was relaxed, the concerned employee sought to explain his absence vide letter dated 8-1-99 i.e. after the delay of one year, five months of his arrest and 3½ months after his release on bail. Under such circumstances, it cannot be claimed from the management that he is entitled for the benefits.

13. Here again, I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case, even though the concerned employee has stated that he was ignorant of standing orders, it is not a valid explanation for not informing his arrest and detention to the higher authorities. When the Standing Orders state that it should be informed immediately, he should have applied for leave or any other thing to validate his absence. But, in this case, he has not done anything and after nearly 1½ years he has applied for back wages which is not valid in law.

14. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that in a similar case, against one Mr. Saravanan and also with regard to one Mr. Bhaskaran, who were involved in a container theft case and arrested and detained under custody, they have not informed their arrest or detention to the administration in writing and subsequently they were acquitted by the Magistrate under benefit of doubt and their period of suspension from 22-5-96 to 06-10-98 i.e. two years, four months and 14 days have been treated as duty for all purposes and full wages were paid to the above employees. In this case, the concerned employee was detained under Preventive Detention Act of 14/1982 and subsequently, he was wrongly implicated

in a murder case and pursuant to this, he was detailed in prison for one year. Subsequently, in the murder case, the Sessions Court has acquitted the concerned employee and therefore, he is entitled for the benefits. Further, the Management has not maintained uniformity in respect of the above mentioned punishments and deliberately discriminated the concerned employee Sri J. Jayakumar specifically by denying full wages for the period of his suspension, therefore, it is illegal. Hence the order impugned has to be set aside as null and void by this Tribunal.

15. But as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that the concerned employee cannot compare with the employees of S/Sri Saravanan and Bhaskaran because in the case of Mr. Saravanan, the Disciplinary Authority has chosen to impose the punishment of withholding of next increment without cumulative effect and treated the period of suspension as duty for all purposes. As far as Mr. Bhaskaran was concerned, he was involved in the very same crime and enquiry was conducted at later point of time against two delinquent employee for the very same punishment, the said Bhaskaran was also awarded with similar punishment and under such circumstances, the concerned employee cannot have any grievance against the same. Further, the Supreme Court time and again has held that equality is a positive concept and cannot be interfered with manner to benefit extended to illegal manner cannot be claimed by others on the plea of equality. Further, merely because one of the officials has given lesser punishment compared to others against whom, there is proved misconduct, it cannot be held that they should also be given a lesser punishment for the same mistaken view should not be repeated. Further, it is argued that even assuming that the Tribunal considered that the punishment imposed for the concerned employee is harsh, it cannot interfere with the administration because under section 11A is not applicable to the facts of this case. It is only in a case of discharge or dismissal by way of punishment that Section 11A discretionary jurisdiction with the Tribunal or without any terms or conditions or vary the punishment as the circumstances of the case warrant. Furthermore, this section applies only to discharge and dismissal and does not apply to warning, fine, withholding of increment, demotion or suspension etc. Therefore, in this case, the Court cannot interfere with the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority.

16. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for Respondent because, this dispute relates to any other matters contemplated under section 2k and therefore, the discretionary powers under section 11A cannot be invoked and even assuming for an argument sake that the punishment given by the Disciplinary Authority is some what excess, I find this Tribunal cannot interfere in this case. Further, only in cases where it is

shown that the finding is perverse or the punishment is very harsh, the Tribunal can interfere under section 2k.

17. Then again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that even though the concerned employee was acquitted, he was detained under Act 14/1982 for one year and the fact of his belated intimation to the Respondent/Management was taken into account before passing that order and further the Preventive Detention is an anticipatory measure and does not relate to an offence while the criminal proceedings are to punish a person for an offence committed by him and they are not parallel proceedings. The object of law of Preventive Detention is not punitive but preventive. Therefore, in this case, even though it is conceded that the concerned employee was detained under Preventive Act, it cannot be said that he was punished for the same offence. The action of executive in detaining the Petitioner was only precautionary measure. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the fact of his belated intimation was wanton or wilful. In the criminal case, the concerned employee was acquitted honourably, under such circumstances, the action taken by the management is not legal. It is further argued on behalf of the Petitioner that the management has not assigned any valid reason for giving the punishment to the concerned employee. Further, even the representation given by the concerned employee to the Chairman has not been considered properly. Under such circumstances, the Tribunal can interfere in the matter as the action taken by the management is vindictive and the punishment given is perverse.

18. But, here again, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because in this case, the concerned employee was punished not on the ground that he was involved in a criminal case and not on the ground that he was detained under the Act 14/1982, but on the ground that not informing the higher authorities about his detention in jail immediately as per the Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Regulations. Therefore, I am not inclined to accept the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner.

19. Then, again the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that though the management has contended that the concerned employee Sri Jayakumar having accepted the said punishment did not prefer any appeal within two months to the Chairman cannot re-agitate the issue in a different manner in a different forum and therefore, the dispute is not maintainable before this Tribunal, it is not valid because, even the Petitioner Union has taken the matter immediately and further the concerned employee has also given a representation for the same and therefore, though it is not mentioned as appeal, the representation by the Union and also the concerned employee must be taken as an appeal and the Chairman of the Respondent/Management has not given any valid reason for rejecting

the representation given by the Petitioner Union and also the concerned employee and therefore, at this juncture, this Tribunal can interfere with this case and can set aside the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority.

20. For this, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that though it is argued on behalf of the Petitioner that the Union has given a representation, it is only with regard to back wages and not with regard to the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority. Further, as per the Standing Orders, within two months of the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority, the concerned person must prefer an appeal before the Chairman. But, in this case, neither the Petitioner nor the concerned employee has preferred an appeal within the time given by the statute. Therefore, when the employee namely the concerned person has initially accepted the penalty and joined duty and under such circumstances, it cannot be allowed to challenge the correctness of the order by any representation and therefore, the concerned employee cannot claim the back wages, alone without challenging the entire punishment. Hence, for all these reasons, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that this claim is not maintainable before this forum.

21. I find much force in this contention because, though the Petitioner argued that the Union has taken the matter, in the representation given by the Union, it was not questioned the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority but they wanted only the back wages to the concerned employee. Under such circumstances, I find the Petitioner has not exhausted the remedy before the domestic enquiry and hence on this ground also, this claim is not maintainable before this Tribunal. Therefore, I find this point against the Petitioner.

#### Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?

22. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Petitioner Union.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 24th May, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witness Examined :

On either side : None

#### Documents Marked :

#### For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	08-1-99	Xerox copy of the letter from concerned employee to Respondent
W2	02-6-99	Xerox copy of the letter from concerned employee to Respondent



W3	13-12-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to concerned employee
W4	03-02-00	Xerox copy of the judgement in S. C. No. 367/98
W5	14-02-00	Xerox copy of the representation given by concerned employee
W6	22-06-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to concerned employee
W7	08-09-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to concerned employee regarding punishment
W8	04-01-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union to Chairman
W9	20-10-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to II Party/Management
W10	08-07-02	Xerox copy of the letter from II Party/Management to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	06-08-97	Xerox copy of the letter of Meiyalagan to Respondent
M2	23-08-97	Xerox copy of the letter of CISF
M3	22-06-00	Xerox copy of the show cause notice
M4	21-07-00	Xerox copy of the reply of show cause notice
M5	28-02-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Secretary, Chennai Port Trust to Petitioner
M6	Mar. 2000	Xerox copy of the order imposing punishment on Saravanan
M7	26-09-00	Xerox copy of the order imposing punishment on Bhaskaran

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1885.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 62/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/49/93-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]  
सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1885.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 62/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-04.

[No. L-12012/49/93-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,  
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,  
NEW DELHI**

Sh. R. N. Rai, Presiding Officer.

I.D. NO. 62/94

In the matter of : R. K. Srivastava

*Versus*

Management of Bank of Baroda

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/49/93-IR(B-II) Central Government dt. 9-05-1994 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, New Delhi in dismissing Shri R.K. Srivastava, Accounts-cum-Cashier clerk from service w.e.f. 31-1-1989 is justified. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was appointed as Accounts-cum-Cashier-Clerk in the Bank of Baroda in September, 1982. That the workman concerned was performing his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors and there was no complaint whatsoever against him in regard to his work or conduct.

That at the time of termination of his services vide letter dt. 31-1-1989 communicated to the workman concerned on 13-2-1989, the workman concerned was working as Accounts-cum-Cash Clerk in Daryaganj branch of Bank of Baroda, Delhi. The workman concerned was issued a charge sheet levelling various charges of misconduct against him. The charges were false and the workman concerned was issued the charge sheet with a view to make him the scape goat to save the erring employees. The enquiry was ordered to be conducted on the allegations levelled against him by the Regional Manager. The following charges were levelled against him :

During the period, he was functioning as Accounts-cum-Clerk at Daryaganj, Delhi branch.

- (a) He fraudulently withdrew Rs. 4500 on 14-1-1987 and again on 15-1-1987, he withdrew Rs. 4500 from SB A/C No. 894 of Mrs. Pruthi.
- (b) On 8-1-1987, he fraudulently withdrew Rs. 1500 from SB A/C No. 741 of Mohd. Ayub Khan.
- (c) On 19-1-1987, he fraudulently withdrew Rs. 1500 from SB A/C No. 1135 of Shri Radhey Shyam.
- (d) The debit instruments were unauthorisedly entered into payment scroll by him.
- (e) On 30-1-1987, he fraudulently withdrew Rs. 700 from S.B. A/C No. 1052 of Shri Hanuman J.S. Prohit.
- (f) After fraudulently withdrawing the above mentioned amounts, he destroyed/stole the debit instruments.

That at the commencement of enquiry proceedings, the workman concerned requested for permission to be defended by an advocate as his defence representative in the departmental enquiry. The workman concerned had made it clear that as the charges were of grave and serious nature, he was not well conversant with the departmental enquiries, his request was forwarded by the Enquiry Officer to the disciplinary authority of the bank but the disciplinary authority did not give him permission to engage an advocate to defend himself. The representing officer and the Enquiry Officers were well versed with the enquiry procedures but the workman did not have any knowledge of departmental enquiry as he was involved for the first time.

It is stated that the workman concerned discharged his duties as per the directions of his seniors. Mr. Malhotra, the Manager of the bank had also asked the workman concerned to help one Mrs. Rekha Pruthi in depositing a sum of Rs. 9,000 in her account. It is submitted that the bank and the workman concerned had only helped her by writing the pay-in-slip of the cash deposit as per the directions of the branch Manager in his office. It is submitted that Mrs. Pruthi was nervous on knowing that there was no sufficient balance in her account and the cheques issued by her were returned unpaid. It was under such a situation that she deposited the cash in her account. Mrs. Pruthi issued a wrong cheque. It is stated that S/Shri Malhotra, R. C. Jain, S. K. Sharma and Shri A. K. Singhal are stated to have been examined as management witnesses on the pretext that a formality was only being observed by the bank and that no action would be taken against the workman concerned. The Enquiry Officer and the representing officer made the workman concerned to

sit during the course of alleged enquiry proceedings as a silent spectator.

The Enquiry Officer gave his report holding the workman concerned guilty on charges levelled against him.

On the basis of such departmental enquiry, the disciplinary authority i.e. Regional Manager of the Bank terminated the services of the workman concerned, by way of dismissal without notice.

The management has filed written statement. The management has denied all the paragraphs of the statement of claim and it has been stated by the management that by virtue of his employment in the bank on the position of an accounts cum cash clerk, the workman held a post of utmost trust and confidence the management had reposed in him. He committed forgery and misappropriation of customers money deposited in trust with the Bank, that the orders terminating his services were duly communicated to him, that a charge sheet detailing the charges levelled against the workman was duly acknowledged by him. The workman was also placed under suspension pending conclusion of enquiry instituted by the management. He deposited the amount of money into the account of respective account holders from which he has withdrawn the money. The Union of workmen in its wisdom rightly declined to come to help such an employee who had indulged in acts not only highly prejudicial to the Bank's interest and reputation but also to the reputation and confidence others enjoyed in the estimation of the management. Had the workman not so withdrawn money, he would not have subsequently paid into the customer's respective accounts the money he had misappropriated. Since he deposited the money and he was found guilty by enquiry officer, so no criminal action was taken against him. The workman has played fraud and he has been rightly awarded the punishment of dismissal without notice. He was provided ample opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses of the management but he did not cross-examine. As such, the enquiry was concluded and the enquiry officer found him guilty of the alleged charges levelled against him and after being given personal hearing, the workman was awarded punishment. He filed appeal but the appellate authority rejected his appeal.

The workman has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of statement of claim and he has emphatically stated that since he was not provided with any advocate for his assistance, he could not cross-examine the management witnesses.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that he should have been provided a legal expert to assist him in cross-examination of the witnesses but the Regional Manager did not permit him to engage an advocate. He directed him to choose his defence



representative as per provisions of Bipartite Settlement. It was further submitted that the union did not assist him as he was told by the union that the union does not take up of the cases of embezzlement. As such, he did not get any person conversant with enquiry procedures to cross-examine the management witnesses.

It was submitted by the management that he was directed to choose any official or any office holder of the union to defend himself and according to the Bipartite Settlement, it is not necessary that he should be permitted to engage an advocate. As such, in case, he did not cross-examine the witnesses, there is no fault either of the enquiry officer or of the Disciplinary Authority. If he chooses not to cross-examine the management witnesses, he could not be compelled to cross-examine the management witnesses. He did not cross-examine the management witnesses as there was no ground on which he could cross-examine them. All the papers of misappropriation were produced in the enquiry and the report of handwriting expert has been obtained and the handwriting expert has categorically stated that the papers through which misappropriation has been made are in the writing of the CSE and they have been written by one and the same person. I have gone through the report of the handwriting expert and compared and scrutinized the questioned writing and admitted writing and I am of the considered view that the questioned and admitted writing are of one and the same person. The handwriting expert has not been examined but he has given detailed report and I have gone through all the questioned papers and admitted writing. Q-1 to Q-12 and S-1 to S-6 and on scrutiny and comparison, there is a close resemblance in both the handwriting. He has admitted that the entire proceedings were conducted in his presence and he was given opportunity to cross-examine but since he was not allowed to engage a legal practitioner so he did not cross-examine them and he has also admitted in his cross-examination. The copies of documents were given to him. He has also admitted that the enquiry officer and the management representatives were not legal practitioners and they were the officers of the banks so the enquiry officer and the management witnesses has not any special knowledge of enquiry procedures as they were not legal experts so is the case with workman. As such, the workman and the enquiry officer and the witnesses were all devoid of knowledge of law so the workman should have cross-examined the management witnesses but he has failed to do so.

My attention was drawn to 1999 LAB. I. C. 1648. The Hon'ble APEX Court has held that in departmental enquiry, service rules provided for representation by co-workman. He does not have a right to be represented by Advocate and the findings of the labour court that enquiry was vitiated for not giving Advocate's assistance has been set aside by the Hon'ble APEX Court. In view of this

finding of the Hon'ble APEX Court, he has no right to engage a legal practitioner in view of the service rules.

My attention was drawn to 2000 (85) FLR 953, the Hon'ble High Court has held that the workman has no absolute right to be defended by an advocate and it cannot be treated as violation of principles of natural justice. As such, it becomes quite obvious from the circumstances referred to above that according to service rules, the workman has got no right to engage an advocate. He was directed to engage any co-workman or the man of the union but he did not do so.

My attention was drawn to FLR 1983 (4) page 983, I have gone through the law held by the Hon'ble Court but in the facts and circumstances, the law does not apply.

My attention was drawn to 2001—5 Supreme Court Cases 433, this case is not applicable in the present facts and circumstances of the case because it is regarding leading evidence in the court and not regarding the enquiry procedure.

2001—5 Supreme Court cases 453 is regarding criminal procedure so it is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. The enquiry officer has rightly gave his findings on the evidence of the witnesses and has found the applicant workman guilty and opportunity of cross-examination was given but he did not avail that opportunity so the case against him was found proved by the enquiry officer, the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority. It is a fact that he has deposited the entire disputed amount, this also indication of his involvement in misappropriation of the money of several accounts.

In view of the foregoing discussions. I am of the considered view that the enquiry is quite fair and based on the principles of natural justice and it is not liable to be set aside and the workman is not entitled to get any relief as he has committed a very serious and grave misconduct in respect of the public money.

The award is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Bank of Baroda, New Delhi in dismissing Shri R. K. Srivastava, accounts-cum-cashier clerk from service w.e.f. 31-1-1989 is justified. The workman is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dated : 30-06-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

का. आ. 1886.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 649/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/30/98-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

S.O. 1886.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 649/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/30/98-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 19th May, 2004

#### PRESENT :

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 649/2001

(Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court CGID. No. 176/99)

[In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen]

#### BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant  
Bank of Baroda Employees'  
Association

#### AND

The Assistant General Manager, : II Party/Management  
Bank of Baroda, Regional Office,  
Chennai.

#### Appearance :

For the Claimant : M/s Aiyar & Dolia, Advocates

For the Management : Mr. K.S.V. Prasad, Advocate

#### AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12011/30/98-IR (B-II) dated 17-02-1999 has earlier referred this industrial dispute to Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, Chennai for adjudication. The Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court has taken the same on its file as CGID. No. 176/99 and after the constitution of this Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, the said industrial dispute was transferred to this Tribunal and after getting the same, it was re-numbered as I.D. No. 649/2001. The Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court issued notices to both sides and both sides entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

2. The dispute referred by the Govt. in the Schedule is hereunder :

“Whether the demand of the union for filling up of vacancy of Head Cashier ‘C’ at Pollachi Branch by Sri P. Subramanian is justified or not ? If justified, to what relief Sri P. Subramanian is entitled ?”

3. The allegations made in the Claim Statement of the Petitioner Union are as follows :

The Petitioner Union espouses the cause of the concerned workman Sri P. Subramanian, who worked as Clerk/Shroff in the Pollachi branch. There is a criteria according to the settlement entered into between the All India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation and the Respondent/Bank regarding seniority for the purpose of assignment of duties attracting special allowances payable on the basis of seniority and according to the settlement, whenever such a situation arises, the Respondent/Bank used to issue a circular in respect of the vacancy inviting applications for assignment of duties carrying allowance. Similarly, the circular bearing No. 9/492 of 13-3-91 was issued by the Regional Manager (TN-II) inviting applications for assignment of duties of Head Cashier Category ‘C’ which fell vacant w.e.f. 1-3-91 at Pollachi branch of the Respondent/Bank. Similarly another circular was issued by the same Regional Manager, T.N.-II of the Respondent/Bank bearing No. 9/493 dated 13-3-91 inviting applications for assignment of duties of Head Cashier Category ‘C’ which fell vacant at Manachanallur Currency Chest w.e.f. 1-11-90. For the assignment of duties of Head Cashier Category ‘C’ at Pollachi branch, the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian and also one Mr. V. Nedumaran made applications. For the assignment of duties of Manachanallur Currency Chest the above said Mr. P. Nedumaran and one Mr. P. Chandrasekaran made

applications. In the normal and usual course and in all fairness the vacancy at Manachanallur Currency Chest should have been filled in first because which fell vacant w.e.f. 1-11-90 earlier to the occurring of vacancy at Pollachi branch namely w.e.f. 1-3-91. Out of the above persons, if the vacancy of Manachanallur Currency Chest should have been filled up first, Sri P. Nedumaran should have been posted as he is the senior to Sri P. Chandrasekaran, hence Sri P. Subramanian becoming the only applicant for the Head Cashier Category 'C' should have been posted to the vacancy at Pollachi branch. But the Respondent/Bank deliberately filled up the vacancy at Pollachi branch first although it occurred on subsequent date by posting Mr. P. Nedumaran there. This is irregular and not legal especially as the vacancy occurred earlier i.e. on 1-11-90 at Manachanallur Currency Chest which ought to have been filled up first. This arbitrary departure has been made by the Respondent/Bank to deny the concerned employee's claim for being posted in the vacancy at Pollachi branch for which alone he had made an application. Thus, the Respondent/Bank has victimised Mr. P. Subramanian for the undaunted struggle he has been waging against them in regard to his promotion to clerical cadre on the same date when other were promoted out of the same process. A dispute was also raised by the Petitioner Association in this regard which is pending before this Tribunal. The Petitioner Union has been making representations to the Respondent/Bank at various levels and also through direct negotiations, but the same have not yielded any result, hence they have raised a dispute before the conciliation officer on 9-7-94. Therefore, the Petitioner Union prays that an award may be passed directing the Respondent to grant Head Cashier Category 'C' post to the concerned employee with retrospective effect from 1-3-91, the date when the vacancy of Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pollachi branch arose with consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that they have raised preliminary objection that the dispute is hit by latches because the union has raised the dispute after a lapse of more than three years from the assignment of Head Cashier Category 'C' duties at Pollachi branch to Sri V. Nedumaran. No doubt, the bank invited applications for assignment of duties of Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pollachi branch in terms of settlement between the Bank of Baroda Employees Association and the Respondent Bank. There is no explicit provision in the settlement that the vacancy which arise first should be filled in first. In terms of the provisions of settlement, vacancy of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch had arisen and Sri V. Nedumaran, who is the senior most eligible shroff/clerk was assigned the duties of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch. There was neither victimisation of Sri P. Subramanian nor any unfair labour practice involved as falsely alleged by the Petitioner

Union. The occurrence of another vacancy has no relevance as seniority (and service weightage) in clerical cadre amongst the eligible applicants is the basis of assignment of Head Cashier C duties. Hence, the contention of the petitioner union that Sri P. Subramanian should have been assigned the duties of Head Cashier C duties at Pollachi branch has no merit whatsoever. Therefore, the averment of the Petitioner Union that Sri V. Nedumaran has been assigned Manachanallur Head Cashier C post, the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian would have become eligible for Pollachi branch is purely hypothetical and the same defies logic. Therefore, the Respondent prays to dismiss the claim with costs.

5. The Respondent in its additional counter statement alleged that the concerned employees Sri P. Subramanian was assigned the duties of Head Cashier C on 19-6-98 and it was accepted by him on 22-6-98 without any reservation and without making the endorsement without prejudice and thus, he was assigned the duties at Pethappampatti branch w.e.f. 22-6-98 and the post of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch is upgraded as Head Cashier E from 1-4-94 and therefore the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief.

6. In these circumstances, the points for determination in this case are as follows :

- (i) "Whether the demand of the Petitioner Union for filling up the vacancy of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch by the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian is justified ?"
- (ii) "Whether the dispute is hit by latches ?"
- (iii) "To what relief, the concerned employee is entitled ?"

#### Point Nos. 1 & 2

7. The main dispute in this case is as per the settlement entered into between the All India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation with the respondent bank for reckoning the seniority for the purpose of assignment of duties attracting special allowances payable on the basis of seniority was not given to the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian and it is the contention of the Petitioner Union that whenever such a situation arises the Respondent bank used to issue a circular in respect of the vacancy inviting applications for assignment of duties carrying the said special allowance and the respondent bank has issued circular bearing No. 9/492 dated 13-3-91 inviting applications for assignment of duties of Head Cashier C which fell vacant w.e.f. 1-3-91 at Pollachi branch and for this vacancy the concerned employee Mr. P. Subramanian and one Mr. V. Nedumaran made applications. Similarly, another circular was issued by the respondent bank bearing No. 9/493 dated 13-3-91 for the assignment of duties of Head Cashier C which fell

vacant in Manachanallur Currency Chest for which post the said Mr. V. Nedumaran and P. Chandrasekaran made applications. Usually and as per practice, the vacancy of Manachanallur Currency Chest should have been filled in at the first instance and out of the above persons Sri V. Nedumaran, who is the senior to the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian, should have been posted to Manachanallur Currency Chest because the said vacancy arose first on 1-11-90 and Sri P. Subramanian, the concerned employee eventually becoming only applicant for the post of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch which has arisen on 1-3-91 and the concerned employees should have been posted at Pollachi branch. But, to deny the concerned employee's claim for being posted in the vacancy at Pollachi branch and to victimise Sri P. Subramanian the concerned employee for the undaunted struggle he has been waging against them in regard to his promotion to clerical cadre. They have to first fill up the Pollachi Branch vacancy and thus, they have departed from the usual practice and therefore, the Petitioner Union is entitled to the claim made by them.

8. As against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that at the first instance, the dispute is hit by laches because the union has raised the dispute after a lapse of more than three years from the assignment of Head Cashier C duties at Pollachi branch to Sri V. Nedumaran and secondly, there is no explicit provision in the settlement that vacancy which arose first at Pollachi branch should be filled in first. But, on the other hand, as per the provision in the settlement with regard to assignment of duties of Head Cashier C, the same could be made on the basis of seniority only amongst the eligible applicants. After considering the seniority, Sri V. Nedumaran was assigned the duties of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch and therefore, the Petitioner Union cannot question the posting of Head Cashier C at Pollachi branch made by the respondent bank. Further, the allegation that had Mr. V. Nedumaran been assigned the duties at Manachanallur Head Cashier C post, the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian, the next senior applicant would have become eligible for Pollachi branch is purely hypothetical and the same defies logic. Therefore, we have to look into this claim that whether there is any explicit provision in the settlement dated 3-10-78 and 18-4-84 between the All India Bank of Baroda Employees Association and the respondent bank with regard to assignment of duties of Head Cashier C post, which fell vacant first should be filled in first.

9. Though on behalf of the Petitioner, it is argued that it is an usual course and it has been practiced all along that the vacancy arose first should be filled up first, it is not established before this Tribunal that similar vacancies have been filled up in the past as such. Learned counsel for the Petitioner has pains to argue that it is an usual practice of the respondent bank that the vacancy

arising first should be filled up first, but he has not produced any material evidence to show that all along the Respondent bank has filled up the vacancies as claimed by the Petitioner Union. Even in the agreement/settlement, I find there is no explicit provision as alleged by the Petitioner Union.

10. The learned counsel for the Respondent in these circumstances contended that the provisions of Bipartite Settlement do not provide for filling up the vacancies that arose first and it is also not usual practice of the bank to fill up first, the vacancy which arose first and there is no criteria other than those in the Bipartite Settlement. The clauses 7.5 and 7.6 and also 8.1 of Bipartite Settlement dated 3-10-78 provide the assignment of such duties in detail, which are mentioned in Ex. M3 and M4. But, they did not lay down the condition that the vacancy arose first should be filled up first and such filling up of vacancy is left to the discretion of the management depending upon the administrative exigencies and/or immediate requirement and there is no such established practice also and therefore, the contention of the Petitioner Union should not be taken into consideration. He further argued that the Pollachi is a very big commercial centre where the post of Head Cashier Category 'C' has to be filled up quickly, when compared to the post in rural Currency Chest like Manachanallur which fell vacant on 1-11-90 and therefore, the management acted with alacrity in filling up the post of Pollachi branch, whereas it took several months to fill up the post of Manachanallur Currency Chest and in such circumstances, no motive can be attributed to Respondent/management and further, even though the petitioner Union alleged that the concerned employee was victimised on the ground that he has raised the industrial dispute against the Respondent/management with regard to his seniority and only to victimize him he has not been given the post of Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pollachi branch, there is not even an iota of evidence to establish this Point because in spite of the test being void, the Management out of sympathy called the concerned employee for interview after it came to know the recognition of Govt. in its G.O. dated 18-5-85 and promoted him by letter dated 14-3-86. This was done without requiring him to go through the promotion exercise once again from the beginning. Further, he has accepted the promotion and now having received and benefited by the management's sympathy, he should not turn around and say that he may be victimised without an iota of truth or a shred of evidence.

11. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case the Petitioner Union has not shown that in usual practice the vacancy which arose first should be filled up first. I find the filling up of vacancy is left with the discretion of the Respondent/management depending upon the administrative exigencies or immediate requirement. In

this case as the counsel for the Respondent contended that since the Pollachi is a busy commercial centre, it requires the post at Pollachi branch has to be filled up quickly, when compared with the post of Manachanallur Currency Chest which fell vacant as on 1-11-90. Further, the allegation of victimisation and other things made by the Petitioner are only to prejudice the mind of this Tribunal. Therefore, I find that the concerned employee was not victimised as alleged by the Petitioner Union and I further find that there is no hard and fast rule that the vacancy which arose first should be filled up first as alleged by the Petitioner Union.

12. Learned counsel for the Respondent further argued that the concerned employee was assigned the duties of Head Cashier Category 'C' under Ex. M6 to Pethappambatti branch, which he had accepted on 22-6-98, without reserving his right and without prejudice to his right to continue the dispute and therefore, his acceptance amounts to waiver of his right to pursue the dispute and therefore he is estopped from doing so and as such, this dispute is not maintainable before this Tribunal.

13. But, I find there is no point in this contention because this dispute was raised even prior to his acceptance as Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pethappambatti branch. Further, there is no rule to say that only after reserving his right and without prejudice to his right to continue the dispute, he has to accept the post of Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pethappambatti branch. Under such circumstances, I find the contention of the Respondent that the concerned employee is estopped from claiming the relief is not valid.

14. Learned counsel for the Respondent further argued that the post of Head Cashier Category 'C' at Pollachi branch was filled by Sri V. Nedumaran on 5-4-91, but the dispute was raised by the Petitioner on 9-7-94 i.e. three years after he accepted the said post and this dispute is highly belated and is hit by laches and has become stale and therefore, the Petitioner Union is not entitled to any relief as claimed by them. Further, the learned counsel for the Respondent relied on the rulings reported in AIR 1993 SC 2276, 1964 1 LLJ 622, 1993 LIC 802, AIR 2000 SC 839 and AIR 1959 SC 1217. In all these cases, the Supreme Court have held that the delay itself deprives the person of his remedy.

15. But, on the other hand, the learned counsel for the petitioner contended that there is absolutely no delay on their part in raising the dispute and they have been negotiating with the Respondent/Bank for correcting the mistake for not posting the concerned workman in Pollachi branch and hence after three years, the dispute was referred for adjudication, as alleged in the rejoinder before the conciliation officer and therefore, it cannot be said that the delay has become stale.

16. But, even though the petitioner union has contended that they have been negotiating with the Respondent/Bank from the date of posting of Sri V. Nedumaran, there is not even a scrap of paper produced before this Tribunal to substantiate their claim. Anyhow, in this case, since I find the petitioner has not established the fact that the vacancy which arose first should be filled up first, I find there is no need to answer the point No. 2 at this stage. Therefore, I find the first point against the Petitioner Union and the 2nd point against the Respondent/Management.

### Point No. 3

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

17. In view of my foregoing findings that there is no victimisation in posting of Sri V. Nedumaran to the head Cashier Category 'C' post at Pollachi branch and since the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian is junior to Sri V. Nedumaran and further since the Petitioner union has not established the fact that the vacancy which arose first should be filled up at the first instance, I find the concerned employee Sri P. Subramanian is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the petitioner Union. No Costs.

18. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected, and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 19th May, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

### Witnesses Examined :

Court Witness : Sri P. Subramanian

### Documents marked :

### For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	13-03-91	Xerox copy of the circular from Respondent/management
W2	26-03-91	Xerox copy of the application given by concerned employee for Pollachi branch
W3	09-07-94	Xerox copy of the dispute raised by the Petitioner Union before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W4	03-01-97	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Respondent before Assistant labour Commissioner (Central)
W5	21-05-97	Xerox copy of the rejoinder submitted by the Petitioner Union.

**For the II Party/Management :**

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	13-03-91	Xerox copy of the circular from Respondent/Management
M2	23-03-91	Xerox copy of the application given by V. Nedumaran for Head Cashier Category 'C'
M3	03-16-78	Xerox copy of the agreement between the Employee's Federation and the Respondent/Management
M4	18-04-84	Xerox copy of the settlement entered into between Employees Federation and Respondent/Bank
M5	14-03-86	Xerox copy of the letter of promotion from Respondent to concerned employee with his endorsement.
M6	9/11-6-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Regional Office to concerned employee assigning Head Cashier Category 'C'
M7	22-06-98	Xerox copy of the letter from concerned employee accepting the offer.
M8	25-07-98	Xerox copy of the relieving order issued to concerned employee.
M9	27-07-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Pethappampatti branch to Pollachi branch of the Respondent/Bank.
M10	05-04-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Regional Office to Nambiyur branch.
M11	11-05-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Nambiyur branch to Sri V. Nedumaran.
M12	11-05-91	Xerox copy of the letter of acceptance of Nedumaran to Branch Manager
M13	11-05-91	Xerox copy of the order of transfer issued to Nedumaran.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 2004

**का. आ. 1887.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-7-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/290/93-आई आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2004

**S.O. 1887.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.30/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-I as shown in the annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-7-2004.

[No. L-12011/290/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : Shri S.S. Bal

**I. D. No. 30/94**

Shri Gulshan Rai Mehta,  
S/o Shri R.R. Mehta,  
R/o Flat No. 2, Pandara Road Market,  
New Delhi through Maha Sachiv,  
Canara Bank Employees Congress,  
18/350, Near Meharchand Market,  
Lodi Road, New Delhi.

—Workman

*Versus*

General Manager,  
Canara Bank,  
South Extension,  
Part-I, New Delhi Branch

—Management

**AWARD**

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-12012/290/93/IR (B-II) dt. 25-3-1994 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank, New Delhi in not posting Shri Gulshan Rai Mehta as Special Assistant and not paying him the special allowance attached to that post after his reversion from Officer Cadre w.e.f. 3-10-89 is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. Brief facts of the case as culled from are that workman Shri G.R. Mehta was initially employed as a clerk in February, 97 and was subsequently promoted as a Junior Officer in January, 1978 in erstwhile Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited which was amalgamated during the year 1985 with the Canara Bank, the present respondent/



management. The applicant workman was posted at Janpath branch of the Canara Bank. He was ordered to be transferred to Anna Nagar Madras Branch but on his representation said order was not given effect and he remained posted at Janpath New Delhi branch of the Bank. Thereafter 2½ years he was ordered to be transferred to Madras on 7-5-88 whereupon he made various representations. He was transferred to Etah, U.P. vide order dated 1-11-84. The Workman for sometime joined Etah branch and made representation dated 25-3-89 for posting to Delhi with the request that in case he could not be posted as an officer he be reverted to clerical cadre. So he was reverted and posted at New Delhi Branch as an ordinary clerk on his own request after he agreed to in writing vide his letter dated 31-5-89 to three conditions imposed by the management bank contained in his letter dated 11-5-89. He (workman) came to know that some other officers seeking reversion from official cadre to clerical cadre under similar circumstances have been posted as Special Assistants on their reversion. Hence he requested for posting as special assistant with special allowance w.e.f. 3-10-89 to 1-5-93. But his request was declined. He made several representations but of no use. He complained of discrimination and unequal treatment and raised industrial dispute through workers union giving rise to the present reference.

3. The case of the Management as disclosed in its written statement is that the workman was reverted to the clerical cadre on the post of clerk on his own request after he agreed to three conditions including the one that he would not ask for posting as special assistant for a period of three years on his reversion vide his letter dated 31-5-89. Therefore, he is estopped from claiming posting as special assistant and his claim to the said post is also not covered and permissible under the September, 1988 guidelines evolved by the Bank Management. The transfer on promotion is normal incident and is often resorted to in banking services for its proper function.

4. In its rejoinder the workman Shri G.R. Mehta denied the averments in W.S. of the management and reiterated his facts mentioned in his claim statement stating that the transfer order to Madras and to Etah and conditions imposed on him on his reversion and refusal to post him as Special Assistant were all unjustified and result of mala fide intention of the Management.

5. I have heard arguments addressed by A/Rs of both the parties at length and perused the record and gave my thoughtful consideration meticulously.

6. The main grouse of the workman Shri G.R. Mehta is that five officers namely Shri T. R. Manoharan reverted on 18-12-85, Shri G.N. Jhandran (13436) reverted on 15-2-88, Shri V. Sundram (18273) reverted on 12-9-88, Shri S.K. Narayan Swamy (3922) reverted on 14-9-89 and Shri T.R. Sharma reverted and posted as Special Assistant

presently at Nehru Place, New Delhi Branch, who sought reversions from Officers Cadre to the Junior Clerk Cadre were posted as Special Assistants with special allowances while he was denied the posting of Special Assistant and as such he claimed that the action of the management in not posting him as Special Assistant and giving him special allowance with effect from 3rd of October, 89 to 1-5-89 was discriminatory and illegal and unjustified.

7. On the contrary the contention of the management is that the cases of promotions of officers to Special Assistant were dealt with on case to case basis prior to November, 88 and thereafter the management adopted a uniform policy according to which it imposed three conditions on the officers who preferred to forego their promotion and sought reversion to clerical cadre to prefer posting at the place of his choice and one of such conditions was that such officer shall not be eligible for promotion for posting as special assistant with accruing benefit for a period of three years and on reversion such officer was posted at the place of his choice as clerk in the Clerical cadre on giving his consent that he shall abide by three conditions including the one that he shall not be eligible for posting as special assistant for a period of three years. The workman Mr. Mehta on his reversion also consented to abide by the said three conditions and was, therefore, posted as clerk in junior cadre and, therefore, on his reversion he was posted as clerk in junior cadre at Delhi. Thus, it is obvious that after November, 1988 the policy adopted by the management in case of seeking reversions was that such officer was posted as clerk at the place of his choice on his consenting to the three conditions including the one that the officer shall not be eligible for posting as special assistant for a period of three years from the date of such posting after and he was not permitted entitled to have the benefit of promotion to the post of assistant for three years at least. Management claims that this policy was followed uniformly. However, the management in its letter dated 24-10-90 has admitted that it has made an exception to the adherence of this universal policy in case of one officer who appears to be (Shri B.K. Narayanswami) who was reverted on 14-9-89 i.e. after November, 1988. Thus it is evident that the management has been appointing officers as special assistants on their reversion prior to 1988 and even after Shri B.K. Narayanswami (3922) who was reverted on 14-9-89 was appointed as Special Assistant. The plea of the management is that he was so appointed by the competent authority for sufficient and justifiable reasons and his case is different from that of the applicant workman Shri G.R. Mehta but the sufficient and justifiable reasons for which he was so appointed by the competent authority have not been disclosed either in the pleadings i.e. written statement or in evidence. There is no material on record to show that his case was different from Mr. Mehta as claimed by the management. In the absence of any reasons and material

on record it is very difficult to opine that the case of B.K. Narayanswami deserved differential treatment from that of Mr. Mehta in the matter of posting him as Special Assistant. To my mind the management has adopted pick and choose policy and indulged in discrimination in the matter of posting officers as Special Assistants before November, 1988 and even thereafter as in one of Mr. B.K. Narayanswami. It is evident that the policy of the management in the matter of appointment even after November, 1988 also is not uniform. I am of the opinion that the action of the management has been discriminatory in such appointment. The reasons on which the present workman preferred reversion and posting at Delhi that his wife was working in Delhi and his father was ill were found to be genuine on earlier occasions when his transfer was cancelled during the year 1985 and modified in the year 1988 and even thereafter he was allowed posting at Delhi on his reversion through subject to the conditions as mentioned above.

8. As regards the contention of the estopel against the workman it may be pointed out that the workman had agreed to abide by the three conditions including the one that he shall not be eligible for posting as special assistant for a period of three years effective from the date of his reversion as he had no option. No such conditions were not imposed on the other workman Shri B.K. Narayanswami referred to above. Hence the conduct of not imposing such conditions on B.K. Narayanswami is also discriminatory.

9. Learned counsel for the management Shri Rajat Arora also referred to the memorandum of settlements entered in to between the parties and contended that the case of the workman is not covered by the above said settlements. These settlements only provide for promotions of employees in clerical cadre to junior management grade Ist, examination, promotions of sports employees, and promotions of clerks who have completed 20 years service or more. However, these settlements do not cover the case of appointments of employees on their seeking reversions and promotions thereof. The same are not applicable to the case of the applicant. These settlements do not in any way come in the way of appointment of officers seeking appointment as Special Assistant.

10. In view of the above discussions I am of the opinion that the action of the management in refusing to appoint Shri G.R. Meha as Special Assistant on his seeking reversion is not legal and justified and that he is entitled to such appointment w.e.f. 3-10-89 with accruing benefit. Hence he be awarded benefit accruing to the post of Special Assistant w.e.f. 3-10-89. Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 24.6.04

S.S. BAL, Presiding Officer

## श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2004

**का. आ. 1888.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उपधारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अगस्त, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“जिला, तहसील एवं परगना कानपुर के राजस्व ग्राम-गंगपुर, चकबरा, बैरी फूकनपुर बांगर, सिंहपुर कछार, ईश्वरीगंज, बैकुण्ठपुर, फतेपुर उत्तर, हीमूपुर बांगर, पैगूपुर, रंगेल बांगर, आराजीलशकर, नरहर बांगर, कल्यानपुर कला, नारामउ, ख्यौरा कछार, बैरी अकबरपुर कछार, सम्भरपुर, ख्यौरा नागर, ख्यौरा कटरी, बगदौधी-बांगर एवं बगदौधी-कछार के अर्न्तगत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस.-38013/54/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2004

**S.O. 1888.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st August, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely :

“Areas comprising the revenue villages of Gangpur, Chakbara, Bairy Phookanpur Bangar, Singhpur Kachhar, Ishwariganj, Bakunthpur, Fattepur Uttar, Heemupur Bangar, Paigoopur, Ragail Bangar, Aaraji Laskar, Narhar Bangar, Kalyanpur Kala, Naramau, Khyora Kachhar, Bairy Akhabarpur Kachhar, Sambharpur, Khyora Nagar, Khyorakatari, Bagdaughi—Bangar and Bagdaudhi—Kachhar situated in Tehsil, Pargana & District Kanpur of U.P.”

[No. S-38013/54/2004-SS-I]

K.C. JAIN, Director